"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today, probably light rain; fair tomorrow; slight temperature change.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,765. .... NEW YORK. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York; Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BAFF MURDER CAR AND DRIVER FOUND

Chauffeur Questioned and Spirited Away by Police and Another Man Is Arrested.

CHICKEN INSPECTOR HELD

Harry Cohen, Alias "Kid Griffo," Who Is Seized on Old Warrant, Antagonized Poultry Man.

The automobile in which the gunmen who shot Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market last Tuesday escaped and the chauffeur who drove it have been found by detectives attached to the District Attorney's office. The suspected chauffeur was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Deuel and other officials from 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon until after 8 at night, and although neither Mr. Deuel nor Inspector Faurot, who has charge of the investigation for the police, would admit unqualifiedly that they had the chauffeur or the "murder car," both, it was learned, thought they had the right man.

Secrecy was thrown around the activities of both the police and the men of the District Attorney's office. So carefully was the suspected chauffeur guarded that no one was able to learn where he went at night. It was reported that he was detained by the police, and also that he had been set at liberty so that detectives might follow his movements.

It was learned yesterday that Harry Cohen, known as "Kid Griffo," who was a chicken inspector in the Washington Market employed by the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association, was arrested Saturday night on a warrant three years old, charging him with assault. He was questioned by Inspector Faurot regarding the Baff shooting. That he was considered an important witness was admitted.

Clue Given by Telephone.

A man telephoned Assistant District Attorney Deuel on Saturday night that he had important information bearing on the Baff murder, but did not want to go near the Criminal Court Building, for fear that he would be seen. Mr. Deuel made an appointment for Sunday morning at the informant's office, but the man did not keep it, and Mr. Deuel found him at his home address. The man, whose name was withheld, told Mr. Deuel the names and addresses of two piano movers who were in the Washington Market when Baff was shot and saw the gunmen escape in their automobile.

With several detectives, Mr. Deuel found these men. According to report, they said they went to the market Tuesday evening to buy turkeys for Thanksgiving. Sitting in their truck in Third Avenue, near Gansevoort Street, they heard two shots and saw two men jump into an automobile in front of them and drive away. They did not see the two men clearly, they said, but they had noticed the chauffeur and the machine itself, and gave the detectives good descriptions of both.

The automobile, according to their description, was a coffee-colored Fiat touring car, about four years old, with a shed top, and the chauffeur was a young Italian. Although the piano movers failed to get the full number of the automobile, they gave two figures of it, which were part of an erroneous number the police obtained from others. Detectives found a garage near the East 104th Street market in which, it is said, was an automobile exactly fitting the description furnished by the piano movers. Two figures of its license number were the same as those given by the movers.

The detectives learned that although the chauffeur habitually took the automobile out every day he had not been near the garage since Tuesday evening. A police watch was set for him at the garage, but he had not appeared by yesterday afternoon. Then three detectives went to his home and found him in bed. It was their belief that he had not left his room since Tuesday.

Chauffeur Cross-Examined.

The detectives did not tell him he was wanted in connection with the Baff murder, but said he was suspected of having stolen an automobile last Tuesday evening. The man replied, according to the police, that he had met his sweetheart at 101st Street and Columbus Avenue at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and had taken her to a theatre and remained with her until late at night. He refused to give the girl's name and in other ways he failed to support his statement.

The detectives took him before Mr. Deuel, Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy, and Acting District Attorney Delehanty. Several police officers were also called in and the suspected chauffeur was submitted to a long cross-examination, the result of which was kept secret. When Mr. Deuel left the Criminal Court Building after 8 o'clock last night, however, he said that startling revelations might be made today.

The chauffeur answered the description given by the piano movers, but they were not called in to identify him last night, as far as could be ascertained. The police would not say whether he was known to them as a gangster or whether he customarily hired his automobile to gangsters, but it was reported that he was not a stranger to the detectives.

What Harry Cohen might know of the shooting the police would not intimate. As chicken inspector for the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association, of which M. M. Frankel is the Secretary, he went through the cars of poultry delivered in New York and inspected the chickens to see if any of them had been sanded—made to weigh more by feeding sand to them.

Such inspections have been insisted upon by the Poultry Dealers' Association, composed of retail buyers, but not long ago a tax of $1 a car was imposed by the inspectors on the receivers of the chickens or those who sold them to the retail buyers. The theory was that those who sold the chickens should be made to pay this tax, which amounted to between $100 and $150 a week. Some receivers, among whom was Barnet Baff, objected to the tax. They said that the inspectors were paid by the Live Poultry Dealers' Protective Association and that the tax was just so much graft or blackmail, the charge being made that the chickens of those who paid the tax were passed by certain of the inspectors, while those who refused were accused of "sanding."

Cohen Angered Baff.

Baff resisted the payment of the tax more than any one else in the market, and through his resistance bitterness grew up between him and the Inspectors. While this was at its height Cohen caused the arrest of one of Baff's employes in Jersey City on a charge of stealing chickens, and Baff was obliged to pay a $40 fine for the man. The bitterness between Baff and Cohen was intensified after the arrest, and Baff refused longer to pay the tax of $1 a car to the Inspectors.

There was a persistent rumor at Headquarters that the detectives had served

Continued on Page 2.

FELL IN A FAINT UNDER SUBWAY TRAIN

With Both Legs Cut Off, Lord & Taylor Cashier Tells How It Happened.

The north platform of the subway station at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, was crowded with people waiting for a Manhattan train just before 6 o'clock last night when a young man suddenly swayed and fell upon the track. Not twenty feet away was the front car of a Bronx Park express. The motorman, William McClinchey of 1,235 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx, shut off the current, but too late; the train did not stop until two cars had passed over the man's body.

In the throng that saw the accident there was much hysterical excitement; several women fainted and had to be carried to the street; children were led away, crying, and the passengers on the train were all up and on their feet, trying to find out the reason for the sudden stop. People from the street swarmed in, blocking the stairway.

Among the crowd that forced its way down the stairs was a priest, whose name no one learned. He shouldered his way through the throng on the platform, jumped down between two cars, and, finding the victim still alive, administered the last rites of the Church to the injured man as he lay on the tracks. Then the priest clambered back to the platform and went on his way.

By this time policemen had arrived from the Adams Street Station and Dr. Brown from the Brooklyn Hospital. The injured man was lifted out and laid on the platform, where it was found that, although both legs had been cut off below the knees, he was not only alive but conscious.

He told his rescuers that he was John J. Farrell, 29 years old, a cashier for Lord & Taylor, Manhattan. He had gone home for dinner and was returning to the store in Fifth Avenue for some night work connected with balancing the books for the end of the month. A sudden attack of vertigo had seized him just as the train came in sight, he said, and as he was standing almost on the very edge of the platform, with the crowd behind him, it was impossible for him to fall anywhere but forward upon the track.

Mr. Farrell displayed remarkable nerve and vitality, and was conscious after being put into the ambulance and taken to the hospital. He died about 9 o'clock.

SUSPEND RATE INCREASES.

Meat Shippers' Complaints Hold Up Western Railroad Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Interstate Commerce Commission today suspended for a period of four months, pending an inquiry into their reasonableness, all of the freight rate increases filed by the roads of Western Classification Territory, to take effect tomorrow. The commission will not begin an investigation of these advances until the Eastern rate case is out of the way.

It was due to the spirited opposition offered by shippers of meat and live stock from Kansas City and Chicago to proposed increases in the rates on packing house products, which the shippers alleged would add $20,000,000 a year to the meat bill of the Eastern States, that the commission suspended all of the new rates until March 31 next.

These rates were not involved in the 5 per cent. rate cases, but were filed separately. The meat interests contended that the proposed increases were unjust, and were to be added to rates that already were higher than those obtaining for most commodities. Live stock men said that some of the new rates, if allowed, would add from 10 to 20 per cent. to the cost of getting meat to the Eastern markets.

All of the increases in passenger fares in Central Classification Territory, which were filed to go into effect Dec. 1, have been allowed, and become operative tomorrow. Other increases become effective on Dec. 15.

SPOILS SHACKLETON'S PLAN

Sydney Dock Strike Sets His Polar Dash Back a Year.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Sydney, N. S. W., says that a strike in the dockyards has delayed the departure of the ship Aurora, which is to carry a section of Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition, and that the indications are that Shackleton will not start on his transantarctic journey until next year.

Sir Ernest Shackleton with a section of his expedition left Buenos Aires for the antarctic region on the ship Endurance on Oct. 26 last. It was planned to have the expedition go south in two sections, one going on the Aurora to the Ross Sea on the New Zealand side of the antarctic, while that headed by Sir Ernest went by way of South America. Two two sections were to meet in April, 1915, or at the latest in March, 1916. The Sydney advices indicate that it will be in the latter year that the parties will meet.

TO LEND MONEY TO JERSEY.

Ex-Senator Will Help State to Fight Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 30.—New Jersey may be relieved by ex-State Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of an embarrassing financial condition growing out of the fight to stamp out the foot-and-mouth disease among cattle. At present, the State Board of Health and the State Board of Agriculture cannot destroy infected cattle because they have no funds with which to compensate the owners.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, who is President of the Board of Agriculture, has many costly cows, and he is anxious that the battle against the malady should be pushed. If the members of the Legislature show a willingness to appropriate money to reimburse him, he will see that between $40,000 and $50,000 is obtained for the work. It is understood that the sentiment of the Republicans will be ascertained at tomorrow's conference of the majority members.

Genuine Dewhurst Pure Sausages are cooked and sold in tins always sealed in parchment paper with the name printed in red on the cover of each tin. New York store, 173 Chambers St., bet. West and Greenwich.

J. G. WENDEL DEAD; A REALTY CROESUS

Owner, with Sisters, of $50,000,000 of New York Property Expires in California.

'RECLUSE OF FIFTH AVENUE'

Lived in $5,000 House on Land Worth $1,897,000—Never Sold or Improved His Holdings.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—John G. Wendel, one of the largest owners of real estate on Broadway, New York City, died today at the home of his nephew, H. C. Holwedel, at Santa Monica. Mr. Wendel, who was 75 years old, was stricken with paralysis two weeks ago after a trip West in his private car.

For more than half a century John G. Wendel had been famous as the man who never sold a foot of his real estate. His large holdings, including the estates of his sisters, are estimated to be worth at least $50,000,000. Next to the Astors, and possibly the Goelets, in their various estates, he was, during his lifetime, the largest property owner on Manhattan Island.

He was one of the richest men in New York, and yet, in strange contrast to his great wealth and his Fifth Avenue home, he was virtually unknown.

"The recluse of Fifth Avenue" he was often called, and it was true. His big, square brownstone and red brick residence on the northwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street was characteristic of the man. No one ever saw the windows open to let in the sunshine and fresh air; the shades were invariably drawn, and even when occupied by the owner and his two elderly sisters, its appearance always suggested that the place had been closed for the season and left in charge of a caretaker.

Adjoining the house is a large yard, the largest vacant plot on the avenue south of the upper residential section. A high board fence shuts it off from the street. Years ago, it is said, an offer was made for the vacant plot. Mr. Wendel politely declined it, saying that his sister needed it as a playground for her pet dog. Whether true or not, the story has become historic, and the million-dollar yard in the heart of Fifth Avenue's most expensive section, reserved for the exercise of a pet dog, was frequently pointed out to visitors.

Mr. Wendel's home, including this vacant plot, was recently assessed for $1,902,000, and only a few days ago Mr. Wendel filed a protest with the Tax Department stating that, as compared with the valuation of the adjoining half block, it was about $200,000 too much, although he did not deny that it was assessed upon its real valuation. It is curious to note that of this $1,902,000 assessment the house figured at a value of only $5,000, giving Mr. Wendel the unique distinction of living in a $5,000 house on Fifth Avenue occupying land worth $1,897,000.

Built by Mr. Wendel's Father.

The house was built by Mr. Wendel's father, John D. Wendel, a prosperous fur merchant, about 1856, and it was one of the pioneer residences in that part of the city. The family home before had been at 705 Broadway, and the business offices were at various times at 79 Maiden Lane and 11 Gold Street, and these parcels have never parted from from the family ownership.

In all Mr. Wendel owned and controlled as manager of his sisters' and nieces' estates more than 100 parcels of Manhattan realty. A large proportion included tenement houses in the lower east and west sides of the city on Grand, Canal, Hester, Division, Spring, Pearl, Essex, Bleecker, Bedford, and Greenwich Streets, West Broadway, Third Avenue, and Avenue D.

From these tenements and downtown office buildings the income was more than sufficient to satisfy the needs of the owner. In the management of his real estate he was, perhaps, the most independent man that New York had ever seen. His first rule, and which was never broken, was never to sell. His second rule, and which was seldom altered, was the making of leases on three-year terms. Up to a few years ago he was his own manager and broker, conducting his business in an old-fashioned office at 175 Broadway and which never had a telephone.

In addition to his large tenement house property, Mr. Wendel owned several valuable parcels on Broadway, of chief importance being the entire block bounded by Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets, partially covered with old taxpayer buildings and valued by the city assessors at $3,205,000, and the northerly half of the block just below, including the entire Thirty-eighth Street frontage, and valued at $1,579,000. He also owned the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, assessed at more than $1,500,000, the northeast corner of Sixty-third Street, being half the Broadway front, and the downtown office buildings at 185, 187, and 189 Broadway, and 703, 705, and 711 Broadway, just below Fourth Street. These entire Broadway holdings represent an assessed valuation of about $9,000,000.

Never Improved Holdings.

Another peculiarity was that Mr. Wendel never improved, and, as he was a stickler for three-year leases, that is one reason why there are so many archaic buildings on his properties. About the only exception to his rule against improvement was about eight years ago, when he erected the four-story garage on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fiftieth Street. It was splendidly constructed, but it has never had a tenant. Scores of prospective tenants have been found by agents, but when they approached Mr. Wendel it was a case of "take it or leave it." On only about five years ago a broker had a tenant for the entire building at $25,000 a year. Everything was satisfactory, and the papers were about to be signed when the prospective lessee mentioned that it was necessary for his business to place a small electric sign on the roof.

"I never allow anything of that sort on my property," said Mr. Wendel, and the $25,000 annual lease was not signed.

On William Street, above Maiden Lane, Mr. Wendel owned one of two small buildings, which have been there so long that they look as though they might fall down some day. One of these had been vacant a long time when a broker found a tenant for it who was willing to take it two months hence at Mr. Wendel's price. With the broker he went to Mr. Wendel to ask for the key that certain repairs might be made.

"Your rent begins," said Mr. Wendel.

Continued on Page 6.

For the preference of connoisseurs PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with PLAIN ENDS are now offered in the single-size package. 4 for 25c.

BELGIUM MUST PAY $7,000,000 A MONTH

And a Further Tax of $75,000,000 as Penalty for Violations of Neutrality!

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German Government has decided to levy on Belgium a war tax of 35,000,000 francs ($7,000,000) per month in addition to the fines imposed upon individual cities.

Last month the Military Governor of the Province of Brabant called a meeting of bankers and acquainted them with this decision, saying at the same time that the money would be spent upon the maintenance in Belgium of an army of 250,000 men. In reply to protests he said the levies on the cities had been devoted to making provision for the widows and orphans of German soldiers who had fallen in the field, but the new tax was rendered necessary by the shooting of German soldiers by Belgian civilians.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Nov. 30.—In addition to the tax of $7,000,000 monthly, which is to be imposed, it is reported that Belgium must contribute a war levy of 375,000,000 francs ($75,000,000) as a penalty for its violations of neutrality and losses to Germany arising from them.

Belgian Minister Can't Credit It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Emile Havenith, the Belgian Minister to the United States, said tonight he had no official communications that in any way confirmed the report from Amsterdam that a message had been received from Brussels by the Amsterdam Handelsblad saying the German Governor of Brabant had convoked a meeting of Belgian financiers and told them to pay 35,000,000f. monthly for maintenance of German troops and an additional war levy of 375,000,000f. for violations of neutrality by Belgium and losses therefrom to Germany.

"In the absence of official advices," said Minister Havenith. "I cannot comment on this dispatch. I cannot believe it to be true. It seems so unreasonable and hard to believe."

LUXEMBURG GETS $318,200.

Indemnity from Germany Damage Due to Passage of Troops.

LUXEMBURG, (via London,) Nov. 30.—The newspaper Das Wort announces officially that Germany thus far has paid to Luxemburg 1,280,000 francs ($256,000) for damage done to the fields and crops by the passage of the German troops, and 311,000 francs ($62,200) for the use of roads and the damage done to streets and buildings.

EXPECT SEA BATTLE OFF BRAZILIAN COAST

Approach of British and German Fleets Confirmed—English Mail Ships Halted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 30.—Royal Mail steamers are being stopped at Santos. The Voltaire has been compelled to return to Rio Janeiro by German warships and the mails are almost suspended.

The Germans are in force 500 miles off the Brazilian coast and the British are near. The fleets are of about equal strength, and a naval battle is expected at any time.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 30.—The recent reports that the German fleet was in the South Atlantic appeared to have been confirmed here today. It is also rumored that a powerful British fleet is nearby.

Interruption of British shipping and the outfitting of German merchant ships with supplies were accepted here as confirmatory of reports of the approach of the German fleet, which is now believed to be off the mouth of the River Plata.

BIG GERMAN FLEET PREPARING IN BALTIC

Getting Ready to Strike at Russian Ports and May Attack Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The German fleet is becoming more lively in the Baltic. Scandinavian and Russian dispatches indicate that preparations are being made for striking a blow at the Russian ports. The Germans, it is said, even intend to enter the Gulf of Finland and may possibly bombard Petrograd.

It is reported here from several sources that there is a great concentration of the German fleet and German transport steamers along the Baltic coast. The German warships, it is said, are being withdrawn from Kiel to strengthen the Baltic squadron operating northward in the Gulf of Bosnia. [Excision by censor.]

SUGGESTS CURB FOR SHAW.

London Paper Prints Order in Council, Warning Foes of Recruiting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—Under the heading "Will Mr. Keir Hardie Please Note, Also Mr. G. Bernard Shaw?" The Daily Express prints the following:

"An Order in Council, published in The London Gazette last night, contains the following regulations with regard to the prevention of recruiting:

"No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication spread false reports or make false statements or reports or statements likely to cause disaffection to his Majesty or to interfere with the success of his Majesty's forces by land or sea, or to prejudice his Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of his Majesty's forces."

Keir Hardie, a Labor member of Parliament, has been active in his opposition to the present war.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER on the cover of all good commercial stationery.—Adv.

STANDARD OIL GETS BIG FIELDS OF PERU

Great Invasion of South American Trade Planned Through Canadian Subsidiary.

FOUR COMPANIES IN MERGER

Lord Cowdray and Other British Capitalists Defeated in Contest for Rich Territory.

Entrance of Standard Oil interests into South America on a great scale is disclosed in a letter sent to stockholders of the Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., of Canada, calling for a special meeting next Tuesday at Sarnia, Ontario. The Imperial Oil Company is controlled by the Standard Oil of New Jersey through the ownership of 80 per cent. of its stock.

The letter gives details of the purchase by the Imperial of control of three oil companies in Peru and the proposed merger of them under a holding company with a four company which the Standard Oil Company owns. Rumors of the purchase and combination by the Standard of several South American concerns were heard in the Wall Street district last Summer, but no definite information was forthcoming at that time.

The expansion of the Standard of New Jersey in the South American field indicates another step of the formerly allied concerns in extending their work in foreign countries. Less than a year ago the Standard Oil Company of New York entered into a partnership agreement with the Republic of China to develop the oil fields of the country. Engineers of the company now are looking over the ground in two Chinese provinces, and it has been estimated that the Standard of New York will spend approximately $16,000,000 in development work within the next few years.

Terms of Big Deal.

The meeting of the Imperial Company has been called to ratify the purchase of control of the London and Pacific Petroleum Oil Company, Limited, the West Coast Oil Fuel Company, and the Lagunitos Oil Company, Limited, made on April 7 and July 27, and to turn them over to the International Petroleum Company, Limited. To the fourth, the Lobitos Oilfields, Limited, it is said, will be given the opportunity of coming into the combination through an offer to shareholders of five shares of stock in the new company for each one that they hold. This concern is the one controlled by the Standard of New Jersey.

It is understood that the Imperial will sell its stock control in the Lagunitos Company to the International, receiving for each of its 85,007 preferred shares of $5, two common shares of $5 each of the new concern. For each five shares of its 93,508 common shares of Lagunitos it will get one share of International common stock. The two other concerns controlled by the Imperial are to be turned over to the International by exchanges of stock, the terms yet to be arranged.

As far as the negotiations between the Standard Oil interests and English owners of the Peruvian concerns may be traced, they date back to the resignation of W. C. Teagle last January as First Vice President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Teagle was elected President of the Imperial Company, and shortly went to live for some time in London.

The deal was put through after some months of dickering with the Englishmen, who included, it is said, Sir A. Williamson, Bart., of the firm of Balfour, Williamson & Co., with large interests in South America; T. White, Chairman of the Lagunitos Oil Company, and H. Keswick, M. P., Chairman of the London & Pacific Petroleum Company. Mr. Balfour is at present Chairman of the California Oilfields, Ltd., an English owned property, which is in active competition in the West with the Standard Oil Company.

War Delayed Project.

In July preparations practically were completed to form a holding company for the Peruvian properties, to be called the South American Oil Company, Ltd., with a capital of $15,000,000. Then came the war. The project perforce was abandoned for the time being, and when, a few weeks ago, progress again was deemed advisable the name was changed and, it is understood, it was decided to increase the proposed capital to $16,000,000.

The Standard of New Jersey and its controlled company, the Imperial, gained their grasp on the oil lands of Peru, when the interests led by Lord Cowdray and other English capitalists failed to get a foothold in the country. In 1910 the President of Peru issued a decree forbidding the distribution of petroleum claims until the Government saw fit to throw open the deposits. Toward the close of last year English oil men, under the leadership of Richard Lloyd George, son of the British statesman, went to Peru in an effort to gain oil concessions, but were unsuccessful, and the Government of Peru reiterated its intention to conserve its resources.

During these years the Standard had been able to gain control of the Lobitos oil fields and the Negritos Oil Company. The former owns the largest unit of acreage of fields and the latter stands second in extent. The Lobitos Company owns three steamers, but ships most of its oil through the West Coast Oil Fuel Company to the California refineries of the Standard Oil Company of California. In 1911 the Lobitos produced 406,507 barrels and in 1912 594,874 barrels of petroleum.

Trade with California.

The Lagunitos Oil Company has four square miles on the coast, eleven miles from the harbor of Talara. The West Coast Oil Fuel Company is purely a marketing concern. It takes the light, volatile oil of the Peruvian fields to the refineries of the North and carries back to Peru the heavy fuel oil of California for steammaking at the wells and on steamers which touch at Peruvian ports. Its storage tanks at Palta have a capacity of 74,000 barrels.

The Directors of the new corporation are expected to be Sir A. Williamson, W. C. Teagle, H. Keswick, H. Riedemann of the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft—the company owning the vessels which carry much of the Standard's foreign export products on the high seas—and Attorney Hanna of the Imperial Oil Company. The date for launching the company has not been set, as far as is known, but immediate developments are expected after next Tuesday's meeting.

The holiday season makes a bottle of AMBROSIA SHERRY a welcome gift.—Adv.

THREE BIG BATTLES GO ON IN POLAND; KING GEORGE JOINS HIS ARMY IN FRANCE

Official Reports of War Operations

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—Stubborn engagements continue in the direction of Lowicz. An attempt by the Germans to advance in the region of Rzeszow has been repulsed, with great losses to the Germans.

On the rest of the front along the left bank of the Vistula an artillery engagement took place on Nov. 29.

The Russian troops after a fight lasting ten days captured on Nov. 28 the Austrian positions which protected the passes in the Carpathians, extending fifty versts (about thirty-three miles) from Koneczna, which is situated north of Bartfeld, as far as Sczuko, situated south of Mezo Laborcz. The Russians in this district captured cannon, machine guns, and many prisoners.

During the first half of November we captured in all 50,000 Austro-Hungarian soldiers and 600 officers.

At Plock (Poland) the Russian troops seized four ships laden with machine guns and munitions.

In East Prussia minor engagements continue.

No Turkish warship has been seen in the Black Sea since Nov. 21.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—There is nothing of note to report from the western theatre of war.

On the East Prussian frontier an attempt by strong Russian forces to make a surprise attack on the German fortifications east of Darkehmen failed, with heavy losses to the enemy, from whom we captured a few officers and 600 men.

South of the Weichsel (Vistula River) the counter-attacks which we mentioned yesterday led to satisfactory results. Eighteen cannon and more than 4,500 prisoners fell into our hands.

Nothing of note has occurred in Southern Poland.

FRANCE.

PARIS, (*Night Report.*)—There is nothing of importance to report beyond some attacks from the enemy to the north of Arras, which were without result.

(*Day Report.*)—In Belgium the enemy is remaining on the defensive. The artillery fire has been feeble, and we have made progress at certain points. In the vicinity of Fay we held securely the positions we occupied Nov. 28.

In the region of Soissons there has been an intermittent artillery fire directed against the town.

In the Argonne several attacks on the town of Dagatelle were repulsed by our troops.

There has been a heavy fog on the heights of the Meuse.

In the Woevre district the enemy bombarded the forest of Apremont, but without result.

There is nothing to report in the Vosges.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—In the southern war theatre Sunday we stormed Suvotor, between Valjevo and Cacak, after an obstinate defense. We took fourteen machine guns and 1,200 prisoners. We discovered in Uzice large quantities of arms and ammunition.

GERMANS WEAKEN, PARIS ASSERTS

Kaiser's Troops Worn Out and Their Attacks Slackening, Says Official Statement.

YPRES RUINED FOR REVENGE

Armored Train Brought Up to Finish Destruction of Town the Kaiser Could Not Take.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—An official statement, issued here tonight, gives what are styled "a few details about what has occurred on the front from Nov. 21 to Nov. 27." It says:

"The general situation has not materially changed in that period. The enemy has worn himself out in partial attacks without result. Our counter-attacks have inflicted on him heavy losses and have brought some gains to ourselves.

"From the sea to the Lys the attacks of the enemy have been very intermittent. On the 23d, the 24th, and the 25th the German artillery in general remained silent.

"The old and magnificent City of Ypres had been condemned on the day the German Emperor was obliged to give up hope of entering it. The batteries, not being sufficient for that work of destruction, the enemy took to Houthem an armored train on the 22d and 23d under the guidance of a captive balloon.

"This train kept up an incessant fire of explosive and incendiary shells. The cathedral belfry and the market buildings collapsed in turn. On the evening of the 23d the main square of the city was nothing more than a heap of ruins.

"The firing was kept up continually to prevent the city from being succored, but our sappers worked under the shells and succeeded in rescuing many of the inhabitants, the city records, and a few pictures in the museum.

"On the 24th and 25th we succeeded, to the south of Dixmude, in gaining a foothold on the left bank of the Yser. In spite of the enemy's fire, our troops held the ground without difficulty.

"Further to the south, a French army corps advanced 200 meters all along its front and has held its ground.

"The shells of the German artillery sometimes do not burst properly. Our infantry, in comparison with the infantry of the enemy, are very spirited. They captured on the 25th, before Festobert, 3 machine guns, a light howitzer, 160 men, and 3 officers.

"To sum up, our material and moral situation from the sea to the Lys is very good.

"From the Lys to the Oise the enemy has not shown on this part of the front greater activity than on the northern section. There was no attack by the infantry. The attacks by the artillery were very intermittent and were lacking spirit. Our artillery during that week maintained its advantage.

Clinch the Gains Made.

"On the 22d our heavy guns near La Bassée silenced completely the fire of the German batteries. On the 24th in the same region the result was the same. On the 25th we destroyed two

Continued on Page 2.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

KING GEORGE GOES TO VISIT TROOPS

First British Monarch in 171 Years to Cross to Europe for War.

VISITS FIELD HOSPITALS

Makes Tour with the Prince of Wales — London Press Applauds Him for His Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN FRANCE, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—King George arrived here this morning for a visit with his troops. He left London Sunday night, accompanied by his private secretary, Baron Stamfordham, and his equerry, Major Wigram.

The trip across the Channel was a bad one, a gale of almost hurricane force having blown all night.

The King has passed the day visiting the hospitals. He was met by the Prince of Wales and he traveled between the hospitals with his son in a motor car.

The Prince of Wales seemed extremely pleased at being able to accompany his father on tour, and both smiled and saluted repeatedly in answer to the cordial greeting of the inhabitants, who gathered in thousands to greet the royal visitors.

King George visited the hospital where the French are treated, and also went to the British hospital for soldiers.

Naturally it is not only to visit the hospitals that the King crossed the Channel. His Majesty's movements are being kept strictly private.

Gratification Voiced in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Times says this morning commenting on the King's visit to France, which came as a surprise to the nation:

"By his actual presence at general headquarters of the expeditionary force the King will be serving no small military purpose. Every one will be unfeignedly proud and glad to welcome his Majesty there, for his visit is the best practical proof, if indeed one were needed, of the deep and anxious interest which he always has taken in the welfare of his army."

The Morning Post says:

"Our King has ever shown that he possesses an instinctive gift for gauging and expressing the emotions of his subjects when their hearts are stirred by a patriotic impulse. He exhibited that power of divination to the full when he decided to make this journey to the front. It is to be hoped that the details of his progress and stay will not be hidden from the knowledge of the people at home.

"Certain it is that his presence will hearten and encourage every man in the trenches, all the units on the lines of communication and transport, and each soldier in the hospital."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"A nation which concentrates in loyalty and devotion to its monarch the full force of its patriotism will learn with joy that his Majesty has been with his troops. They are making the present reign as illustrious as that of any British monarch who ever sent forth his subjects in arms against a foreign enemy.

"His Majesty will doubtless inspect

Continued on Page 2.

Russians Sweep Over Ten Miles of German Trenches Near Lowicz.

BUT TRAPPED FOE ESCAPES

Advance Guards Abreast of Cracow Said to Have Flanked Defending Force.

A CHECK IN EAST PRUSSIA

Repulsed in Attack on Darkehmen—Kaiser Decorates Mackenzen for Victory in Poland.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Another day of the crucial battle between the Russians and the German allies in Poland has passed without news of a decisive result. The Berlin official statement tonight says that there is nothing of importance to report from Poland beyond the fact that 4,500 men and eighteen cannon were captured as a result of the previous day's operations, while the Russian Government rests upon its warning against over-optimism.

The facts, as gleaned from various messages of correspondents, appear to be that three semi-independent engagements are progressing between Thorn on the north and Cracow on the south, in which both combatants have achieved local successes without a distinct victory for either army.

Some of the British military experts believe that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have been split into three units, one of which certainly is almost completely enveloped, while the Russians have driven a wedge between the German Army and its Austrian ally in the region of Cracow. They declare that the Germans have consistently underestimated the qualities of their Muscovite opponents and have opposed them with a body composed almost wholly of second-line troops, but are now rushing heavy reinforcements from the western line to avert a Polish Sedan. They express the opinion that the issue depends on whether these arrive in time.

Berlin reports the failure of the Russian attack on the fortifications east of Darkehmen, in East Prussia, with heavy losses, while unofficial messages from Petrograd describe an important Russian gain and the capture of ten miles of trenches to the northeast of Lodz.

Storm Miles of Trenches.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.—Six hundred prisoners, seven guns, and many wounded fell into Russian hands in yesterday's fighting to the west of Lowicz, where the Russians took ten miles of German trenches between Glovno and Sobota, according to information received today through trustworthy sources.

Glovno is sixteen miles northeast of Lodz, and Sobota is twelve miles north of Glovno. The trenches were protected by triple earthworks and wire defenses.

It is semi-officially announced that the Germans have received reinforcements in the shape of two infantry divisions and one cavalry division.

The occupation of Glovno, Bielawy and Sobota straightens and strengthens the Russian right wing which already is said to have widely outflanked the German left, bringing the Russian right from twenty to twtnty-five miles in its advance on Strykow where a battle now is raging, and puts the German centre under an attack from Glovno and Lodz.

Military experts are of the opinion that the German position around Lodz today is far more critical than it was during the initial reverses around Warsaw a month ago. They point out that the German army is 100 miles from Thorn, its base, and the fact that the occupation of its present position was so precipitate indicates that the line of retreat was not well organized.

Military observers also maintain that the Germans will be greatly handicapped by the withdrawal even should they execute the movement in fairly good order.

Gains in East Prussia.

The extent of the Russian advance in East Prussia between the Masur lakes and the River Angerapp is officially stated to be one day's march.

"The fighting on the Russo-Prussian front is turning advantageously for our side," telegraphs a correspondent of The Army Messenger. "Our cavalry has dispersed the enemy, who, in retiring, is abandoning his munitions of war. The energetic pursuit by our forces prevents the Germans from taking up the positions which they had prepared for their use in the event of a retreat."

Referring to the operations in Galicia, The Army Messenger says:

"All of our operations in Galicia are ending successfully for us. We continue to push the Austrian Army in the direction of Cracow. In spite of the intense cold, which is delaying our offensive, we are advancing victoriously.

"Several of our contingents already are abreast of Cracow, the defenders of which are being turned on the south side. The morale of our troops is excellent."

MILAN, Nov. 30.—The siege of Cracow has begun, according to a correspondent of the newspaper, Corriere Della Sera, who is with the Muscovite army. He writes that the Russians are bombarding the forts with their heavy siege guns, and that one of the suburbs of the city is reported to be in flames.

MUST RUN GAUNTLET OF GUNS.

Four German Army Corps Under Fire from Two Sides.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Russian cavalry which forced a broad passage northward above the left wing of the German position in Poland has hastened the final stage of Gen. von Hindenburg's great experiment.

The backbone of the German defensive position now extends vertically from the southwest for forty miles from the line

which the Russian cavalry cleared. This line is now held by a strong fighting column northward to the Vistula, above Gombin.

The Germans attempted an answer to this turning movement by pushing southward from the other end of their line at Zdunska Wola on the Warthe, near Sierads, but found an impassable barrier in a Russian column which had thrown back westward the German relief force attempting to advance from Wielun. This column inclosed the German position at both ends, and intensified the assaults from the south on Gen. von Hindenburg's entrenchments.

The Russian combined armies are now rapidly forcing a terrible defeat on the German invaders. The soldiers fight with the most unflinching determination. Their anger against the Germans is whetted by scenes among the villages which they have retaken. In one they found two Russian wounded officers and thirty wounded soldiers lying on the ground inside a poulterer's yard. Some of them were frozen and unconscious. The Germans had taken the boots and overcoats from each before leaving them shelterless.

The heaviest German losses in the last phase of the fighting have been inflicted along the corridor opening from the position where two corps were inclosed last Thursday. Two other corps were sent to effect a junction with them in the Strykow region near Zgierz, and now the entire force has been for three days under heavy Russian fire from both sides of the passage leading toward the north.

It is believed that the stubbornness and resistance of the German commanders during the last fortnight is partly due to the necessities of the Austrian situation. The Austrians are showing no strength around Cracow, and they are pessimistic as to the result of the German strategy on their own territorial campaign; yet the Germans urged them to deliver a decisive coup against Servia and also to throw a considerable force upon the Rumanian frontier. As a consequence, Rumania is prohibiting the export of petrol.

This Austrian army is reported to be concentrating near the Pharova border district of Rumania, which contains important oil fields. It is believed that the Germans will seek to maintain with the utmost energy their position in Poland until Austria has had an opportunity of performing her latest task in the Balkans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans in Poland are still fighting desperately under adverse conditions, according to The Army Gazette, issued by the staff. German reinforcements, which were discovered to be marching up from Wielun, have been defeated. The German right, therefore, is without the support which these were expected to bring, and their flank is exposed.

This disadvantage is not entirely countered by the fact that the Germans have erected extremely strong fortifications. Their trenches were constructed by machinery of the steam-plough order and are very perfectly adapted for defense in every respect. Moreover, the Germans appear to be getting reinforcements up to the main front, which has doubtless encouraged their attempt at a diversion from the centre by an attack along the Vistula, which the Russians repulsed.

In official circles confidence in the result is unabated, but it now recognizes that serious work lies before the Russian forces in the capture of the German intrenchments. No official bulletin regarding this front has been issued for the last twenty-four hours.

BREAK THROUGH RUSSIAN RING

Germans Lose Terribly in Escaping from Trap.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The issue of the battle around Lodz is still doubtful. It will certainly go down to history as one of the most fiercely contested and most strategically brilliant encounters ever fought.

Military writers here say that while only a German Army would have walked into such a trap, assuming that the enemy were afraid of them, it is equally true that only a German Army could have escaped. The way they hurled themselves against the walls of the Russians when they discovered that they were surrounded is described as like the struggles of maddened wild animals. The carnage was awful, and they often had to climb over heaps of their own comrades and rush on to the Russian bayonets or cross a zone of artillery fire where bursting shrapnel took terrible toll of life.

Thanks to the fighting abilities shown by the trapped divisions, the German Generals succeeded in avoiding a second Sedan. The Russians fought magnificently, but they had a large ring to keep, and at the point at which the Germans concentrated their attacks in order to join up with the other forces in the neighborhood of Strykow, the Russians were unable to pile up sufficient troops to hurl back the desperate assault which the Germans made, with the equally desperate knowledge that their food and ammunition could not last long.

Although the German divisions have gnawed through the wires of the trap, they are by no means yet out of danger in their retreat over a country where at the best times roads do not exist. This, however, is not the only bad condition. They are threatened on both sides by Russians operating from Lodz and from the little River Morga, which the Russians are now holding in force.

The German soldiers had been encouraged to do their utmost in the first advance by the circulation among them of a supposed speech by the Kaiser, in which he assured them that as soon as Warsaw was captured the war would be over and Poland would be forced to pay an indemnity large enough to give every man of the victorious army $100,000.

RUSSIANS ASTONISHED TARNOW

Treatment of Conquered Galician City Filled People with Joy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A member of the Duma at the front with the Red Cross gives an account of the entry of the Russian troops into Tarnow, where the town authorities had duly assembled with a crowd of people to offer welcome. The General in command of the division said:

"You have heard how the Germans on entering a town of the enemy immediately proceed to impose upon the inhabitants a military contribution. I shall lay contribution upon you, but the Russian demands will not be the same as the German. In the first place, you will clean up your town and put everything in proper order. I am told that in your yards and squares many dead bodies of horses are lying about. I know you have many infectious diseases among you already, that there will be more if this is not quickly attended to. Therefore you will [illegible] us.

"Next, I hear you have many sick Austrian soldiers in your town. When we entered Dynow we found in the hospital there more than 200 Austrian soldiers sick with dysentery, who had been abandoned by their own comrades, without even food to eat, and not being assisted by their fellow-countrymen, the peaceful inhabitants of the town. My second order is that all medical men in your town under the directions of the divisional surgeon of my troops take all proper measures to succor the sick, whosoever they may be, throughout your town.

"Thirdly, I demand from you"—turning to the Roman Catholic Bishop—"that you instruct the clergy of your diocese to pray in your churches for the Emperor Nicholas, for this territory must henceforth be Russian."

As may be imagined, the long faces gradually broadened as the General proceeded, until the Burgomaster in reply was acclaimed when he declared that the Russians might count not merely on their doing with all their might what was required but even on the townsfolk going beyond their strength to show their gratitude for the treatment meted out to the conquered city. It was the Cossack division which entered Tarnow, and the Cossacks are not the mildest of Russians.

KAISER LAUDS TROOPS FOR VICTORY IN POLAND

Confers Order of Merit on Gen. Mackenzen for "Hard but Successful Battle" at Lowicz.

BERLIN, (via The Hague to London,) Nov. 30.—The east is gradually coming into its own. Those familiar with conditions have recognized for the past three weeks that the centre of importance has been transferred from France to the eastern war theatre.

The departure of Emperor William to the eastern front, the appointment of Gen von Hindenburg as a Field Marshal, and the publication of appreciative telegrams to the eastern commanders have directed the attention even of the uninformed public to the fact that the events in Poland are of far greater importance than those in Flanders and along the Aisne.

The presence of Emperor William at Field Marshal von Hindenburg's headquarters is interpreted here as indicating that everything is thought to be going well. The Emperor has conferred the Order of Merit on Gen. Mackenzen for his victory at Lowicz, in the following telegram:

The Ninth Army Corps, under your safe and tested leadership, has again fought with unrivaled brilliancy in a hard but successful battle. Your achievements in the past days will stand in history as shining examples of fortitude, endurance, and valor.

Communicate this to our splendid troops with my imperial thanks, to which I wish to give tangible form by conferring upon you the Order of Merit. God be with you and our standards in the future!

Gen Mackenzen, in an order of the day issued when he had received the Emperor's telegram, said:

I am rejoiced to announce to my heroic troops this sign of appreciation, which belongs to the whole Ninth Army.

Gen. Mackenzen long has been regarded as one of the most brilliant of the German Generals. He was the trusted Adjutant of Field Marshal Count von Schlieffen when he was Chief of the General Staff, and instructed Emperor William in military history. The Emperor later selected him as the immediate superior of the Crown Prince in the Danzig garrison.

There is nothing new to report from the west front, and no important news is expected immediately from that vicinity.

BERLIN CRITICS OPTIMISTIC.

Think Danger of Russian Invasion Eliminated Definitely.

BERLIN, Nov. 30 (By Wireless Telegraphy to London.)—The situation at the end of the past week shows, in the opinion of military critics, that the time is ripe for the resumption of active operations against the Russians which temporarily were hindered by the advance of Russian reinforcements in northern Poland. The German successes, the critics contend, definitely have removed the danger of any invasion of the German provinces.

Further south the Austrians are cooperating to good effect and the Austrian advance into Servia affords a reasonable ground for believing that the campaign there soon will be brought to a successful conclusion and thus release troops for action elsewhere. An observer who has just returned from Servia expresses the opinion that the Servians are "at the end of their tether."

WHY GERMANS WERE OUSTED.

Petrograd Officials Found They Were Raising Funds for Warships.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.—The Novoe Vremya today publishes an explanation of the recent wholesale expulsion of Germans from the capital, saying it was due to the discovery of subscription lists for the building of ships for the German fleet.

The newspaper prints in detail the amount subscribed as well as the givers and the collectors, many of the names being those of prominent German manufacturers. The paper says that many Directors and managers of important German concerns in Petrograd or the vicinity took part in collecting the sums, using their employes or the wives of their workmen as canvassers.

The Novoe Vremya alleges that the campaign was started by Count von Pourtales, the German Ambassador to Russia, during the months immediately preceding the war in the guise of funds for German Lutheran missions in heathen countries.

AUSTRIAN LOSS 919,000.

Russian Estimate of Casualties Suffered to Date.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30.—On the basis of reports received in Petrograd from Hungary, it is stated here today that the Austro-Hungarian casualties to date amount to 19,000 officers and 900,000 men.

GERMAN PRICE LAW FAILS.

Grain Dealers Add Commissions to the Maximum Schedule.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is now asserted that the system of maximum prices for foodstuffs established by the German Government has proved a failure. The official tariffs for wheat, oats, rye, &c., provided for an automatic monthly increase of price after Dec. 31. The result has been that the wholesale dealers have held back supplies, awaiting the January rise. In order to combat this, it has been found necessary to allow sellers, especially retailers, to charge a commission or expenses or fees in addition to the statutory price, thus defeating the whole object of the law.

Commerce has expressly asserted that the corn dealer was justified in charging the miller a commission. The democratic press is beginning to demand either that sales shall be made compulsory or that the Government shall simply commandeer supplies and undertake the sale itself.

WAR FOR HUMANITY, JOFFRE STYLES IT

France Ready for Any Sacrifice, the Commander Tells Correspondents.

CONFLICT FORCED ON HER

Nothing Matters Except to Save the Country, He Asserts with Manifest Confidence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes from Dr. Bjarne Elze, a Norwegian journalist and one of the correspondents from neutral countries invited on a tour of the battle front by the French authorities, the following dispatch, dated "Northern France":

"Passing through Meaux Gen. Joffre gave an audience to the correspondents who were present there.

"I was much impressed at finding myself face to face with the man who bears the fate of France and of Europe on his shoulders. The Generalissimo is a very unassuming man, with a simple manner, and very courteous, and speaks in low tones.

"Gen. Joffre's entourage is of the simplest possible character. He works night and day at his desk.

"His uniform is quite simple, and the only decoration he wears is the military medal.

"The doyen of correspondents thanked the General for his welcome and complimented him on the moral and physical state of the French Army.

"The Generalissimo answered:

"'Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind words you have addressed to me, and I am glad that you have seen for yourselves the state of our armies.

"'France did not want the war. It has been forced upon her. She is waging it for humanity.

"'The nation is ready to make any sacrifices, and will do its duty until our final triumph is assured.'

"Having said 'good-bye' to us and shaken us warmly by the hand, the General left in his automobile to seek new triumphs."

RADIATES CONFIDENCE.

Commander's Vigorous Personality Shows in Features and Talk.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—A representative of the Havas Agency, who with a party of Paris newspaper men was received by Gen. Joffre at his headquarters in a public school in a small, quiet town, says:

"There is no undue stir or bustle in the little streets, and a stranger would never suspect the presence in this modest place of the head of the allied armies.

"Gen. Joffre's private office is on the first floor of the school building. The correspondents were at once shown up, and as they entered the General rose from his desk and stood in the middle of the room. He was in undress uniform, with top boots and tunic, but wore no decorations.

"He was just as all Frenchmen picture him. His features reflect the character of the man in every line, showing a combination of energy and goodness, gentleness and firmness. The formidable cares and anxieties of the past four months of war have not aged his countenance, nor bent the athletic frame. His whole personality breathes physical and moral vigor in the highest degree.

"'I am happy to welcome you, gentlemen,' he said. 'Your tour will, I hope, enable you to correct certain errors which the Germans are busily disseminating in the public mind. You will carry back with you, I do not doubt, a good impression from your visit to the armies.'

"We began to congratulate him respectfully on the military medal conferred on him by President Poincaré. He interrupted hastily.

"'That is of no importance at all. What matters above everything is to save the country.'

"The General pronounced these last words with such an accent that each of us in his own mind added, 'and he will save it.'"

SEARCH COTTON CARGO FOR SILK AND COPPER

British Seize Ship from New York, Suspecting War Goods Are Hidden in Hold.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 30.—The Norwegian steamer Sandefjord, which sailed from New York for Copenhagen with a cargo of cotton, was brought in here as a prize of war today. She is suspected of having contraband of war on board, and the report that she has balloon silk and copper stored beneath the cotton will be investigated after she is docked. The ship is at anchor in the harbor tonight.

The fact that she was so heavily laden, it is said, first aroused suspicion. A few days out from New York she was halted by one of the British cruisers patroling the North Atlantic steamship lanes, and an officer examined her papers. Following the examination a prize crew was placed on board and the steamer was ordered to put in at Halifax. So far as could be learned tonight the Norwegian Captain made no protest against the instructions to alter his course.

The Sandefjord formerly was engaged in the Sydney-Wabana ore trade.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Swedish steamer Fridland, which sailed from New York on Oct. 28 for Copenhagen and arrived at Kirkwall, Scotland, on Nov. 10, has been brought into Shields as a prize.

GERMANY'S WAR NEEDS; PROF. HAECKEL'S IDEA

Britain Invaded, London Occupied, Belgium Partitioned, France Reduced, and Russia Split Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Morning Post says that the famous Prof. Ernst Haeckel of Jena, the well-known disciple of Darwin, has expressed in an interview the opinion that the following fruits of victory are necessary to insure Germany's future:

1—Freedom from the tyranny of England secured by

2—The invasion of the British piratical State by the German Army and Navy and the occupation of London.

3—The partition of Belgium, the western portion as far as Ostend and Antwerp to become a German federal State; the northern portion to fall to Holland, and the southeastern portion to be added to Luxemburg, which also should become a German federal State.

4—Germany to obtain the great part of the British colonies and of the Congo State.

5—France to give up a portion of her northeastern provinces.

6—Russia to be reduced to impotency by the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, which should be united with Austria-Hungary.

7—The Baltic Provinces of Russia to be restored to Germany.

8—Finland to become an independent Kingdom and be united with Sweden.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier

According to official Berlin advices a surprise attack by the Russians on the fortifications east of Darkehmen, East Prussia, (1) was repulsed with heavy loss to the invaders and the capture of 600 prisoners.

It is reported from Petrograd that in the fight in Poland on Sunday between Glowno and Sobota (2) the Russians took ten miles of trenches that were protected by triple earthwork and wire defenses.

The Army Messenger of Petrograd is informed that the Russian Army in Galicia operating against Cracow (3) is abreast of that fortress, the defenders of which are being turned on the south side.

GERMANS WEAKEN, PARIS ASSERTS

Continued from Page 1.

machine guns after our aeroplanes had given us the range.

"Our infantry has gained brilliant results. It is to be noted that every advance it makes is at once definitely secured by the establishment of intrenchments.

"At Lievin on the 21st our infantry brought to a head an audacious operation, which had been prepared by sapping. Our troops invaded a German trench, killed 200 of its occupants, and installed themselves in the trench after having burned, in front of it, two artillery observation stands.

"With reference to the district from the Oise to the Vosges—it is in this section that the enemy, in his statements, claims to have given proofs of the greatest activity and to have gained most of his success. In reality he has been a little more active than in other sections, except that he never engaged more than one battalion at a time.

"As regards the results, he obtained none. On the contrary, our artillery made substantial gains.

"Some of the infantry actions are interesting to note. On the 22d, by a magnificent defense, we maintained all our positions in the Argonne, as well as at Les Eparges, against four exceedingly fierce attacks. Also on the 25th, on all other points we made progress.

Advances in the Centre.

"On the 21st, to the south of Four de Paris, we made an advance, also on the 24th, one of 500 meters near Berry-au-Bac, another the same day to the east of Rheims, and in the forest of Bolant, and on the 25th still another near Souain.

"In Upper Alsace and in the Vosges our Alpine infantry has assumed a remarkable ascendency over the enemy. When they are confronted by the 'black devils' the Germans do not leave their trenches. We have taken from them all those trenches that were impeding us.

"In this region, as also in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, our heavy artillery has made it nearly impossible the victualing of the enemy."

AGAIN ATTACKING YPRES.

Fierce Battle Reported Raging Between the Yser and Lys.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Handelsblad's Sluis correspondent says:

"A big battle is raging between the Yser and the Lys. One hundred and twenty thousand Germans have been sent to Ypres to make a final attempt to capture the town.

"The garrisons in Flanders have been reduced to a minimum to provide troops to prevent the Allies advancing on Zonnebeke and Langemarck."

200 MUTINEERS SHOT.

Corps of Marines Said to Have Rebelled Against Land Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Mornnig Post.)—I learn that the mutiny at Bruges was more serious than at first appeared. It occurred among a corps of 700 marines, who resisted the order to start for the front at Ypres. It is even reported that some of the officers of the corps took the side of the men, saying that they were quite willing to fight at sea, but that it was not their metier to fight on land.

A number of them were sent to Ghent, but on arriving at the St. Pierre railway station in that town fifty succeeded in escaping. Some of these, however, were rearrested at Ghent.

Two hundred of the mutineers, including an officer and two subalterns, were shot.

I learn that the Germans have retired ten miles on the Dixmude front.

CHURCHILL IS ABSOLVED.

Kitchener Shared in Antwerp Relief Plan, Sending Troops to Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—There is one point in Sir John French's dispatch, published today, on which the London papers omit to make any comment, although it throws a strong light upon what has been the subject of heated controversy.

Sir John's references to Gen. Rawlinson confirm the vague reports, published at the time, that the British attempt to relieve Antwerp was not confined to the landing of a naval brigade. Evidently a strong detachment of British troops helped to guard the retreat of the Belgian army from Antwerp, and Gen. Rawlinson, who commanded it, was not under the orders of Field Marshal French, but of Lord Kitchener, from whom he received his instructions direct.

Gen. Rawlinson's force was not placed under Sir John's orders till about Oct. 15.

These facts disposé of the theory that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was solely responsible for the measures taken to assist Antwerp.

AGAIN SHELL ZEEBRUGGE.

British Warships Renew Bombardment of German Naval Base.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The only development of the day in the western theatre was the renewal of the British naval bombardment of the German base at Zeebrugge.

SIGHTS JAPANESE FLEET.

Accompanied by British Cruiser Off Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Three Japanese and one British warship and two Japanese colliers were sighted off Magdalena Bay, Lower California, last Monday, by the American freighter Aztec, now in port here from Iquique, Chile.

The British light cruiser Newcastle, a sister ship of the Glasgow, and the Japanese cruiser Idsumo were recognized but another Japanese cruiser and a Japanese battleship were unfamiliar to the Aztec's officers.

Probably these vessels were the Hizen and the Asama, which coaled and left Honolulu as soon as the German gunboat Geier interned there.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 30.—With all five of the German cruisers in the Pacific known to be in southern waters, the British Columbia cities of Victoria, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert have recovered from the feeling of uneasiness which prevailed when the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig, Dresden and Nurnburg were reported at several places in North American waters.

BRITISH FLEET NEAR HERE.

Seven Warships Off Nantucket—12 More Hurrying South.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 30.—A fleet of British warships is patrolling the territory between Nova Scotia and a point just south of New York. This fleet consists of four large warships, either battleships or battle cruisers, and three torpedo boat destroyers.

This news was brought into port this afternoon by the steamer Madonna of the Fabre line. She was in touch with the fleet just before she sighted Nantucket Shoals Lightshp on Sunday and Capt. La Batut was informed by wireless that a fleet of twelve British warships had passed south to Buenos Aires within a few days.

The Madonna arrived here after being held up by a dense fog just below Ohio ledge for nearly six hours. She brought seven first cabin passengers.

NEW GERMAN BALTIC FLEET.

Naval Guns Sent to Danzig Said to be for Ships Building There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The 150 sent naval guns reported as having been sent from Hamburg to Danzig are obviously intended for ships building at Danzig and Elbing.

The Germans have there two dreadnoughts, two dreadnought cruisers equal to the British cruiser Lion and a large number of destroyers and submarines of large size building.

They were to be ready next year, but since guns have been dispatched it is plain that Germany has expedited their construction in order to spring another disagreeable surprise upon the Allies.

CHILE INTERNES GERMAN SHIP.

The Memphis of Kosmos Line Tied Up at Coronel.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 30.—The German steamer Memphis has arrived in Coronel, Chile, and will be detained until the end of the war.

BRITISH WARSHIP IN COLLISION

Destroyer Reported to Have Been Struck by a Trawler.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 29.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—A British destroyer arrived in the River Tees last night badly damaged in the stern as the result of a collision with a trawler in the North Sea.

TURKISH RETREAT DENIED.

Statement of General Staff as to the Operations in Armenia.

BERLIN, Nov. 30, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The Turkish General Staff, it is reported from Constantinople, denies that the Turkish army operating against the Russians is retreating on Erserum.

LODY GLORIED TO DIE FOR HIS FATHERLAND

Spy's Last Letter, Written Just Before His Execution—Said Judges Were Gentlemen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Karl Hans Lody's last letter, written in the Tower of London the night before his execution as a spy, is published in the Frankfurter Zeitung. It is addressed to Lody's sister, and reads:

My Darling: I have trusted in my God and He has decided. Through many dangers of life He has guided me, and has always saved me. More than to millions of others He has shown me the beauties of the world, and I may not complain. My hour has struck. I must take my way through the Dark Valley, as have many of my good, brave comrades during this dreadful struggle of nations.

Where I am going there is no worry, there are no alarms. May my life be judged worthy to be a humble sacrifice on the altar of the Fatherland.

The death of a hero on the battlefield is, perhaps, more beautiful, but that has not been my lot. I die here in a hostile land, silent, unknown; yet the consciousness that I die in the service of my country makes death easier. My judges were gentlemen, and I shall die as an officer, not as a spy.

SHAW "INHUMANLY COOL."

View of Prof. Stockton Axson, Brother-in-Law of President Wilson

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Gently satirical deprecation of George Bernard Shaw's series of articles in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the European war was offered today by Dr. Stockton Axson, brother-in-law of President Wilson, in the course of a lecture on the Irish dramatist at the Germantown Young Men's Christian Association.

Dr. Axson was formerly Professor of English Literature at Princeton University, and now occupies a similar post at Rice University, Houston, Texas. He reached Philadelphia today in company with Henry van Dyke, United States Minister to the Netherlands, who was on his way to Washington to confer with the President on the situation abroad.

"Mr. Shaw's articles on the war suggest," said Prof. Axson, "his own statement that he is too much of a dramatist to be a partisan. Now that the third and last of the articles has appeared, I do not suppose that any of the contestants in the war have got any great out of them. Shaw distributed his favors with an impartial hand. Some of my pro-German friends were very happy when the first article appeared. I haven't seen them since the publication of the third, but if they got any joy out of that they find their happiness in an odd way.

"Shaw in his passion for unbiased reasoning forgets that most people's thoughts are governed by their hearts. He writes of war as dispassionately as a scholar of this century would write of the wars of Hannibal. He keeps cool. Coolness is admirable, but there is such a thing as seeming inhuman in your coolness. Shaw leads us to think, but he does not lead us to that sort of burning thought which is the foundation of reformative action.

"Shaw's habit of paradox is sometimes for the sake of truth, sometimes for the purpose of showing how clever he is. Like Gilbert Chesterton, Shaw is often ten minutes ahead of the truth, which is as fatal as being behind time.

"Shaw himself admits that brilliancy is his specialty, and he is really so original that he can afford to pose as being without originality. He is not only brilliant, but he is a brilliant Irishman—and the world has yet to show anything more brilliant than that."

Quotes Articles from N. Y. Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Daily Chronicle, which has been giving prominence to views on the war, expressed in the United States by representative Americans, publishes summaries of THE NEW YORK TIMES articles by John Jay Chapman criticising the American official attitude, and by Prof. C. W. Eliot on Germany's doctrine of force.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Preservation. Illustrated. 3d Edition. $1.50 postpaid.
By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Wm. R. Jenkins Co., Pubs., N. Y.

ALSACE IN MOURNING AS BROTHERS BATTLE

Woman, Bereft of Husband by German Shell, Upbraids Absent Sons Fighting for Kaiser.

THANN, Nov. 13, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Elsewhere the fighting has been as violent as here in the Vosges, but nowhere else is so poignant the distress of mothers with French sympathies having sons fighting in the German ranks. The two nations, which shared the Alsatian population after 1870, are now setting cousin against cousin, uncle against nephew, and in many other cases brother against brother.

One of the 6-inch shells that the Germans were sending from Cernay over the Engelburg into this old Alsatian town crashed through the roof of a modest dwelling on the bank of the Thur. A column of black smoke shot up through the hole and a cloud of dust and smoke poured into the street through a big hole in the front wall. The neighbors brought out a woman covered with dust, stained red by a stream that flowed from a gash in her scalp. She clutched a piece of pasteboard in one hand. While some of the rescuers washed the red-stained dust from her face she watched others bring out her husband's lifeless body.

"If you could see what they have done to your father," she cried bitterly, gazing at the cardboard, "and what has become of your home, you'd turn your guns the other way."

What she was looking at was a photograph of her two sons in the uniform of the Prussian infantry.

While those who adopted French nationality have escaped German influences, the younger generation on the German side of the frontier have become indifferent to the mother country. The resulting situation is illustrated by this incident.

The material sufferings of Alsace, from the Vosges to the valley of the Rhine, resulting from the alternate occupation by Germans and French, have been very great. The fighting around Thann has been particularly severe; all the way down the valley of the Thur, along eighteen miles of ridges and gullies, every inch of ground was stubbornly contested; possession of it proved costly for both sides. The French are now installed here for the second time since Aug. 15. They pushed as far as Colmar about the time of the taking of Mülhausen, but were forced back when the occupying forces were weakened to reinforce the armies in the north. The Germans recaptured Cernay, and then began a systematic bombardment of this town.

Alsatians Deserting German Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Alsatian troops who are garrisoning Alost are giving the German military authorities a great deal of trouble. They desert by wholesale and their knowledge of French enables them to merge with the civilian population. Of the 600 who arrived a fortnight ago only 100 remain.

AGITATION DENOUNCED BY FOOTBALL CLUBS

Say Liberty of Press Is Abused —Will Stop Games if Theatres Close.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Delegates representing London's eleven professional football clubs today adopted resolutions denouncing the newspaper agitation against football as "unscrupulous, unwarrantable, undignified, and wholly opposed to English tradition, and an abuse of the liberty of the press."

The resolution declares, however, that the clubs are prepared to close their grounds simultaneously with the closing of the race courses, golf links, theatres, and picture palaces.

KING GEORGE GOES TO VISIT TROOPS

Continued from Page 1.

personally a much larger force of troops than could have come under his eye a short time ago, for we have it on Sir John French's authority that the improved military situation has lately allowed of large numbers being withdrawn from the fighting line to rest and refit. To the Indian troops, whose loyalty to their Emperor has in it something of religious veneration, his visit will be of particular encouragement."

The Daily Mail says:

"The inherited instinct of our sovereigns for timely and appropriate action was never more dramatically illustrated. It was the favorite sneer of Bismarcks that the heir apparent to the British throne was the only Prince whom one was never likely to encounter on the battlefield. The gibe has lost today what little point it ever had. Not only is the Prince of Wales actively serving his country at the front, but the King himself is also among his troops.

"The nation, indeed, has never been more conscious of the identity of sentiment that unites and endears the royal family to all his Majesty's subjects than during the present war."

The last time that an English King appeared on the field of battle was in the War of Austrian Succession in 1743, when George II. commanded the English, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops at the battle of Dettingen against the French under Noailles.

George I. showed plenty of courage at Dettingen, but poor generalship. He permitted his force of 37,000 to be trapped in a narrow valley with 60,000 French on the heights. Noailles cannon swept his flank and rear. The Allies had to force their way through the narrow defile of Dettingen, and that was held by De Grammont with 25,000 men. If he had bided his time he could have smashed the Allies, but he charged too soon, and was routed. Then the Allies fought their way out with a loss of only 2,000 men to the 6,000 of the French.

After Dettingen an Act of Parliament was passed, providing that the King of England should never again risk his life in battle.

Members of the British royal family have often been at the front in a good many of England's recent wars. Thus the late Duke of Cambridge was at Sebastopol in the Crimea; the Duke of Connaught commanded a brigade in the first Egyptian war, and both the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur of Connaught are now on Gen. French's staff.

With the advent of King George at the front all but one of the rulers of the warring European nations, the Kaiser, the Czar, King Albert of Belgium, President Poincaré, and the Kings of Montenegro and Servia, have been in the field. The sole exception is the Emperor of Austria, who is too old for campaigning.

GERMANS' YSER LOSSES PLACED AT 120,000

Said to Be Exhausted by Three Weeks' Battle—Condemned for Shelling Ypres.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Daily Chronicle, one of the three London papers invited by the French General Staff to send correspondents along the battle line, publishes the following dispatch from G. H. Perris:

"AT THE FRONT, in the French Lines, Saturday, Nov. 28.—There is in the village of, [name deleted,] just behind the canal which runs southward twelve miles from Dixmude to Ypres, a certain trench from which, if ever the invisible war should become visible, [another deletion.] It represents the advanced firing line at the point where the battle of the Yser took, and may again take, a character of sustained violence. The German trenches are on the other side of the Yser Canal, no more than 300 yards away to the east. There is no doubt about the bloody work that has been done. Most of this village is in ruins.

"The particular phase of the battle of Flanders, which has been and probably will continue to be called the battle of the Yser—that is, the desperate effort of the Germans to get across the canal—is or at least is regarded by the allied commanders as being over. The fighting continues, but it has not yet revealed any new objective, and one has the impression that it is only a mischievous sort of marking time a warning from each side that it is not to be caught unawares; that the last word is not yet said.

"We examined Pervyse and Ypres particularly. Pervyse lies half way between Nieuport and Dixmude. It was about this large village that the main stress of the second phase of the battle of Flanders fell. If either Pervyse or Ypres had been lost, the effort to keep a hold upon at least a corner of Belgian territory would have been vain. Both places are important road centres, and both are served by railways. Therefore they were defended with desperate determination, and with such success that, after losing 120,000 men in three weeks, the German Army had no more strength to attack, and has now lain in its trenches for a week, apparently incapable of new initiative.

Ypres Bombardment Condemned.

"Ypres is, or rather was, a town of 18,000 inhabitants. Its unique historical and architectural interest was universally known. The officers of the Allies say that there was no military excuse for the fifteen days' bombardment, and that in any case shrapnel would have been as effective as big shells, including incendiary shells, except for the purpose of sheer destruction.

"What I saw for myself is perhaps more conclusive. It is that, while large parts of the town have suffered no injury, the famous Cloth Hall and the equally ancient, though less rare and beautiful cathedral of St. Martin, are practically destroyed, with a number of quaint old houses around them, including the 'Nieuwerck,' a little two-story building in the Spanish Renaissance style, dating from 1620, attached to the east end of the Cloth Hall and containing the municipal offices. With comparatively short-distance firing, this result could not have been accidental; it stands as clearly against the German commanders as the less serious damage to Rheims Cathedral and the destruction of Louvain.

Cloth Hall and Cathedral Ruined.

"Here, as in Louvain, the injury to civilization is irreparable. The high roof of the halles was gone completely, (the name for the group of which the Cloth Hall was the principal building,) its charred fragments strew the pavement. Of the pillared naves which formed the ground flood of the vast building the windows are all shattered, the tiny diamond panes lying amid heaps of brick and mortar within and on the pavement outside. Of the Nieuwerk, which was only slightly damaged by the earlier bombardment, nothing now remains standing. The delicate pinnacles at the corners of the halles still point up naked to the sky—strangely naked without their familiar background—but the fine arches and long gallery of the Cloth Hall have disappeared, and the remarkable wall paintings are hopelessly defaced. Nothing stands inside but the pillars.

"The great central tower showed a huge rent in the upper centre, where the clock was, and on both sides of the tower the façade of the Cloth Hall has been mashed in. Opposite this side of the halles several houses have been gutted, fragments only of their outer walls standing amid the piles of rubble.

"On the other side lies the cathedral. We could not get inside, for the entrance was blocked by a mound of still smoking mortar and stone, the top of which was lit by a faint flame, throwing out curious little sparks. This was the remains of the belfry. Of the interior we could only see that there was no longer a roof, and that the floor was a horrible chaos.

"The railway station was naturally the first mark for the German guns, and in the neighboring square houses, a large factory and a large school had been knocked to bits; but all this is nothing beside the loss of that which has been a joy and pride to good men for 600 years, and, having been demolished in a fortnight of frenzy, can now never be replaced."

$3.00 Sunday Excursion TO WASHINGTON
December 6
LAST OF THE SERIES.
Special Train leaves New York, Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 A. M. (Saturday night.) Returning, leaves Washington 4:25 P. M.
Tickets on sale preceding each excursion at all ticket offices in New York and Brooklyn.
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SAYS GERMANY LONG PLOTTED WAR

French "Yellow Book" Declares the Agadir Failure Decided War Party to Strike.

PEACE EFFORTS BALKED

Germans and Austrians Charged with Four Separate Attempts to Force the Conflict.

GERMANY CHIEFLY BLAMED

For "Hurling at Russia an Ultimatum Couched in Unacceptable Terms" and Egging Austria On.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today made public a "Yellow Book" bearing on the causes of the present war. This French volume is much more complete than the publications of this nature given out up to the present time by other Governments.

The French report has 216 pages and comprises no fewer than 160 documents. It is devoted primarily to a recital of the negotiations which followed the delivery of the Austrian note to Servia (July 23, 1914,) and which preceded the declaration of war by Germany on Russia (Aug. 1, 1914,) and on France (Aug. 3, 1914.) It is brought to a close by the reproduction of the declaration of the Triple Entente powers that Great Britain, Russia, and France would not conclude peace separately.

Deeper Causes of the War.

The French diplomatic documents in this book are divided in chapters in order to distinguish the preliminaries from the principal phases of the European crisis. The first chapter is entitled "Preface" (1913) and is devoted to the remoter regions and the deeper causes of the present conflict. An extract from the "Yellow Book," given out officially in Paris, reads as follows:

"It was first in the Spring of 1913 that we noted this colossal and expensive military effort which alone can explain the desire to impose the Germanic superiority and hegemony upon the powers of the Triple Entente. When France responded to this menace by the drafting of the law of three years' service in the army, this measure of defense was denounced in official circles in Berlin as a 'provocation which should not be tolerated.'

"An April of 1913 a secret and official German report defined 'the objective and the means of the national policy' as follows: Convince the people of the necessity of an offensive war against France; prepare uprisings in Russia and in North Africa; provide for, in case of hostilities, the immediate absorption of Belgium and Holland.

"These are the ideas extolled in this report; such is the programme that, shortly after, we saw the Germans endeavor to put into operation.

Kaiser Won to the War Party.

"We declare that Emperor William, who up to that time had posed as a champion of peace, admitted in the course of a conversation with the King of the Belgians that he finally come to share the ideas of his military advisers. He had placed himself among the partisans of a war which he thought would not be long delayed and the overpowering success of which seemed to him certain. Public opinion, in its turn, permitted itself to be won over by the passions of the military party, and came to consider the affair of Agadir as a defeat for Germany. It regarded the existence of a strong France as a danger to Germany and the breaking out of a European war as the only remedy for all difficulties and all uncertainties.

"These bellicose dispositions constituted a permanent danger for the peace of Europe.

"From a perusal of the six other chapters of the 'Yellow Book,' which are devoted to the diplomatic negotiations carried on in the month of July, there is to be deducted, and supported by evidence, the following impressions:

"That the combination between Austria and Germany had decided upon war and that on four successive occasions this combination endeavored to precipitate war by violent proceedings, the purpose of which was to prevent, or to insure the failure, of all efforts at conciliation. The first of these proceedings was Austria's ultimatum to Servia, (July 24,) which was the origin of this conflict. In spite of the fact that the Belgrade Government offered, for the prosecution of the assassins of the Austrian Archduke every facility compatible with its dignity, the Cabinet of Vienna summoned the Government at Belgrade not only to disavow all complicity with the crime of Sarajevo, but, furthermore, to permit foreign functionaries to seek the authors of this crime on Servian territory.

Peremptory Demand on Servia.

"Vienna gave Servia only two days to accept integrally these Draconian conditions. In spite of the fact that M. von Jagow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, claimed to be in ignorance of the contents of this note, (which was nevertheless known to the President of the Bavarian Council,) Germany immediately, and without restriction, united herself with her ally. The German Ambassador came to the Quai d'Orsay (the French Foreign Office in Paris) and endeavored to carry through a proposal which he represented as being peaceful, but which was in reality threatening. He declared that the conflict should remain 'localized' and that any intervention on the part of a third power would result in 'incalculable consequences.' This was tantamount to letting it be understood that Austria should have every liberty to crush Servia and that Germany would have recourse to arms to prevent Russia from succoring Servia.

"Confronted with this situation, the first thought of the powers forming the Triple Entente was to gain time to examine the conflict with greater care, and if possible to render it less acute. The powers therefore asked that Vienna extend the period of delay allowed Servia for her answer. Then Austria became fearful that she would be left without a pretext of war, and she endeavored to ward off this danger by another expedient. She declined or avoided the request for an extension, and declared insufficient the Servian answer, which was given to her in good time, and which admitted and accepted her principal demands.

"Austria thereupon ordered her Minister at Belgrade to leave the Servian capital, (July 26,) and diplomatic relations with Servia were severed.

"With this development the situation became considerably aggravated. The powers of the Triple Entente, however, still endeavored to bring about a settlement. In the meantime, M. von Schoen, the German Ambassador in Paris, came to the Quai d'Orsay and demanded that France exert her influence on Russia in a peaceful sense; but he refused to exert similar peaceful influence at Vienna.

Germany Rejects a Peace Proffer.

"England proposed to avoid a crisis by submitting the Austro-Serb difficulty to the official mediatoon of the four powers which were not directly interested therein. France and Russia accepted this proposal to internationalize the question, but Germany refused under the pretext that she could not thus humiliate her ally, and she proposed, in the place of this common action, the opening of direct conversations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, saying the latter was ready to consent to this arrangement. The conflict seemed consequently at this time to be proceeding toward a settlement, when, for the third time, Austria, by a fresh provocation, killed the hopes enshrined by all that had been done up to the present in the direction of conciliation. She declared war on Servia, (July 28,) and bent at the same time her military preparations against Russia on her frontiers, (July 29.)

"The chances for peace now seemed greatly reduced, particularly as the Austrian Army began the bombardment of Belgrade, the occupation of which seemed to be nothing more than a question of hours. The powers of the Triple Entente did not, however, give up all hope of accomplishing something in these last remaining minutes. On one side, Sir Edward Grey started a new project for four-sided mediation, a project in which Russia joined at the demand of France. M. von Jagow, to whom this project was communicated, evaded it by declaring that while he adhered to its principle, it was necessary to find a formula that would be acceptable to Austria. He was then invited to formulate himself a proposal of settlement, but he again avoided the issue by saying that he would consult the Vienna Cabinet on this point.

Russia's Offer to Delay Action.

"Sir Edward Grey, whose spirit of conciliation seemed indefatigable, then came forward with a new compromise proposition which provided that all the powers should call a halt to their military preparations. Furthermore, Russia gave a fresh evidence of her desire to maintain the peace of Europe by offering to maintain an attitude of expectation, if Austria would engage not to undertake any measures directed against the sovereignty of Servia, even after having occupied Belgrade.

"It was then that the Cabinet of Vienna, perhaps fearful of the consequences of its irreconcilability, and feeling the necessity of taking a step backward, declared for the first time that it was ready to discuss with Europe the fundamental principle of its difference with Servia. At the very moment that this work in the direction of reciprocal concession seemed to warrant a last hope of peace, an irreparable movement on the part of Germany promised to endanger definitely the results acquired with so much labor, and to force the crisis to a violent solution.

"At the begining of the conflict this power, Germany, had commenced military preparations, and she continued them with feverish haste. At the very moment when her representatives in foreign countries were protesting her pacific intentions the 31st of July in the evening, Germany addressed to the Russian Government an ultimatum giving Russia twelve hours in which to demobilize on her Austrian as well as on her German frontiers. The alternative was that Germany would mobilize. This was done at a time when the Russian Government had given evidence of its conciliatory attitude, and at a time when Austria-Hungary was showing herself disposed to discuss with Europe the question of her note to Servia.

The Blame Placed on Germany.

"There could be no doubt as to the answer to such an ultimatum. From that moment the cause of peace was definitely lost, the reason being this precipitate action on the part of Germany. The obligations of alliances had to be observed, and the great powers were drawn into the fatal conflict.

"Events which then took place are fresh in the memory of every one. On the 31st of July there were acts of hostility, clearly defined, on our frontier; the 2d of August saw the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg and the entrance by German troops upon three points of our territory, while our troops were holding themselves at a distance of ten kilometers (six miles) from the frontier. The same day Belgium was summoned to permit Germany's military operations against France. Finally, on the 3d of August, the declaration of war was brought by M. von Schoen to the Quai d'Orsay, which act preceded by a short time only the violation of the neutrality of Belgium.

"In the light of the documents contained in this "Yellow Book," the rôles played by the different powers in this European crisis show up with striking clearness. It is scarcely necessary again to emphasize the responsibilities of Austria, primal cause of the conflict. The responsibilities of Germany are even more crushing, in spite of the fact that in the beginning she stood for the second plan. The reason fo rthis is that Germany systematically avoided every opportunity to discuss measures of conciliation. She forced Austria to an intransigeant attitude, and she made the war inevitable by an ultimatum (to Russia) issued at a moment when the basis of a direct agreement between Austria and Russia had been found and accepted by these two powers.

"From the beginning Germany declared that she was in ignorance of the contents of the Austrian note (to Servia), but at the same time she voiced her resolve to approve it and sustain all its pretensions.

"When the Russian Government showed that public opinion and the historic traditions of Russia did not permit it to turn a deaf ear to the fate of Servia, Germany endeavored to force France, by intimidation, to associate herself with the exerting of influence at St. Petersburg, but at the same time she refused to undertake like steps at Vienna.

Germany's Deliberate Provocation.

"When Sir Edward Grey proposed four-power mediation the German Government refused to consider his proposal; the first time under the pretext that she thought preferable the opening of direct negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and the second time under the pretext that such a conference was not acceptable to Vienna, and that the British proposal was not in very practicable form. When finally Germany perceived, in spite of all her dilatory proceedings, that the conflict was proceeding toward a settlement, to be effected by the conciliatory efforts of Russia and England which finally had been accepted by Austria-Hungary, she precipitated the rupture by hurling at Russia an ultimatum couched in unacceptable terms.

"France, with an indefatigable goodwill, associated herself with the greatest sincerity with every effort made to compose the conflict. She counseled Servia in the line of wisdom; she endeavored incessantly at St. Petersburg to strengthen her ally, Russia, in her attitude of moderation, and she took part in all the peaceful endeavors made at Berlin and at Vienna. France again can say truthfully that she did not take up arms except after she perceived military measures and military provocations which placed her national existence in peril.

"France, moved by a deep love of peace, exhausted every means of conciliation at her command. The successive violations of the neutrality of Luxemburg and of Belgium, and the invasion of her own territory were necessary before she decided to draw the sword to defend her very life."

WARNED FRANCE IN 1913.

Cambon's Berlin Dispatch Pointed to a German Attack in 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The French "Yellow Book" issued tonight is expected to be on sale tomorrow. The Temps and Journal des Debats alone of the evening newspapers give details, the former printing three pages of extracts, and the latter an alalytic editorial. The Journal des Debats says:

"Its reading can only confirm the absolute certinty of the French nation in the justice of the French cause, strengthening its determination to pursue the struggle to the uttermost and stimulate universal efforts toward victory.

"No startling revelations can be found in it, since throughout the negotiations France, though directly menaced by Germany, remained diplomatically in the background. Germany's design was to draw France into war by acting against Russia, at the same time obliging France to commit all imprudences which might permit her disingenuous adversaries later to throw on her the entire responsibility. The Servian affair was only a pretext, with the object of convincing Germans and Austrians that Russia's intervention was unjustified, so that they would be only defending themselves against aggression in invading the territory of Russia's ally.

"Regarding the events immediately preceding the war, the "Yellow Book" adds no information to that already published by the allied chancelleries; but in a preliminary section, entitled "Avertissements," it contains documents of illuminating interest. Among such are various communications from Juies Cambon, our Ambassador in Berlin, indicating German preparations for the present conflict and the intention to precipitate it. Notably, the dispatch of March 17, 1913, contains the reports of our Naval and Military Attachés in Germany, giving reasons—mainly based on the sudden raising by the Germans of $200,000,000—for supposing that Germany meditated a bellicose initiative in the Summer of 1914.

"On April 2 our Minister of Foreign Affairs received from his colleague at the War Office a document referring to the sudden increase of the German Army, of which the object was 'fortifying and extending German influence throughout the entire world.' This document gave details of German preparations, including fomenting trouble in Tunis, Algiers, Egypt, and Morocco.

"On May 6 M. Cambon sent a report of the statement of Field Marshal von Moltke that it was Germany's intention in the event of war not to leave Russia time to mobilize, but to begin hostilities without waiting in order to crush her resistance brutally.

"Finally, on Nov. 22, M. Cambon received 'from an absolutely sure source' a report of a conversation held a fortnight before between the Kaiser, von Moltke, and the King of the Belgians, in which the first appeared 'completely changed,' and seemed to consider war with France inevitable, while von Moltke said to the Kaiser: 'This time we must finish. You cannot doubt the irresistible enthusiasm of the German people.'

"At the end of this dispatch M. Cambon expressed the opinion that the Kaiser spoke sincerely in a moment of impatience, which showed the precariousness of the European situation. The Ambassador concluded: 'At all events, we should accustom ourselves to the idea of the Emperor adopting an aggressive viewpoint formerly repugnant to him, in consequence of which it behooves us to keep our powder dry.' The world knows the sequel.

"The Yellow Book ends with the treaty of London, giving the unequivocal assurance of the unity of the Allies and their determination not to falter until justice has been done."

GERMANY CONVICTED ANEW.

London Newspapers Find Cumulative Proof in the Yellow Book.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Times, in an editorial on the French Yellow Book, says:

"Its chief value consists in the cumulative proof which it affords of Germany's settled determination to force another war with France and of the way in which she used the Austro-Servian dispute to precipitate it. It shows Germany throughout as the enemy of European peace, determined to finish with France, to fasten a quarrel upon Russia, to treat the neutrality of Belgium and of other small States as might suit her military convenience. It shows not less clearly the earnestness with which France and Russia as well as England strove to the last to prevent a European war.

"It shows how very near their efforts came to success; how Austria-Hungary seemed to draw back; how she had reopened conversations with Petrograd; how she appeared to have conceded the main point in her controversy with Russia; how just was Sir Edward Grey's view that peace was possible if 'only a little respite in time could be gained,' and how Germany took care that it should not be gained.

"It brings into strong relief the hesitation and indecision of Austria when she saw, too late, that her ambition had overleaped itself; the duplicity and mendacity of German diplomacy until German's military preparations were complete, and the inexorable resolve with which, when she had stolen an advance upon her adversaries, she cut the ground for further negotiations from under the halting feet of her dependent ally."

The Daily Mail says:

"The Yellow Book finishes off the portrait of German diplomacy already sketched in official publications of the Allies—a picture of shameless lying cynicism to which solemn promises are only 'not definite undertakings' and international treaties, but 'scraps of paper.' It shows how Germany deliberately chose her pretext and her hour; how, craftily calculating on the helplessness of invertebrate Austria, she pushed her ally in front and, heedless of all British and French efforts for peace, proceeded to declare war at the very moment that Austria had decided for an understanding.

"To the fast diminishing number of Germany's friends in the world we recommend the perusal of this terrible indictment. The cold facts it contains are the basis of the solemn pledge taken by the four Allies never to sheathe the sword till Prussian militarism is laid low."

COOKS HELPED CHECK ATTACK.

Critical Situation on British Front Saved by Speedy Gathering of Men.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Details of the operations of the British troops at the front from last Monday to Wednesday are given in a report issued today, under date of Thursday, from a military observer attached to the British headquarters. The report says in part:

"Since the enemy desisted from his attacks in force the fighting has been resolved into a competition in sniping and small affairs on the outposts all along the line, where positions are contested with rifles, hand grenades, bombs, mortars, and mines.

"Our aeroplanes have been especially active in the last two days, having dropped 120 bombs."

The account refers to several instances in which German attacks were repulsed, particularly last Monday, to the south of the River Lys. There, it is said, the Gurkhas did considerable execution at close quarters. They even penetrated some of the German trenches, where they wielded their peculiar curved swords with great effect.

The report again refers to the efficacy of German discipline. It says that the British soldiers could hear the command "Vorwärts!" coming from the woods. It was followed immediately by a rush of Germans. Once, twice, and thrice this was done. Each time the Germans were mowed down. Then the order was given again. This time, however, there were loud exclamations of "Nein, nein," and no advance was made.

The repulse of the Prussian Guard is again dwelt upon.

"After the enemy had broken through our front line the situation became most serious," the report continues, "for there were only two field companies of the Royal Engineers available at the moment as a reserve in this quarter of the field.

"On the right front of the German attack, firing through open spaces in the woods, were heavy batteries and field batteries, which dealt havoc among the attackers, both before and after they reached our line. But the Germans continued to come on almost up to our guns. Some bodies were picked up only seventy-six yards from the guns.

"Realizing that all might be lost unless a firing line of some kind could be established, battery officers managed to form a line of gunners, regimental cooks, and details of various descriptions. These men stood firm and kept up a steady rifle fire. They checked the assault at the most critical moment, thus enabling other troops to come up to repel it more completely."

Other incidents, taken up in the report, are the movement of British cavalry by motor cars, thus adding one more novelty to the rôle which the cavalry has played during the war; the blowing up of a farm house containing German snipers, the heating of trenches with braziers and stoves, and the transport service, the work of which in supplying food is commended.

"No little part of our success," says the report in this connection, "is due to the ample quantity and excellent quality of the food. It is probably not saying too much to assert that no other soldiers in the field had ever been so well fed."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The absence of important operations in France and Belgium is the best evidence of the great effort that Germany is making in Poland. In the first days of the war she launched practically all of her military strength on the campaign against Paris. In the east she retained only three army corps of first-line troops, depending upon the slowness of the Russian mobilization to afford time for the mobilization of the German reserves.

Germany seems now to be attempting the opposite move. By placing her troops in the west on the defensive, she is able to divert the rest of her military strength toward Russia. The exact German plan cannot yet be detected, but she seems now to be exerting against Russia the greatest effort of which she capable.

All along the battle line in France and Belgium there are more than 4,000,000 men in the contending armies. It is unlikely that they will long be held without starting some large movement of troops. Heretofore the Germans have pinned their faith upon active operations in the west to break down the French and British resistance, while their forces were not yet fully developed. The repulses among the Yser led them finally to give up this attempt and turn eastward against the Russians.

The plans of the Allies in the west to co-operate with the Russians make it incumbent upon them to adopt an energetic campaign to prevent Germany from carrying out undisturbed her concentration of troops in Poland. This movement will be very different from the isolated attacks reported in the last three weeks. It will start with heavy bombardment and local attacks all along the line. At a few points the Germans will find these harder pressed than others, and it will turn out that the Allies have prepared rail transportation for eight or ten army corps to be rushed into any gap that may be developed by these first assaults.

This is what the Germans attempted to do in their fierce assaults upon the Allies' line between Dixmude and Ypres. If they can now oppose a powerful artillery fire and a line of steadfast infantry, such as they encountered on the Yser, they can make costly any effort of the Allies to break through the present entrenched lines.

The Russian repulse at Darkehmen, in East Prussia, shows unexpected strength in the German lines in this district. For two weeks the Russians have been held to their line, skirting the lakes in the south and running north between Darkehmen and Gumbinnen.

A Russian success in Poland would enable them to spare sufficient troops to strengthen their army in East Prussia, so that it could push forward toward Koenigsberg. Evidently they still regard the Polish situation as sufficiently critical to call for the concentration of every effort on this field.

The advance of the Russian cavalry to Gombin has brought its natural consequences in the retreat of the German line to Sobota and Bielawy, twelve miles west of Lowicz. The German line now runs north and south from near Plock through Gombin and Sobota to Glowno. Here it turns southwest and runs through Zgierz and Szadek to the Warthe River near Sieradz. From here the line turns southward to Czenstochowa, and then southeastward to the Carpathian Mountains.

The Russian salient at Zdunskawola, ten miles east of Sieradz, forms a dangerous point in their line. If the Germans succeed in checking the Russian blanking move by way of the Vistula River, their next move may be to break through the Russian centre near Zdunskawola.

It now seems probable that the fighting in Poland will come to a temporary deadlock along the line between the Vistula and Cracow. If the Germans are able by rushing up their reserves of old men and boys to hold the Russians to this line, the latter will be forced to extend their operations and depend upon an advance of new troops north of the Vistula to accomplish any decisive results.

The Russian attacks near Cracow seem to have slackened, but they still hold their advanced positions at Pilica, Miechow, Proszowice, Bochnia, and Novi Sandec. This gives them a good defensive line, where their armies can readily be supplied while waiting for the outcome of the battle near Lodz.

The resistance that the Hungarians are opposing to the Russians at Hammona, 30 miles northeast of Kaschau, shows that these Russian raids through the Carpathian passes are being made by small columns of Cossacks, hardly more than one division through each pass.

The Austrians report a further advance against the south flank of the Servian Army. They have now reached the vicinity of Usice in the upper Morava Valley, where they are on a direct route between Sarajevo, in Bosnia, and the central plains of Servia. By their recent victories the Austrians have overrun a sixth of old Servia, but less than a twelfth of the present kingdom.

PARCEL POST RESUMED.

Packages Now May Be Sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Resumption of the parcel post service between the United States and Germany and Austria-Hungary was announced by Postmaster General Burleson tonight. The lifting at this time of the prohibition against acceptance of parcels for these countries, a prohibition caused by the lack of means of transportation resulting from the war, will make possible the sending of thousands of Christmas remembrances to Europe which otherwise would have been impossible. An order to all Postmasters was issued by the Postmaster General directing them, until further notice, to accept for mailing to the countries named all parcels which conform to the prescribed conditions of the international parcel post service.

Parcel post packages are now mailable to all countries with which the United States has parcel post conventions except Belgium, Turkey, and the northern and northeastern parts of France, where military operations prevent a resumption of the service. Soon after the European war began Germany, Belgium, and France requested that the parcel post service be suspended temporarily. The Austro-Hungarian Government did not request a suspension; but the war caused a practical stoppage of the service.

CALLS WAR TALK ILL-TIMED.

President Opposes the Plan to Investigate Our Preparedness.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—While President Wilson will not seek to mould the position of Congress on the resolution of Representative Gardner for an investigation of the military strength of the United States, it is understood he will oppose the investigation if asked for an opinion. The President is understood to think that such an inquiry is untimely and would not disclose any information not already available.

The President's position was made clear tonight by Administration officials, who made it known that he had written Mr. Gardner a letter, saying he was ready to discuss the question with him at any time. Mr. Gardner will be at the White House tomorrow to make an engagement for an interview within the next few days.

The attitude of the Administration toward the Gardner resolution, as outlined tonight, is that this is no time to agitate the question of the preparedness of the United States for war. The President is hopeful that the nation may play an important part in bringing the present European war to a close, and his advisers believe suggestions for peace would come with bad grace from a country in the throes of a discussion of possible war.

Surplus Funds of Business Houses

To corporations, firms and individuals having surplus funds at certain seasons, we suggest:

Such funds produce an income under our Certificate of Deposit plan.

After the "surplus period", the money is immediately available for your business uses.

We issue Demand and Time Certificates—a higher rate of interest payable on the latter.

Our officers will be glad to give full information about this special feature of our service.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President
49 Wall Street

PARIS PICKS HERRICK AS "IDEAL PRESIDENT"

Correspondent Views Him "Progressing Toward Higher Destinies"—Lauds His Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A. H. Beaman, Paris correspondent of The London Standard, telegraphs high praise of ex-Ambassador Herrick and even places him in nomination for the Presidency. He says:

"The French papers are all paying high tribute to the statesmanship and the eminently humane and fine character of Mr. Herrick, the retiring American Ambassador. Mr. Herrick was officially replaced by Mr. Sharp in August, but, at Mr. Sharp's request, has remained in practical charge up to now. All of Mr. Herrick's luggage had been sent away long ago, but Mr. Herrick was never a feather-bed diplomat, and living in his dismantled embassy he said he would gladly stop in a tent if need be.

"Everybody who has watched his tenure in Paris agrees with Mr. Wilson's appreciation that it would be impossible to find adequate words to express the admirable manner in which his duties were accomplished."

Mr. Beaman then discusses Mr. Herrick's work throughout his stay in Paris when all others had left; his attitude toward Taube bombs when he said after a narrow escape: "Sometimes a dead diplomatist may do greater service than a live one."

Continuing, Mr. Beaman says: "In leaving Paris Mr. Herrick is believed to be progressing toward higher destinies. In any case, when the day comes for settling accounts over the present war his voice will certainly be raised and listened to in arranging the terms of peace.

"And after that, it is whispered, Mr. Herrick may possibly be chosen as master of the overseas Republic. It would be hard to find a more typical ideal President, and among American residents in Paris his nomination is considered almost certain."

TRADE BOOMING IN ENGLAND

Shipping Hampered by Drain of Vessels for Transports.

Frederick Sargent, an engineer, of Chicago, who is interested in the electric light and power business in the Middle West, and who has just returned from a short business trip through England, said yesterday that he had noticed in that country that the number of unemployed was much below normal.

"What troubles the business men of England just now is the lack of merchant ships for carrying purposes," said Mr. Sargent at the Wolcott yesterday. "So many have been taken by the Government for transports that it has been a big drain upon the commercial fleets.

"There is tremendous activity in building commercial ships. Trade is now developing so rapidly that new ships have to be built to keep up with it. In one of the London theatres there is a play called 'Business as Usual.' It seems to be the pride of the Britisher that, notwithstanding the fact that his country is engaged in perhaps the biggest struggle of its existence, business for the most part is going on as if there was no war."

ORDERS MILLION SUITS HERE

British War Office Places Big Contracts for Uniforms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"We understand that orders for a million soldiers' suits have gone to the United States.

"In a letter which we have seen from H. S. Lindsay, Parliamentary Secretary of the Labor Party, dated Nov. 27, Harold Baker, Financial Secretary to the War Office, is reported to have admitted to two officials of the Labor Party "the order to American firms and states that it has only been done because they cannot get a sufficient and prompt supply here just now, and they would not have given the order if it could have been avoided."

Beginning today, an impressive and important sale of

Men's Silk Shirts at $4.85

that sell regularly from $7.50 to $10.00 each

A special purchase of fine foreign heavy weight silks—intended for the elite of London—diverted by the war to the elect of New York—at a big, tangible sacrifice in price.

¶ A hundred of these shirts lie a dozen deep before us as we write, and such silks, such designs, such colorings, such combinations, have been rare in our experience. They are simply magnificent. Not an ordinary nor a familiar pattern in sight, for they are new to the minute—just from abroad—and scintillant with the first fresh lustre of the loom.

¶ Big, bold, brilliant stripes, and the narrower pencil stripes in smart combination effects, as well as choice and exclusive figures—all masculine, masterful designs, original and superb, in colorings that have all the pristine tenacity and intensity of the original dyes. And tailored as exquisitely as becomes silks so exquisite in character. Main floor.

Shirts at $2.95
Regularly $4.50
Rich, substantial silks, with heavy self, black, blue, helio, and rose satin stripes on white grounds. Some dark grounds also. Superb in silk and in making.

Shirts at $3.85
Values $5 and $6
Fine heavy grade silks, in smart stripes, Roman satin stripes, and Jacquard figures. Gorgeous colorings and shirts that will wear as magnificently as they look.

Extraordinary Sale today of Men's & Women's

$10 and $12 Velour Hats at $4.95

¶ *This is the official, authentic communique*:—Shipped by Austria's premier maker of velours—narrowly escaped capture on the Atlantic—refused by consignees account late arrival—passed into Receiver's hands—subsequently passed into ours at a big sacrifice—duplicates selling today at $10 and $12 in the best shops—the finest, softest, smoothest, richest, best-made, most stylishly-brimmed, accurately-crowned and superbly-finished velours anywhere on earth. And that goes! All sizes, in the newest shapes. Main floor.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Be it Overcoat or Suit nothing can match a Saks garment at $25

¶ It is easy enough, of course, to make a claim like that, but it is equally easy to prove it.

¶ We ourselves have proved it time out of mind by making an intelligent and impartial comparison with other clothes at $25.

¶ And we have invariably found that good as the other clothes might be, a Saks garment has something in the cut and the hang of it that is completely lacking in others.

And that Something is the dynamic quality which in men and clothes is called

Individuality

Suits at $25
Soft roll collar, close cut styles, with peak lapels, blunt lapels, and square lapels, the fronts rounded or square cut. Regulation vests, soft collar vests, and double breasted vests. The trousers a career of shapeliness from hip to heel. Tailored in countless fabrics, including many not to be found in every shop.

Overcoats at $25
Double breasted form fitting coats, button through coats, Raglan shoulder coats, kimono sleeve coats, and regulation fly front coats, with numerous new variations in lapels. Tailored in cheviot coatings, close-sheared chinchillas, Meltons, kerseys, and popular warmth-without-weight cloths.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

When Our Ships Shall Cover the Ocean

THE great world indicator of trade is swinging its hand slowly and surely to New York.

★ ★

We are soon to be characters upon a stage of commercial development hitherto unknown.

★ ★

Let us all be New Yorkers—look the part and feel it.

★ ★

This house has always made the New Yorker the apple of its eye.

It studies the tastes and styles of the men of this city—coins into clothes and haberdashery their carefully observed preferences, from materials gathered from the world's best looms.

It has applied to the New Yorker that study of his particular requirements which he is about to apply to the citizens of other countries—when our ships shall cover the ocean.

★ ★

Suits, $20 to $45.
Overcoats, $25 to $50.

★ ★

The largest haberdashery business in America.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Tomorrow, Wednesday, December Second,

Will Hold Their Annual Sale of

Women's Fur Coats and Furs

Best Values Ever Offered

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS SEE THIS EVENING'S PAPERS AND (Tomorrow's) TIMES

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th Sts.

TO DAY

our clients are receiving

$688,000

as interest paid by us on the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

RICHARD M. HURD, President

Capital & Surplus **$8,750,000**

59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

GLAD OF AID TO BELGIUM.

Germany Pleased Over American Generosity, Minister Whitlock Says.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—In response to an inquiry concerning the authenticity of an interview published in English and American newspapers, which credited a German officer designated as Gen. von Frankenberg with the statement that Germany would have fed the people of Belgium if she had not been anticipated by the kind-hearted action of the American people, Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium, today sent the following telegram to the American Relief Commission:

"I am officially informed by the German Government that there is no basis in fact for the statements published in the American and British press to the effect that a Gen. von Frankenberg made the alleged statements.

"There is indeed no Gen. von Frankenberg at Antwerp, but it seems that a Capt. von Frankenberg, a staff officer not authorized to speak, made statements to a person claiming to be a newspaper man relating to conditions in Germany. There was no danger of starvation, he said; in Germany, which needed no assistance in feeding its population. His remarks therefore were entirely misunderstood.

"The German Government renews its official declaration that conditions in Belgium are as represented, and views with great gratification the generous efforts of the American people to relieve the starving population there. Without such assistance there must be famine, and I again repeat my expression of regret that cruelly reckless statements should be allowed to imperil the great work which the generosity of the American people is carrying on among a population so deeply in distress."

DECIDES ITALY'S POLICY.

Cabinet Discusses Declaration to Parliament on Thursday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 30 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—A Cabinet Council was held today to consider the declaration which the Government will make at the opening of Parliament on Thursday.

The Federation of the Italian Press, under the charimanship of a Roman Deputy, Signor Barzilai, has passed a motion declaring that the much discussed visit of Italian journalists to Germany has made an unfavorable impression in the profession and in the country referring to a committee of five the task of inquiring into the truth of the rumors current as to the organization of their tour.

It has been alleged that the German Government not only paid all the expenses of the Italian journalists' tour through Germbany, but allowed to each of them $10 a day pocket money and undertook to pay to each a bonus if his description of what he saw was agreeable to Germany.

BLOOMINGDALE.

TRULY ORIENTAL!

In their rich warm coloring, in their arabesque designing, our Oriental Rugs are truly—Oriental.

Here are, in pleasing variety, Mossouls, Sarouks, Kurdistans, Kashans; Rugs of Persia, of Asia Minor, of India and China.

Each Rug a thing of beauty—whether it be the little Mossoul for the Bedroom at $22.50 or the great Kashan for the parlor at $1500.

There could be no better gift for your home or a Friend's—for a Birthday or at Xmas Time.

Rug Dept. 4th Floor

BloomingdaleS 59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Ave.

At the Source

ALL of us like to be close to the source of the things we buy.

It is much nicer to buy one's lace in Brussels, where the lace comes from, than in London or New York—and you count that man fortunate who gets his cigars direct from Havana.

Just so, our customers like to come here because they are at a source of supply. The lovely pieces of diamond jewelry we show were made right in our own building. Our diamonds come direct to us from Holland. We mount them ourselves in lavallieres, bracelets, rings, pins and other beautiful things. And, because we buy direct and eliminate middleman's profits, our prices are considerably lower than you would expect to pay for things as beautiful.

Lambert Bros.

Third Ave., cor. 58th St.

Open daily until 6.
Saturday nights until 10.

RICH AND POOR FACE HUNGER IN BELGIUM

Artist Sherwood Tells of Noble Families That Are Glad to Accept Charity.

TWO BIG RED CROSS GIFTS

Pavlowa Benefit and Bazaar Add $11,000 to Fund—Aid Sent to Constantinople.

In a letter to the Belgian Relief Committee, made public yesterday, William A. Sherwood, the artist, who has lived many years in Belgium and who remained in that country until after the fall of Antwerp, tells of the sufferings of the Belgians, those alike who remained in the country and those who fled into Holland. The hospitality of the Netherlanders Mr. Sherwood describes as beyond all praise. Many Belgians who before the war were numbered among the wealthy, Mr. Sherwood says, are now in actual want and suffering from hunger. As an illustration of the universality of the suffering Mr. Sherwood says:

"One family whom I knew in Antwerp, once living in a palace with twelve servants, possessing three motor cars, are now, five of them—mother, aunt, two daughters, and a son of 8—in one room in a cheap boarding house in Rotterdam.

"I could go on indefinitely telling stories of actual cases seen by me, from the humble working people through the middle class to the rich merchants, and even the nobles, who are brought to want and physical suffering, with no chance of helping themselves, forced to accept charity from their neighbor—the Hollander. And remember that Holland is a thickly populated country, no larger than our own State of Maryland, whose business is at a standstill, whose working people are out of employment, and whose Queen, as well as her subjects, is forced to eat black bread."

$6,055 for Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Relief Fund now totals $569,647.51, of which $6,055.49 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 9 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's contributions, cents omitted, were:

Catholic Diocese of Ogdensburg	$1,500	Annie A. Moran	25
Somerset Hills Com.	500	F. S. Chamberlain	5
Mary F. Scoville	500	H. K. Dirlon	5
M. E. Ch., Jamestown	181	A. S. M.	25
Roswell, New Mex.	150	Cyrene Com., K. T.	10
Canton, N. Y.	127	Miss F. M. Henshaw	5
P. Van de Velde	100	Mansfield, Ohio, churches	10
Johnson City, Tenn.	85	W. C. Reed	5
M. E. SS., Jamestown	83	E. M. Opper	25
Roselle Park	82	E. Denton	10
Hazelton Country Club	50	Mrs. M. A. Pierce	2
Miss M. M. Hamilton	10	Isley K. Hardy	10
Henry L. Wallace	50	Mrs. M. C. Smith	2
Catherine Dunne	10	Harry Gee	10
Miss B. E. Schraeder	5	Louis Laurent	5
Morristown Chs.	41	Robert Laurent	5
S. S., Lapwai, Idaho	9	H. Field	5
C. L. Brandt	5	Delia McDermott	2
Anonymous	50	Jennie O'Connell	2
F. A. Chapman	25	Harry L. Mielke	5
G. N. Eastman	25	C. Forbes	25
Mrs. C. Eastman	2	Mrs. A. D. Moore	5
S. Van Wezel	5	Julia P. Lovell	3
D. A. Nilmon	5	Bert Foster	5
Josephine Lucas	5	S. H. West	25
L. P. Howze	2	F. G. Spencer	20
A. G. Aucher	3	Ida Strainchampe	4
Pres. Ch., Y. P. S. Glen Cove	10	Oscar Hamilton	10
Ch. of Com., La Belle, Mo.	25	John Lotke	5
Pres. Ch., Boonton	33	Montclair Suf. L.	21
A. M. D.	5	Cora H. Wilkes	25
A. H. O.	1	C. Gambrill	10
Walden, N. Y., Chs.	43	David T. Muir	5
Mrs. C. C. Adams	2	Hay Association	25
N. W. Kaunitz	10	Pres. Ch., Oakland, N. C.	4
Ada Wright	5	R. Sater	10
R. C. Chapel, Lake Clear Junction, N. Y.	7	G. Murray	1
L. G. B.	2	W. M. Sterrett	10
E. P. Nutting	10	C. M. Woodbury	3
M. H. Peterson	2	Mrs. R. L. Way	2
H. M. Manning	10	C. A. Hubland	5
E. L. Adams	5	Rensselaerville Pr. Church	3
G. L. C.	15	G. H. Nelson	5
Grassey Creek Pres. Church	10	H. E. Lyon	1
Susan M. Acker	15	H. S. Gerke	1
Wessington Pres. S. S.	13	F. M. Haskell	5
Mrs. T. Pittman	25	Millrock Ref. Ch.	23
Eliza L. Knight	2	Fall Creek School	5
Miss B. Richardson	1	E. S. Butts	80
Miss P. L. Wilhuir	5	First Ref. Ch.	5
Mrs. H. T. Reist	25	S. Stetson	5
S. C. E.	5	Samuel Stiefel	10
Three Maids	3	Mrs. W. R. Bennett	10
H. P. Emanche	2	Anonymous	5
R. W. Lamarche	2	K. S. M.	10
M. Woolman	15	Cayuga churches	14
Robert Seymour	12	Mrs. E. F. Parsons	25
S. F. Robertson	10	A. W. Va. Pres. C.	21
Myrtle Green	1	V. B. Wilkins	5
Emma Rose	1	S. R. Leonard	2
Helen McInter	5	Alice and Helen Preston	6
Goldsboro, N. C.	1	T. H.	1
Mineola Chs.	20	Leon Reve	5
Civiv League	153	Francis Lyson	10
Hendon Chubb	100	N. H.	2
Mrs. W. G. Beale	100	3 Girls, Leonia	3
Mrs. W. Saulsbury	100	Mrs. J. G. Craig	3
Mrs. S. W. Bridgham	100	M. V. N.	1
Waterbury Republican	85	Augusta Schrods	1
East Lyme, Conn.	75	H. E. Ames	5
Dr. Elizabeth Mercelis	60	L. B. H.	1
H. E. Stowe	50	Contrib. Box	9
H. Kohnstamm & Co.	50	Morrisania Pres. C.	5
Ella R. Ayres	50	Anonymous	2
Delhi, N. Y., Chs.	50	Mrs. F. Carola	10
S. Schlacks	50	S. E. E.	5
Ada C. Walker	50	B. Shreve	5
St. Luke's Ch., Loomis	50	McCreary School	8
M. Ellis Johnstone	25	Esther Swift	25
C. N. North	10	Louise G. Farrant	5
		William Bend	30
		Thomas Woolson	15
		Sarah Warren	10
		John Cooke	50
		Stephen West	4
		Grace Brewster	10
		Richard Bushnell	25
		John Tripp	10
		W. F. Heissenbuttel	10
		H. J. H.	5
		Fannie G. Brady	25
		L. V. Blue	5

Aid Sent to Constantinople.

In response to an appeal for aid from Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, the American Red Cross cabled $3,000 from its reserve contingent fund for relief work to Mr. Morgenthau yesterday. The Red Cross has received the translation of a letter written to Ambassador Morgenthau by the Vali of Konia, in which Mr. Morgenthau and through him, the Red Cross, are thanked for the relief given to the earthquake sufferers at Konia.

The Red Cross received yesterday a check for $6,000 representing the proceeds, above all expenses, of the Pavlowa benefit, given in the Metropolitan Opera House last week. With the check came this letter from Mlle. Pavlowa:

I desire to express to you and to the New York public my gratitude for the cordial reception and generous support I have received in this city, and to say to the members of the Red Cross that I am glad to intrust the proceeds of my benefit performance to them for distribution among the wounded soldiers and destitute women and children of those countries now devastated by this cruel war. I would ask only one favor, that the share which goes to Russia, my dear country, may be sent by cable to the Czarina with my most loyal devotion, to be used as she may see fit among our wounded. I feel sure you will understand my wishes and that my desire will be gratified.

With salutations of respect,

ANNA PAVLOWA.

Mrs. Nelson Herrick Henry, who was Chairman of the Red Cross bazar and universal market recently held in the Grand Central Palace, sent to Mr. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, a check for $5,000 yesterday, which represented the profits of the bazar. Mrs. Henry's letter transmitting the check asked that the money be spent among merchants of New York for articles of comfort and clothing for the relief of children, women, and men.

The contributions received by the Red Cross yesterday totaled $11,225.20. The fund now amounts to $387,108.91. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributors were:

Pavlowa benefit	$6,000
Bazar	5,000
Staats-Zeitung, (collection)	96
Second Cong. Church, Amherst, Mass.	27
George S. Beebe	25
M. A. and E. McCurdy	20
N. Isabel Dyckman	12
Orono and Stillwater, Me., churches	12
"Cash"	10
Mitchell (Neb.) Pres. Church	8
Fortnightly Club, Harrison, Idaho	5
New Baltimore Bap. Church	5
D. Bradford	5
Fairmount, Ind.	3
Western Pioneer Ranch	2
W. L. Stirling	1

Andrew Carnegie Gives $500.

Yesterday's contributions to the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund brought the total fund to $79,559.43. Subscriptions should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street. Yesterday's subscriptions follow:

Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co., and staff	$2,000.00
Andrew Carnegie	500.00
Trinity Church, Vineland	10.17
Robert Simpson, Clifton, N. J.	25.00
P. S. Young, Newark, N. J.	10.00
Gordon McMillan, Lenox, Mass.	2.00
R. M. Staurt, Wortley	5.00
T. J. Talbot, Albany	.50
Pawtucket Times	76.50
Frederick Heather	5.00
Joseph W. Pybus, Pittsfield, Mass.	5.00
Mary Tea, Lenox, Mass.	1.25
Alexander McLeod, Lenox, Mass.	2.00
Alexander Cumming, Lenox, Mass.	2.00
E. W. Edwards, Pittsfield, Mass.	2.00
Oliver Lines, Pittsfield, Mass.	2.00
Edwin Saunders, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.00
Auxiliary No. 1	237.83
Neville G. Higham	10.00
C. N. Edgo	10.00
G. J. Rayment	1.00
Richard Roberts	.50
W. B. Hain	.50
The Rev. G. Alexander	10.00
Andrew Baxter	100.00
D. B. Boag	5.00
John D. Campbell	10.00
Andrew M. Cooper	5.00
Adam Dingwall	30.00
R. M. Donaldson	10.00
R. G. Eccles, M. D.	10.00
Henry S. Fleming	10.00
W. F. Gibson	5.00
J. B. Hill	10.00
James Hopkins	12.00
Memory A. Knox	6.00
Memory A. Knox, Jr.	6.00
James Law, M. D.	10.00
Alexander MacDonald	6.00
Gordon MacDonald	5.00
W. Mackintosh	5.00
Alexander Mair	5.00

The Committee of Mercy Fund, the offices of which are in the Fifth Avenue Building, is now about $50,000. August Belmont, Treasurer of the committee, received these contributions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. G. M. Howell	$25	W. H. McJatt	$2
S. B. Power	10	Mary Moore	908
"Thanksgiving"	35	Ben Frankenberg	5
Mrs. M. I. Burden	40		

BELGIUM FUND.

Trinity Ch., Newark, Ohio	$33	Louise Cunningham	$5
M. T. Richardson	5	Library School, Sacramento, Cal.	18
Edna L. Beers	10	S. J. Spence	5
Albert Schwartz			

BRITISH FUND.

E. A. Johnson	$10	Annie S. McCutcheon	
Mrs. T. M. Marshall	10		$15
Paul D. Hamlin	10	Mrs. W. F. Dreer	50

AMERICAN FUND.

Mrs. W. D. Rankine	$25	Mrs. J. W. Finn	$100
		Mrs. E. K. Norton	15

Jewish Relief Fund $28,098.

Contributions to the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the war reached the total of $28,098.52 yesterday. Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to Harry Fischel, Treasurer, World Building. These amounts were received yesterday:

E. Ebanstein	$2
Tarrytown, N. Y.	50
A. S. S., N. Y.	3
Remnant Store, Glenville, Ga.	1
Daily News, (collection)	1,059
Paterson, N. J.	5
A. Bayles	5
Robert Scobie	1
A. B. Dryer, Saginaw, Mich.	20
Yale Breude	3
Society Chesed, Hudson	10
I. L. Greenblatt, San Francisco	5
Alta Kagan	1
L. Bieber, Hollywood, N. J.	5
Trenton, N. J.	334
Cong. B'nai Zion, Farrell, Penn.	30
Cong. Agudas Achim, Little Rock, Ark.	123
Mrs. L. Weiss	2
St. Louis	550
M. Bachrach, St. Louis	44
S. Levy, South Norwalk, Conn.	1
Fram & Lipson, Oswego, N. Y.	12
Hebrew Ladies' Aid Society, Mount Carmel, Penn.	15
Joseph Stern	10
Mrs. A. Goldman	2
Memphis, Tenn.	250
Michael Cohen, Chicopee Falls, Mass.	7
Young Judae Association, Trenton, N. J.	2
L. L.	2
Cong. Agudas Achim, Bessemer, Ala.	21
Simon Cohen, Brooklyn	1
M. Alstat, South Bethlehem, Penn.	3
Cong. Agudas Achim, Braddock, Penn.	68
Cong. House of David, Utica, N. Y.	29
J. Rakow, Troy, Kan.	1
Herman, Younker	25
Cong. Etz Chaim, Ellwood City, Penn.	2
Cong. Beth David, Utica, N. Y.	1
Cong. Beth Jacob, Utica, N. Y.	14
Cong. Ets Chaim, Brownsville, N. Y.	108
Aaron Lodge, No. 20, I. O. F. S.	10
Cong. Brith Joseph, Tupper Lake, N. Y.	50
E. Steinfirst, Titusville, Penn.	15
Cong. K. A. Kooriand	24
Thomas A. Buckner	20

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians now totals $20,372, of which more than $1,800 was subscribed yesterday.

Henry Clews, the Treasurer, acknowledges $500 from readers of The Daily Sentinel, Grand Junction, Col., and a collection of $135 from the Cleveland Twist Drill Company. St. Augustine's School, Raleigh, N. C., sent $60; readers of The Duluth Herald a further instalment of $36, C. H. Holland and staff of the Royal Indemnity Company, New York, collected $111; Mrs. J. Dwight, Wyoming, Ohio, $100; Miss Mary Ludington, New York, $50; J. J. Halloway, Bridgeport, Conn., $50, and the Rev. Grant Knouff, $50.

American Ambulance Fund.

Contributions to the American Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $461, which brought the total to $184,768.93. These persons contributed yesterday:

Mrs. Chas. Steele	$100	D. L. Edsall	$15
G. L. Rockwood	50	T. B. Fulcher	15
E. G. Bruckland	50	Cash	15
Willis Ludlow	25	Anson P. Stokes	10
L. P. Booker	25	F. W. Bigelow	10
Thomas I. Cullen	25	E. P. Bramwell	10
W. S. Halsted	25	Emily B. Saunders	5
T. C. Janeway	25	F. W. McNair	5
John Howland	25	Frances Ohnsted	5
L. C. Sanford	20	Station H	1

The fund for the relief of women and children in France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $39,905.66, of which $42 was received yesterday from the following:

Mrs. W. Greenough	$25	A. J. Glorlot	$5
B. A. La Chrite	1	Mrs. L. La Beaume	5
C. I. Denechaud	1	Lt. M. Huebert	5

Wiley Selects Foods.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, former Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, recognized as a high food authority, has made a list of foods which he thinks are best for the children and babies of Belgium, to whom relief is being sent from the United States. Dr. Wiley's menu, if such it may be called, was received yesterday by Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, wife of the Vice Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium. It was said that the Wiley recommendation will be followed. The foods recommended by Dr. Wiley were not named in the announcement made public last night. It was said that this will be done in the next day or two.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA 70 TODAY

Mother of King George Was Married in 1863—Still Looks Youthful.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The seventieth birthday of Queen Alexandra will be celebrated tomorrow.

Queen Alexandra, who objects to the title "Queen Mother," though it is very generally applied to her both in this country and abroad, was born at Copenhagen on Dec. 1, 1844, being the eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark, who died eight years ago. She was married in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to the then Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII., on March 10, 1863.

The present King was born on June 3, 1865. King Edward, who ascended the throne in 1901, died in 1910.

Queen Alexandra still looks comparatively youthful. She recently remarked to Mme. Adelina Patti, "We are the two youngest women in England"—meaning, of course, young looking for their ages.

B. Altman & Co.

Special Order Dressmaking Dep't

(Third Floor)

Fashionable Afternoon and Evening Gowns

composed of such rich materials as gold and silver brocades, all-silk chiffon velvets, metal chiffon imprime, lustrous satins, poult de soie and brocaded crepes,

Made to Order at the special price of $125.00

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

34th and 35th Streets New York

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC

THE ONLY SHOP OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA

Holiday Specialties

PRICES NO HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE

Lace Handkerchief,	from $2.75
Dozen Guest Towels,	from 5.00
Lace Pin Cushion,	from 6.00
Lace Tea Cloth,	from 9.00
Lace Cushion Cover,	from 10.50

538-540 FIFTH AVENUE, at 45th St.

PRISONER REPORTS GERMANS IN MUTINY

Whole Regiment Said to Have Rebelled—Others, It Is Stated, Were Shot for Disobedience.

LEARNING FACTS OF WAR

Queer Yarns and Cartoons in the Paper Published for Captives of the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Nov. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Forty-two prisoners have just been brought into the place where I am temporarily located, and one of them, a man of about 45 years, who spent many years in London and up to about two weeks ago had been one of the guards at a concentration camp for British, French, Belgian, and Russian prisoners, told me about a bi-weekly bulletin, which is issued to the prisoners at the price of 1 cent, the proceeds being supposed to go to the German Red Cross fund. It is printed in four languages and has already recorded the fall and destruction of Paris, an attack by Zeppelins on London as well as the sudden death of the Czar of Russia on hearing of a great German victory in Poland weeks ago. After the first few issues the circulation dropped to zero.

One of the cartoons in this journal depicts King George in company with the King of the Belgians sitting on a bench in what purports to be the cellar beneath Buckingham Palace, looking apprehensively up into the face of a huge Prussian guardsman, who with his sword drawn is directing a terror-stricken servant in knee-breeches and white stockings to place a large bowl, labeled "gruel," on the floor beside the unfortunate monarchs. A map of Europe hangs on the wall, and the words, "Great Germany and Ireland" are scrawled across the British Isles.

Another cartoon depicts the Crown Prince riding out of a gateway in Whitehall, the mounted sentries on either side being German Imperial Guards, while in the background is seen a body of men, supposed to be British Life Guards, being fitted out with German uniforms and knocked into shape by a German drill instructor.

This same prisoner told me that up to a short time ago he with the majority of German soldiers had believed these things were true, but owing to a lucky (or unlucky, as the case may be) capture of some recent English newspapers a tiny seed of doubt was sown among the Kaiser's men, which had developed into a hardy plant, the roots of which are spreading like disease among the troops. Dissension is rife in many parts of the front, it is said. Many men are being shot by their officers for disobedience, and one day last week a whole regiment mutinied, threw down their arms, and threatened to surrender to the allied forces unless they were at once taken to the Staff Headquarters and their grievances attended to.

It is a very significant fact that practically all their demands were at once allowed.

The man who told me this belonged to the regiment in question.

I have spoken to many German prisoners. Some of them would say anything with the idea of getting good treatment, while others would not say a word, but this man impressed me very much, and his words had the ring of truth.

A wounded French engineer tells me that much of the ground in front of the German trenches is mined and that he stumbled across one of the electric wires during a night attack. He then spent three hours searching around and cutting any other wires he could find and tracing the ends of them to batteries in the trenches. While he was doing this he got shot in the neck, the bullet going through the lobe of the left ear.

He expressed great admiration for the way in which the German engineers did their work, and was in a state of good humor because he had found what he called the electricians' parlor in one of the trenches, quite a big room, all lined with timber props and full of engineering requisites, including wireless telegraphic apparatus, spare parts, &c. A well-placed charge soon reduced this chamber to ruins, as the trench, though temporarily evacuated by the Germans, was not in good position to be held by the French

Stories are coming in from all sides of the marvelous preparations made by the Germans to make a long stay in their trenches. The officers' quarters, especially, are quite luxurious. Apparently they do not expect to be driven out just yet.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Selling *Events!*

Unusual buying opportunities await the discerning woman—

The season's *Newest Fashions* made from high-cost imported materials—at very much below their *actual worth*—

FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS...Values $125 to $200...at *$75, $95, $125*

More luxurious styles, $165 to $225—values $200 to $375

HANDSOME GOWNS, formerly $135 to $300, at *$95, $125, $145, $185*

Gowns at $65, $75, $85—values $95 to $125

AFTERNOON & STREET FROCKS, formerly $35 to $75.. *$18 & $28*

AN EVENTFUL SELLING OF HIGH-CLASS SUITS

$58	$65	$75	$95
Values to $85	Values to $95	Values to $135	Values to $165

FUR TRIMMED COATS, formerly $65 to $95..... *$45, $55, $65*

$25 TO $45 COSTUME BLOUSES AT..... *$12 & $16*

Braided and embroidered nets, fine laces, Georgette crepes, metallic chiffons

$25 to $45 Millinery---$10 & $15

Smart hats, for day and evening wear.

Also—notable reductions in Novelty Sets, of satin or velvet combined with fur—Evening Scarfs—Hair Bands—Opera Bags—Imported Perfumes—Boutonnieres, etc.

Unusual Values in Fur Coats

COATS OF HUDSON SEAL—in plain styles, at *$125*—trimmed with Skunk, Ermine, Fitch, or Chinchilla-Squirrel, at *$150, $195.*

BEAUTIFUL LONG, NEW, FULL-FLARE MODELS IN UNTRIMMED HUDSON SEAL COATS.....at $150

COATS OF CARACUL—in plain styles at *$85*—other styles, with or without trimmings of contrasting fur, at *$125, $195, $225.*

The "Shaker" Sisters' Unique Exhibit

IS NOW AT THE

Waldorf-Astoria

(Reception Room, 33d St. Entrance.)

Here Are Special Offerings of

"Dorothy" Shaker Cloaks

Those quaintly charming and graceful garments, so useful for auto, carriage, street or ocean travel; also made in pastel shades for evening wear.

Broadcloth faced, with silk-lined hoods and ribbons; or silk-lined throughout. Two-thirds or full lengths. Made to your order for women, misses or infants.

Last Day—Dec. 5th.

Just call, before we close, and see how different yet attractive all of the "Shaker" products really are. You will find a great variety of useful and practical articles here, each with a personality all its own, and most appealing to refinement and good taste. The prices on all our products are surprisingly moderate.

Moderation—health, long life, prosperity.

That's why for nearly 100 years we have made our Whiskey for the *moderate* man.

It is he who best appreciates the mildest, mellowest Whiskey ever made—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

The Whiskey for which we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle.

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N.Y. That's All!

Holiday Suggestions

The early shopper will find the department stores and electrical shops stocked with fascinating and useful electrical appliances of all kinds. They are lasting and labor-saving, and make welcome gifts. Send for the Edison Directory, free on request

Orders for any manufacturer will be taken at the Edison Show Rooms

The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

General Offices: Irving Place and 15th Street
Telephone: Stuyvesant 5600

Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway	Spring 9090	*124 W 42nd St	Bryant 8363
*126 Delancey St	Orchard 1960	*151 E 86th St	Lenox 7780
10 Irving Pl	Stuyvesant 5600	*27 E 125th St	Harlem 4920
	*362 E 149th St	Melrose 3340	

*Open Until Midnight

Night and Emergency Call Madison Square 6081

Santa Claus Brings Furniture

Bought on Cowperthwait Long Time Credit

Santa Claus has decided, as a result of his wide experience, that furniture, rugs and housefurnishings are really the ideal Christmas gifts, for they are doubly appreciated because they are useful.

Many husbands who want to give their wives something specially nice—many wives who want to surprise their husbands with some article of home comfort, and many families whose members combine to give one big present to the home, come to Cowperthwait's every year.

They usually open charge accounts with us because it isn't always convenient to advance the necessary cash. We give a year and a half to pay in trifling weekly or monthly amounts. No red tape—just come and select what you want and we'll send it home at once.

Here are a few samples of our terms: $50 worth of goods costs but $3 monthly; $200 worth but $10 monthly; $500 worth but $25 monthly, and so on. 10% off for cash. Prices marked in plain figures. No club fees, no interest, no extra charges.

Our big uptown store is brimful of quality goods at the lowest of prices. Better take Santa's advice and give furniture this year.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS

"Oldest Furniture House in America"

3rd Avenue at 121st Street, New York City

ADVERTISEMENT.

ARE YOU GOING

DEAF?

It has taken a long time to discover a treatment for Deafness, head noises and discharging ears, that did not require the use of instruments and operations on the ear. Dr. McCoy has developed a treatment by the means of which he does not pass instruments into the ear tubes. The old treatment by the use of instruments was painful and often increased the deafness instead of curing it. Dr. McCoy's treatment is painless, and how successful his method is proving itself is shown in the case of Mr. Brown.

When Mr. W. B. Brown first consulted me he said: "My hearing has been bad since 1863. Several years after I first became hard of hearing I began to notice noises in my ears. The sounds of my right ear were like the tapping of a bell, and the noise in my left ear was like bees buzzing. My hearing got so bad that people had to speak very loud to me, and I would have to ask them two or three times over to find out what they were saying. You can judge how deaf I was when I tell you that in order to hear my little alarm clock to tell whether it was running I had to press it right up close to my ear."

Mr. Brown was placed under my method of treatment, and reports that his hearing has so far improved that he can now hear his alarm clock, which is in the kitchen, while lying in bed a distance of thirty feet. The noises which constantly troubled him have disappeared. He says that he hears better now than he has since 1863. Mr. Brown is 68 years of age and resides at 94 Navy Street, Brooklyn.

If you suffer from clogged nostrils, or are going deaf, or have head noises, and you think my experience should make me a good doctor, I will be pleased to have you visit my office. It will cost you nothing for an examination and advice.

DR. J. C. McCOY,
502 Candler Building—220 W. 42d St.
Next door to the New Amsterdam Theatre.
Hours—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

UNION AGENT ARRESTED.

Dudek Charged with Extorting Money from Bakers.

Samuel Dudek, delegate of the Bakers' Union of District 305, which covers Harlem, was arrested last night in a restaurant at 1 Beekman Street and locked up in Police Headquarters on the charge of extorting money from David L. Messing, who operates non-union bakeries at 14 Lewis Street and 82 Allen Street.

Although Messing was the only complainant, it was understood that Gottfried & Steckler, who have bakeries at 175 Second Street and 534 East Seventy-second Street, are associated with Messing in his difficulties with Dudek. The two firms are said to be the largest non-union shops in New York. The arrest was made by Detectives Woods, Jessup, Mondo, Healy, Mottolo, and Moriarty of Headquarters, and was watched with interest by Assistant District Attorneys Breckenridge and Deuel and by many friends of Messing and of Gottfried & Steckler.

Dudek is accused of having demanded certain sums each week from the bakers in payment for preventing assaults on their families and employes.

ARTHUR WELD'S WILL.

Musician's Widow to Get the Larger Part of His Estate.

The will of Arthur Cyril Gordon Weld, the musical director, who died of heart trouble while motoring with his wife near West Point on Oct. 11, was filed for probate yesterday. It disposes of an estate in excess of $10,000, all of which is in Boston, according to the petition attached to the instrument.

The will makes bequests to Mrs. Kate Woodbury Weld, his former wife, by whom he had three daughters, and Mrs. Claudia Clarke Weld, his widow, who gets the larger part of the estate, the full amount of which is not known. There is a bequest of $10,000 outright to a friend, Herbert L. Harding, a Boston lawyer.

Kalske Left $109,322.

Isaac Saxe Kalske, who operated a string of stores in the country, including a place at 4 West Fourteenth Street, left a net estate, when he died on June 2, 1911, of $109,322, according to the appraisal filed in the State Controller's office yesterday.

VILLA FORCES TAKE CITY OF PACHUCA

Carranza Chiefs Routed and Trains, Motors, Loot, and Provisions Captured.

TAMPICO OPEN TO VILLA

Caballero's Adherence Confirmed—Northern Chief Now Near Mexico City, Preparing for Entry.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 30.—A telegram sent today from Tula by Gen. Villa's First Secretary, Louis A. Benavides, and received here, said:

"Last night the City of Pachuca, Hidalgo, where Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Jacinto Trevino, and other Constitutionalist chiefs with their respective brigades had taken refuge, was taken by our forces. All the Carranza trains, a large number of cannon, and automobiles, and articles which had been looted from the City of Mexico, were captured, together with a large quantity of provisions."

Gen. Villa and his staff are at Tula, a short distance from Mexico City, awaiting the proper moment to enter, it is understood here.

Railroad communications were opened today between Juarez and Mexico City, it was announced by the Villa agency here. This will furnish entry into the capital, the railroad between Mexico City and Vera Cruz being cut.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Official dispatches today confirmed earlier reports that Gen. Luis Caballero, Governor of Tamaulipas, had joined the Villa forces in Mexico. As he is in control of Tampico, the peaceful entry of the troops which have been marching eastward from San Luis Potosi is now expected. Caballero has been claimed by both the Carranza and Villa factions. He has telegraphed to Gutierrez his allegiance to the Aguascalientes convention.

Rail communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City has been destroyed. John R. Silliman, the personal representative of President Wilson in Mexico City, who was ordered to Vera Cruz, was unable to proceed by rail and cabled that he was planing to make the trip by automobile.

Consul General Canada cabled from Vera Cruz today that rail communication from that port to the capital was totally cut off, and asked the department to make the fact generally known. The Consul said that many Americans who contemplated going to the Mexican capital had arrived at Vera Cruz and could proceed no further. The State Department issued a statement that "no hope is entertained that railway communication will be better for many months to come, on account of the fact that the railway lines are controlled by different factions and are in constant danger of destruction."

Advices were received in diplomatic circles today indicating that Carranza was responsible for the break in communication. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said tonight that it was impossible for the United States to remedy the situation.

The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, called at the State Department late this afternoon and discussed the Mexican situation with Mr. Lansing. The Ambassador had received advices from Thomas B. Kohler, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy in Mexico City, that quiet had been restored in the capital. The message said that Zapata was not in the capital, but that his soldiers were doing their best to preserve order, punishing with death any persons committing outrages or looting.

Secretary Daniels today accepted as adequate the explanation of Capt. Walter N. Hill, U. S. M. C., that comment by him on the Mexican situation published recently was written in a private letter to his family, which reached a newspaper without his knowledge or authority. The Secretary wrote to Capt. Hill, however, admonishing him to be particularly careful about commenting on international questions.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 30.—Twenty-five hundred men, commanded by José Obregon, a brother of the Carranza leader, Gen. Alvaro Obregon, have invaded Sonora from Sinaloa, according to advices received today by the Sonora Land and War Tax Commission. The column is equipped with eighteen pieces of artillery and eighteen machine guns, and its chief objective is Hermosillo, capital of Gov. José Maytorena, Villa adherent. Guaymas, the Sonora seaport, also is expected to be captured after an attack on Navajoa this week.

Advices received today from Vera Cruz, Carranza's capital, said it was Gen. Angeles, Villa's chief artillery officer, who was defeated by Gen. Dieguez at Guadalajara. Twenty cannon were captured.

The Mexican Information Bureau in New York gave out last night this telegram from Modesto Rolland, the Carranza Minister of Communications:

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 30.—Gen. Pablo Gonzales has issued a statement emphatically denying the reports published in the newspapers claiming that he had appointed himself as Provisional President. He claims that this is a fabrication of the Villa people. Gonzales says he is still loyal to the Constitutionalist cause and the First Chief. He begs leave to deny all the falsehoods which are published about him.
MODESTO ROLLAND.

SIEGEL PROSECUTION HALTS

Whitman Will Leave Further Action to His Successor.

No further action in the case of Henry Siegel, the convicted merchant and private banker, will be taken until District Attorney Whitman's successor takes office, it was learned yesterday. As Mr. Whitman has only a month more to serve, he feels, it is understood, that the question of the advisability of having other indictments filed on new charges should be left to the new District Attorney.

The books, records, and other exhibits used at Siegel's trial before Justice Clark in Genesee, on which he was convicted of a misdemeanor and received a conditional sentence, arrived at the Criminal Court Building yesterday. They will be kept in the possession of Assistant District Attorney Train.

WANT MOOSE KEPT ALIVE.

County Committee Declares Against "Asphyxiation" of Party.

At a meeting of the Progressive County Committee last night at Terrace Garden, that body by unanimous vote went on record as opposed to the reported intention to "asphyxiate" Bull Moose in Chicago tomorrow.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, accompanied by O. K. Davis, Secretary of the National Committee, left for Chicago yesterday afternoon. Mr. Davis said no radical action would be taken at Chicago, and that there was no thought of dissolving the party.

BAFF MURDER CAR AND DRIVER FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

the warrant on Cohen prematurely and thereby upset Inspector Faurot's plans. He was caught at Gansevoort and West Streets. The warrant, which was used as a pretext, was dated Dec. 11, 1911, and charged him with having assaulted Nathan Ezansky, whose present address is unknown. At Police Headquarters he said he was a chicken inspector, 33 years old, of 1,258 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. After he had been questioned by Inspector Faurot he was taken to the Raymond Street Jail, in Brooklyn, where the alleged assault was committed. Yesterday afternoon he was released under $3,500 bail.

Three men were arrested in 1911 and charged with committing assault with Cohen. Two of them were sentenced to two and a half years in Sing Sing prison, and returned to New York only a short time ago. According to report, they at once went to work in the New Jersey freight yards, where the poultry cars were unloaded, through the agency of Cohen. The police would like to question these two men.

That some important clue led to Hoboken or Jersey City was learned after a conference in the Criminal Courts Building, in which Acting District Attorney Delehanty, Assistant District Attorneys Deuel and Murphy, Guy Scull, secretary to Police Commissioner Woods, and Police Capt. Cray of the First Branch Detective Bureau took part. They talked for more than an hour in Mr. Delehanty's office, and as soon as they left two detectives were sent post haste to New Jersey, Hoboken being their supposed destination.

Deny Reports of Friction.

It was reported that friction between the Police Department and the District Attorney's office had arisen, but this was denied by both sides. A slight hitch in the operations of the two departments had occurred, it was said, and the conference had been called to straighten things out. According to report, plans for the murder investigation were laid, certain definite tasks being assigned to the District Attorney's office and others to the Police Department. Several extra detectives have been assigned to the District Attorney for the Baff case.

Harry Baff, son of the dead man, went to the West Washington Market for the first time since his father's death in his automobile, with a guard of detectives, his wife, mother, and brother. He had just reached the office of B. Baff & Son when he was summoned to Mr. Deuel's office by telephone. He spent an hour with Mr. Deuel and Inspector Faurot, and then returned to the market.

Mr. Duel talked with many persons in connection with the Baff shooting, among whom was Herbert A. Emerson, manager of the Live Poultry Auction Company, who was a close friend of Baff. He and another man whose name could not be learned, were in Mr. Deuel's office for two hours at night, and went with him when he left the building.

It was established almost certainly that the killing of Patrick Doyle in the saloon at Eight Avenue and Forty-first Street on Saturday night had no connection with the Baff murder, although the Police had not given up investigation in this direction. The inquest into the death of Doyle was held before Coroner Feinberg. Two witnesses, Victor J. Pinto, of 419 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. Edwin Hill, of 2,230 Eighth Avenue, were pressed to tell anything they knew about Doyle, including his possible connection with the Baff murder, but they answered questions so unsatisfactorily that both were detained for further examination.

FOODSTUFFS EXPORTED.

Withheld Statistics for the Last Ten Days of October.

The Custom House authorities yesterday released for publication the so-called ten days' statement of exports from this port, covering Oct. 21 to Oct. 31 inclusive.

It appears that in the period covered by the report the Netherlands was the largest single purchaser of American wheat, that country taking 498,824 bushels against England's 255,215 bushels. Other wheat exportations from this port were as follows: Denmark, 277,367 bushels; Sweden, 110,937 bushels; France, 159,083 bushels, and Italy, 18,500 bushels.

PISTOL FIGHT TO THE DEATH

Crowd in Brooklyn Sees Two Italians Kill Each Other.

Two unidentified Italians, each apparently a gangster, killed each other in a pistol fight at Union and Columbia Streets, in Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock last night in the presence of a large crowd. The two met in the street, began to abuse each other, and then drew their revolvers. Persons near by scurried out of range, falling over wayfarers who were further away.

From behind posts, packing boxes, automobiles, and wagons and from the safe shadow of hallways many men watched the fight, in which not a single shot went wild. One of the combatants was down on the pavement and all but dead when his enemy, already wounded twice, thrust his revolver into his pocket and started to stagger away. Thereupon the other with his last strength, fired two shots into his antagonist's back. The two died almost at the same instant.

None of the bystanders would admit that he knew either man, and the only mark of identification was a receipt for a draft on an Italian bank for 40 lire ($8) which was found on one of the men, who had been shot four times. The draft was in favor of Mrs. Maria Pensabene, and the receipt was indorsed by Giuseppe Pensabene. As to the motive for the shooting, there is no evidence except in the epithet "squealer," which a bystander heard one of the men apply to the other just before the shooting started.

ATTACKS ELECTION BOARD.

Schieffelin Asks Mayor to Have Accounts Commissioner Investigate.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, sent a letter to Mayor Mitchel yesterday recommending an investigation of the Board of Elections by the Commissioner of Accounts, similar to that now in progress relative to the conduct of the Coroners' office.

In the letter Mr. Schieffelin called the attention of Mayor Mitchel to the fact that Jacob A. Livingston, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee and also a member of the Board of Elections, had spent more time at his political headquarters in Brooklyn during the last campaign than he had in attending to his duties as a member of the board. Mr. Livingston, whose term will expire on Dec. 31, is a candidate for reappointment.

U. S. WAR TAX—
—DOCUMENTARY STAMPS
required on and after today
DECEMBER 1st 1914
may be obtained at
Empire Trust Company
42 BROADWAY
A pamphlet on the War Stamp Taxes may be had on application.
This Company is Fiscal Agent for the State of New York for the sale of New York State Stock Transfer Tax Stamps.

Those who know say that sunny
California
is the ideal place for automobiling; for golf, tennis and other outdoor sports.

There are more miles of oiled highways here than in any other section of U. S. A. Just the place to bring your touring car. Bring along your golf clubs, too, and keep on playing when Eastern links are snowbound.

Go "Santa Fe all the way"
The California Limited
is an all-steel train, exclusively for first-class travel.

Three other daily Santa Fe trains to California; and the Santa Fe de-Luxe, weekly in winter.
Fred Harvey meal service.
On your way visit the Grand Canyon of Arizona.
Nineteen-fifteen is Exposition year at San Francisco and San Diego.
Write to C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago, for Arizona and San Joaquin Valley land booklets.
Ask me for Panama Expositions, California Limited and Grand Canyon booklets.
Santa Fe All the way
Geo. C. Dillard, Gen. Eastern Pass. Agt., 377 and 1232 Broadway, New York city. Phone, Franklin 3310 and 3891.

Macy's
R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Silk-lined "Chesterfield" OVERCOATS, SPECIAL $18.75
Verified Price Elsewhere, $25.00
In black, dark Oxford and Cambridge Vicuna, single-breasted "Chesterfield" Overcoats, strictly hand-tailored and made with silk velvet collars; plain edge with broad lapels. In 44-inch length. Cut full and on the flaring lines now so fashionable, these Overcoats are lined throughout with serviceable "Skinner" silk and will give excellent wear.
In all wanted sizes.
FIFTH FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Shirts to Measure
$2.48
Just arrived, 100 of the newest 1915 patterns of imported madras for Men's Shirts. Other shirt shops and the custom shirt departments of other large stores charge $3.00 and $3.50 for this grade of garment.
Soft or laundered, negligee or pleated bosoms.
MAIN FLOOR BALCONY, 35TH ST.

Men's Hats "De Lion"
Macy's is sole agent for these famous French Silk and Derby Hats.
NONE BETTER MADE.
Silk Hats $6.94 $7.94
Derbys $3.96
MAIN FLOOR, 35TH STREET

MEN'S SHOES with Rubber Heels of LIVE RUBBER
At $2.97 STANDARD PRICE, $4.50
In this offering you will find Patent Leather, Gun Metal, Tan Calf, and Vici Kid, made on good, comfortable lasts.
The rubber heels would cost 50c elsewhere, but they are already attached to these Shoes and cost you nothing extra.
SECOND FLOOR BALCONY, 35TH ST.

BEVERAGES of ESTABLISHED PURITY
Just a few selections, which, in point of quality and price, are typical of the immense Macy stock.
SPECIAL—A RARE OLD WINE.
Fernando VII. (Amontillado Pasado) Sherry (bot), $2.46
Bottled in the cellars of the late Senor Don Alejandro Williams, of Jerez de la Frontera, Spain, and purchased from his estate. In the wood for 100 years; it is rich, fragrant and fruity.
CASE OF ONE DOZEN BOTTLES, $28.75
Imported Port Wine and French Olive Oil—Put up by R. H. Macy & Co.—$11.48 per dozen; 98c. per bottle.
American Gin (Holland Style)—For medicinal purposes. Sale price, $3.04 per gal.; 69c per bottle.
American Kummel, Red Star Brand—Pure and full flavored. Per gallon, $2.82; per bot., 84c.
Mortlach Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whiskey—Fourteen years old and reduced to drinking strength with water only. Usual price, per gallon, $6.94; per bottle, $1.54. This Sale, per gallon, $6.64; per bottle, $1.42.
Sherries from Jose E. Ivison, Jerez de la Frontera, Spain.
Brut Extra—Good body, full flavor. Usual price, $2.36 per gallon; 66c per bottle. This sale, $2.14 per gallon; 59c per bottle.
El Resucitado—Very old, soft, rich wine. Usual price, $6.22 per gallon; $1.41 per bottle. Sale price, $5.94 per gallon; $1.28 per bottle.
Mount Vernon Whiskey—Usual price, $3.12 per gallon; 81c per bottle. Sale price, $2.94 per gallon; 69c per bottle.
California Port Wine—Red Star Brand. Macy's usual price, $1.64 per gallon; 51c per bottle. Sale price, $1.49 per gallon; 41c per bottle.
Quarles Harris & Company, Oporto, Portugal—Old Tawney Port Wine—Macy's usual price, $4.12 per gallon; 99c per bottle. Sale price, $3.82 per gallon; 91c per bottle.
Real American Rye Whiskey—Eight years old, soft and mellow. Usual price $5.24 per gallon; $1.24 per bottle. This sale, $4.96 per gallon; $1.14 per bottle.
Real Am. Bourbon Whiskey—Heavy bodied, fine old Bourbon. Usual price $5.24 per gallon; $1.24 per bottle. Sale price, $4.96 per gallon; $1.14 per bottle.
Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale—Bottled by R. H. Macy & Co. $1.48 per dozen half bottles.
Mount Joy Dublin Stout—A delightful, nutritious tonic. $1.34 per dozen half bottles.
FIFTH FLOOR, 35TH STREET SIDE.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-Third Street

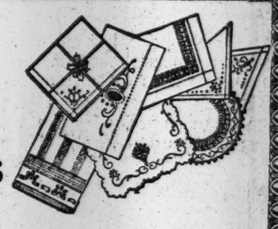
Field Day for
Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats in Tartan Plaids at $17.50

This special sale is a fine illustration of the resources of the GIMBEL Clothing Store.
Tartan Plaids and Checks are the one decided novelty of the season in men's wear. You have very likely made up your mind that your new winter suit or overcoat should be in this fashionable pattern.
Now, here's your chance—a special gathering of the Tartans—at a highly favorable price to you.
SUITS in newest models in unfinished cassimeres and many different weaves. Blues, browns and other dark effects.
OVERCOATS in smooth or rough effects, medium or heavy weights, velvet or plain collars, loose sleeves and skirts.
Sizes 33 to 44 in both Suits and Overcoats. Fourth Floor

A Word to Policemen:
SHOE comfort is of more importance to you than most men. You are on your feet all day, covering a beat or working on a fixed post.
You require a specially made shoe—a shoe designed to relieve the strain of all-day walking—a shoe built to stand wear and weather.
The "Inspector" is a policeman's shoe, specially suited to his needs—made by Rice & Hutchins of Education Shoe fame.
R. & H. Shoes for men, women and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.
SIGNET SHOE CO
Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th Street
Harlem: 112 West 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

For salads and cooking
Tartar sauce, Russian dressing, Roquefort dressing, delicious and economical when made with
Wesson Oil

30 cents quart
Greater convenience also in the 25 and 50 cent cans at your grocer's

A White Christmas at McCutcheon's

It's always a "White Christmas" here! Snowy linens are everywhere!
Handkerchiefs are displayed in a variety as numberless as snowflakes—and some of them are as delicate—sheer gossamer with exquisite hand embroidery.
Table Linens—whole gleaming snow banks of fine damasks. And drifts of fancy linens—doilies, centerpieces, scarfs and luncheon sets—probably the biggest and choicest single collection in the world.
There are also Christmas gifts galore in our other Departments—gifts that are sure of their welcome anywhere—gifts that are never superfluous—gifts that are certain to be useful but which, if you choose, can have plenty of the gala character, too.
Even among the towels, for instance, there are fancy guest-room face towels of fine linen with scalloped edges and dainty designs that are appropriate for gifts.
In the search for gifts of character and originality, don't overlook the possibilities of our far-reaching collections!

Fifth Ave., 34th & 33d Sts.
Reg. Trade Mark

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Down Hill to Christmas

We are on the way—the exhilarating air of the Holidays is brushing our cheeks.

The greatest sporting goods store in the world has made the way smooth.

It has studied the personal tastes of people who are fond of sports—appreciating *their dislike of the ordinary thing.*

This is without question the most interesting assortment of piquant, worth-while Christmas things ever seen in this city.

A Gameland of Gifts, each exclusive and with a sporting tang.

Winter Sport Gifts

Every possible accoutrement for the girl who bobs and the man who skis.

Sweaters from Switzerland, Engadine skirts and knickers, wool gloves and stockings, spiral puttees, boots and moccasins, rucksacks—and the approved skis and bobsleds themselves.

Skates and skate-sails, skating shoes—everything smart and comfortable for ice sports.

Abercrombie & Fitch Christmas Electric Novelties

Electric lanterns, with white, green and red globes—patterned from the old barn lanterns.

Powerful miniature electric bulb, with a battery that burns four hours continuously—adding a new touch to the Christmas decorations. Price $1.25.

Electric pocket flash lights of new design, electric clock ceiling reflectors—scores of the latest electric novelties.

Gifts of Character

Moderate in price, but more welcome to the sportsman and sportswoman than those from any other place.

Gun cases or racks for the hall—unique and beautiful pieces of furniture.

Brass monastery bells, odd clocks and wrist watches, Parisian game tables, unusual cigar and cigarette boxes, English shotguns, Tantalus sets, "nightcap" liqueur candles, sporting scarfpins, hogskin cartridge bags, imported game sets, Jeffery's rifles, smoker sets.

A. & F. Clothes and Shoes for Sportspeople

For the woman or the girl—the man or the boy.

For the hunters, for the motorists, for the fisherman, for the tennis and golf players—either for mid-Winter in the North or the sunny Southern resorts — the thoroughbred, tried-out thing in every instance.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

OPEN WAGE APPEAL OF 55,000 ENGINEERS

Arbitration Board Considers Sweeping Demands on 98 Western Railroads.

STONE EXPLAINS ISSUES

Says Men in Transportation Service Have Borne the Burden of Economies of Twenty-four Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The arbitration of questions at issue between ninety-eight Western railroad companies and 55,000 of their locomotive engineers began here today before a board appointed under the Newlands act, and the representatives of the men at once set out to prove that every one of their sixteen demands, with two exceptions of a comparatively minor nature, had the sanction of one or more railroad companies. In other words, the men assert concessions now demanded of all the railroads are in actual existence on some roads, although no one road has granted all of them. But concretely the demands amount to a 10 per cent. increase in wages.

Nine of the demands had been brought up when adjournment was taken this evening, and M. W. Cadle, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, had testified that the concessions were already a part of the regulations of many roads.

The arbitrators who are listening to the evidence in the case are W. L. Park and H. E. Byram, representing the railroads; F. A. Burgess and Timothy Shea, representing the employes, and Judge Peter C. Pritchard and Charles Nagel, appointed by the Government.

A summary of the more important of the men's demands, as outlined by Mr. Cadle under the questioning of Chief Stone, included:

1. One hundred miles or less, five hours or less, to constitute a day's work in all classes of passenger service. All mileage in excess of 100 miles to be paid for pro rata.

2. One hundred miles or less, ten hours or less, to constitute a day's work in all classes of service except passenger and switching. All mileage in excess of 100 miles to be paid for pro rata. Ten miles run to be he equivalent of one hour's service performed, or vice versa.

In explaining the situation Mr. Cadle said that the first demand already was in effect on forty-eight railroads in the Eastern territory, as divided by the Interstate Commerce Commission; fourteen in the Western territory, and twenty-four in the Southeastern territory. Two railroads in the Southeastern territory, he said, made four hours a working day for enginemen.

Mr. Cadle further said that the second demand rule was in quite general effect throughout the country, and that a few railroads even had nine and eight hour work days. Other demands concerned overtime and were technical in their nature. Further demands concerned pushers, helpers, and mine workers, men on wreck trains and other unclassified service enginemen. Enginemen transferred to electric or gasoline engines also were represented in demands concerning their retention of seniority and other rights.

According to the schedule of demands crews on local freight or mixed trains should receive 10 per cent. more than those on through freight trains, with proportionate overtime. Another demand is that crews of switch engines shall receive 2 cents an hour bonus for night work and shall have a ten-hour work day with time and a half for overtime. Mr. Cadle said that the railroads had been liberal in this regard, and that the chief purpose in demanding the extra pay for overtime was to eliminate extra hours as far as possible. Another demand is for 30 minutes preparatory time in addition to all other time. This demand is designed to correct an alleged abuse. Engine crews, it is asserted, have brought their locomotives from the round house and been delayed for hours, in some cases, without pay, before starting on the run. Compensation for similar delay at terminals also was asked. The men want running time pay while thus delayed. Some railroads, Mr. Cadle said, had such agreements with the men.

In his opening statement Chief Stone reviewed the conferences which preceded the present arbitration. In brief, he said that the wage movement of the employes was begun two years ago, and that later it was decided that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen should work jointly with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the presentation of requests.

In summing up Chief Stone said: "We shall endeavor to show that during the last twenty-four years the Western railroads have made remarkable gains in productive efficiency by the installation of locomotives of greater traction power. By the elimination of curves and reduction of grades remarkable increases in train loads have been made. The burden of all these economies in the interests of railroad investments is borne by the men in the transportation service.

"The effect on engineers and firemen has been threefold. There has been an increase in their labor and responsibilities. Their productive efficiency has been greatly increased. Their earning capacity, even at the slightly increased rates of payment they have received, has declined.

POLICE PROMOTIONS TODAY.

Woods Expected to Name 2 Captains and 20 Sergeants.

Police Commissioner Woods returns to the city today from Groton, Mass., and with his return comes the announcement that he is to promote two Lieutenants to the rank of Captain and twenty patrolmen to the grade of sergeant to fill vacancies.

In making the promotions the Commissioner is expected to follow the policy already pursued in the present administration by taking the candidates from the civil service list in numerical order from the top, as certified by the Civil Service Commission. Lieut. John J. Collins is first and Lieut. Oscar P. Himmel is second on the list. The policy was inaugurated by Mayor Gaynor and has been continued under Mayor Mitchel in accordance with a pre-election pledge.

J. G. WENDEL DEAD; A REALTY CROESUS

Continued from Page 1.

"from the time you take the key. If you do not want it until two months later come around then, and if still vacant you can have the building."

The tenant found quarters elsewhere.

"No Property for Sale."

When the McAdoo tunnel interests purchased their extensive properties on Church Street for their two terminal buildings they began a long legal struggle with Mr. Wendel to acquire the plot at 40 Dey Street.

Mr. Wendel had purchased it several years before for his sister for $50,000. Every possible inducement was made to buy the parcel, but Mr. Wendel's invariable reply was to point to the sign in his office, which read, "No property for sale."

Finally condemnation proceedings were brought and an award of $75,000 was made. Wendel carried the case to the Court of Appeals, which allowed the railroad easement in the property, but minus the fee. Mr. Wendel never collected his award and every year his agent proffered the money to pay its taxes, but it has been declined, as the railroad pays the taxes on the entire Terminal plot. To maintain his sentiment against selling his real estate, Mr. Wendel spent about $20,000 in legal fees fighting this case.

Within recent years Mr. Wendel had transferred many parcels of his holdings to his two sisters, Mary E. A. Wendel and Ellen Van C. Wendel, and his niece, Rebecca A. D. Wendel Swope, who owns a large place at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

The grandfather of the late Mr. Wendel, who bore the same name, John G. Wendel, started the fur business from which the family fortune sprang, over a century ago. He was a close friend of the original John Jacob Astor, and, like the latter, invested heavily in real estate, and which the family has persistently held to the present time.

OSBORNE IN AT SING SING.

New Warden Outlines Plans — Makes C. H. Johnson Assistant.

OSSINING, Nov. 30.—Thomas Mott Osborne took formal charge of Sing Sing at midnight, relieving George S. Weed, who acted since the removal of Warden McCormack. Mr. Osborne came from Little Falls in an automobile with two other men, one of whom was Charles H. Johnson, who has been named by the Warden as his assistant. The new Warden said:

The first thing I shall have to find out is what must be done here. I shall take my time about making changes, but I shall be looking around all the time.

I have heard many stories of men using "dope" in prison and I will give that my undivided attention for the present, and I expect to eliminate any such traffic.

Charles H. Johnson, the new Warden, was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, and for the past year has been Superintendent of the Leake and Watts Orphan House at Yonkers. He was born in Brooklyn and is a graduate of Harvard, and for twenty years has been identified with charitable work in this State. He with charitable work in this State. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics and will assume his duties at Sing Sing at once. It is said that he will receive a salary of $7,500 a year, although the assistant's pay is only $1,500.

Play for St. Christopher League.

The St. Christopher League, whose members are young society women and men, will present "The Gray Mare" on Friday evening, Dec. 11, at the Plaza for the support of the League's bed for babies in the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital. Dancing will follow the play. Miss Eleanor Du Bois is President of the League, and among those in the cast are the Misses Eleanor Lapham, Eleanor Lockwood, Dorothy Taylor, Augustine Lloyd, also Huget Jervey, Theodore Jessup, Karl T. Frederick, Frank Cunningham, Sherman Ford and Romeyn Benjamin.

(Sterling Silver Pitcher)

Through the Ninety Years

In 1824 Reed & Barton wares began the long-continued habit of winning highest awards at Expositions. Not a few customers come to our stores because of the beauty and good service of Grandmother's Reed & Barton ware, purchased many years ago.

One of our original six patterns (shown above) is still popular in pewter, heavy plate and sterling silver.

The Reed & Barton Eagle and Lion trade mark is found on nothing inartistic.

$72.00 Sterling Silver Pitcher. Purity and beauty of line characterize this Colonial pitcher. Holds seven half-pints. This same size and design in Heavy Plate, $10.00; in Pewter, $5.50. A four half-pint size is also made in Heavy Plate and Pewter.

Reed & Barton

Established 1824

Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Leather Goods, Stationery and Engraving, Canes and Umbrellas

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street | 4 Maiden Lane

COTTON BROKERS ALL PREDICT PROSPERITY

Only Optimists Found at Dinner to Celebrate the Opening of the Exchange.

PRAISE FOR COMMITTEE

Without the Aid of Advisory Body, Board Could Not Have Resumed, Speakers Assert.

The grand ballroom of Delmonico's on Fifth Avenue was arranged last night to represent the main hall of the Cotton Exchange, and more than 200 members of the New York board ran across the floor and bought and sold imaginary bales of cotton at unprecedented prices. Cotton for the occasion soared to 25 cents a pound, and if the figures had been real every member would have cleared a million dollars.

All the jubilation came in the course of a dinner given to the Conference Committee of the Exchange, which, after fifteen weeks of idleness, devised the plan under which the Exchange was able to reopen without putting any firms into bankruptcy. Optimism was the keynote of the evening, and all the guests agreed that business would now continue to flourish, notwithstanding the war.

Edward M. Weld, Robert C. Cairns, and Henry S. Schaeffer, the members of the Conference Committee, as well as Edward K. Cone, President of the Cotton Exchange, and Arthur R. Marsh, an ex-President, received large loving cups in appreciation of their work. Samuel T. Hubbard, a former President of the Exchange, was Chairman of the Dinner Committee. Bruce L. Rice, one of the leading floor brokers and a member of the Board of Managers, was toastmaster. Among those who spoke were David H. Miller, E. P. McEnany, Arthur Lehman, M. J. Parrott, Paul Schwarz, and J. H. Parker. Out-of-town guests included M. G. Haughton of Boston and Herman Norden of Paris.

The brokers all asserted that without the Conference Committee the Exchange could never have reopened on Nov. 16. The work of this committee in getting fifteen New York banks to advance $100,000 each to mark down depressed long contracts from 9 cents to 7½ cents a pound was praised universally. The brokers were so grateful that they insisted on carrying the members of the committee about the room on their shoulders. If the brokers felt any of the $1,500,000 loss, which had to be distributed among them before the Exchange could reopen, the losses were forgotten last night.

Mr. Hubbard, in his opening speech, said that the closing of the Exchange had helped the whole country to better understand the value to the country of the New York Cotton Exchange, and under these circumstances, he said, the loss could well be borne.

"The world of finance and commerce," said Mr. Hubbard, "has awarded to us the position of the leading Exchange in the United States."

After forty years of misrepresentation and twenty-five years of political persecution, the course of events has proved the absolute and economic necessity for an institution of our purpose which stands to assist in moving the great cotton crop of America. Under our leadership the producer and the consumer, the planter and the spinner, the manufacturer and the merchant are enabled to obtain the largest possible return for their ingenuity, their ability and their work.

"Perhaps we had to pass through these recent anxieties, to suffer these enormous losses in order to have it recognised that the trade of the world could not continue unless there was a central market for providing for the future delivery of that staple which clothes the people. Certainly out of the stress we have learned to know ourselves and to know each other in a manner which unites us as never before.

"For many years there had been a widespread belief that we existed for speculation alone, but when a complete compilation was registered with our committee it was found that spinners, spinners' brokers, and exporters' agents held more than a large majority of the outstanding engagements, while speculators were in a great minority. Even the bankers of New York did not know our function. When I reminded one of the leading members of the Clearing House that through the methods of trade the American spinners owned more than half the stock of cotton in Liverpool, he expressed astonishment. What all of us have known for a long time was new to him

"The planters, the spinners, the bankers, and the merchants called for the reopening of the Exchange for the benefit of all the people. And full of hope and regardless of the load it was necessary to assume and the losses necessary to overcome, we took the lead in endeavoring to bring health, wealth, and prosperity to the commercial and financial world. I am glad that we had men of ability to cope with and overcome the difficulties of a situation without precedent."

SOME SCRIBNER BOOKS

THIS YEAR MAKE IT BOOKS

Viscount Bryce has written an introduction and NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER a preface to "THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND THE UNITED STATES," by WILLIAM ARCHIBALD DUNNING. The book is a history of the relations of the countries during the last hundred years and explains the underlying causes of a century of peace. $2.00 net; postage extra.

James Gallatin in his diary, "A GREAT PEACE MAKER," writes of the great men and women and events in France and England at the end of the Napoleonic era. James Gallatin was the son and secretary of Albert Gallatin.

Henry James in "NOTES ON NOVELISTS, WITH SOME OTHER NOTES," gives a penetrating analysis of the work not only of the fiction writers of the last century, but also of such present day novelists as Galsworthy, Edith Wharton, Hewlett, Wells, Bennett, etc. $2.50 net; postage extra.

J. M. Barrie in "HALF HOURS" has included four of his most characteristic short plays, "Pantaloon," "The Twelve Pound Look," "Rosalind," "The Will." These are all very different, and all Barrie at his best. $1.25 net; postage extra.

Henry van Dyke in "THE GRAND CANYON AND OTHER POEMS" includes "The Peace Hymn of the Republic," "Texas," "Sierra Madre," "Heroes of the Titanic." The collection is characterized by those rare qualities that, as The Outlook has said, have enabled the author "to win the suffrage of the few as well as the applause of the many." $1.25 net; postage extra.

Winnifred Louise Taylor in "THE MAN BEHIND THE BARS" tells of the inner lives of convicts, of prison conditions in this country, in a wonderfully readable way. The book is the result of long experience and sympathetic study, based on the assumption that the prisoner is primarily a human being. $1.50 net; postage extra.

Kenyon Cox in "ARTIST AND PUBLIC AND OTHER ESSAYS ON ART SUBJECTS" avoids the conventional jargon of art criticism and infuses every comment and suggestion with essential interest, sanity, and vitality. $1.50 net; postage extra.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST OF HOLIDAY BOOKS

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Thousands of men have come to look upon our clothes as absolutely necessary to their uninterrupted comfort, satisfaction, and buying convenience.

The wear-resisting, comfort-producing, shape-retaining, taste-satisfying features of our garments have made them the first choice of particular men for almost 60 years.

Price revision on Men's Mixture Sack Suits

$20 & $25.

Were $25 to $32.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

ARREST EX-JUSTICE ON HIS WIFE'S PLEA

Alfred Ennis, Father-in-Law of Editor Lorimer, Detained on Young Bride's Complaint.

TOLD HER HE WAS WEALTHY

Aged Husband Deserted Her, Mrs. Ennis Says, Because She Wouldn't Aid His Promoting Schemes.

Alfred Ennis, 70 years old, a former Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and the father-in-law of George H. Lorimer, editor of The Saturday Evening Post, was arrested yesterday in the Hotel Marseille by Deputy Sheriffs McDonnell and Zeltner. He was taken to the Sheriff's office and narrowly missed spending a night in Ludlow Street Jail. Bail was fixed by Supreme Court Justice Davis at $1,000, and it was late last evening before Mr. Lorimer telephoned from Philadelphia that bail would be furnished this morning. Mr. Ennis, with the two deputies, spent the night at an uptown hotel.

The complainant against Mr. Ennis was his wife, 27 years old, whom he married in Trinity Church on May 16. She was Miss Norma Schiller, and why she married Mr. Ennis was told at length in her affidavit. Mr. Ennis has three daughters—Mr. Lorimer's wife and two unmarried daughters, who live in Chicago. Mrs. Ennis asserted that after the marriage she lived with her husband in the Hotel Latham, going from there to the Aberdeen, and then to the Majestic, and finally to Haddon Hall, in Riverside Drive, where her husband abandoned her in August. Mr. Ennis was very proud of his record as a jurist and a lawyer, Mrs. Ennis asserted, and told often of the prominence he had acquired in his profession. He said he was counsel for the Pullman Company, she claimed.

She said that he also told her he was wealthy and talked of his real estate holdings. Among these he mentioned 250 acres in Topeka, Kan., which, he said, were worth $4,000 an acre; sixty-seven acres of stone quarry in Bedford, Ind., worth from $8,000 to $10,000 an acre, and fifty acres covering valuable silver and mining property known as the Sierra Bonanza.

But Mrs. Ennis said that her husband never displayed any wealth, and that he never provided for her support. In August, she asserted, he told her he would have to go West to look after his business interests, and advised her to go home to her mother. He also told her mother:

"As you are aware, Norma and I own certain valuable properties in Kansas, New Mexico, Indiana, and other places, and that property now requires my attention, my time, and my means to develop and improve the same."

Mr. Ennis said he would probably be away a month and then would return and set about establishing a permanent home. Mrs. Ennis said her husband never left this city, but went back to the Hotel Marseille to live alone, as if he was unmarried. She said that her husband's brother wrote to Mr. Ennis, telling him that it was not well for him to stay in business, as he was in no shape to talk business to any one. Then the letter said:

"In fact, in your present state you do a great deal more harm than good. The main thing for you to do is to try to get away, and you should do so at once."

Then Mrs. Ennis's affidavit continues:

"I was attracted by his commanding personality and the noble character which he led me to believe he possessed. I have, however, since learned that the defendant forced his attentions on me to marry me because of his desire to use me as an instrument in connection with the various promoting schemes in which he was interested. He also believed me to be a woman of means. When he learned that I would not become a party to any of his schemes, and would in no way give him my assistance in the work, he deserted me and left my widowed mother and myself in an expensive apartment, with a long lease ahead of us and a great many bills unpaid."

Mrs. William C. Schiller, Mrs. Ennis's mother, also made an affidavit in which she told about lending Mr. Ennis the $2,000, and said that he never contributed anything to her daughter's support, "although before the marriage he entertained her at expensive hotels."

Wild's Orientals

Three weeks before Christmas is a good time to decide to give your wife, your daughter or your son an Oriental rug—and to *make your selection.* It is a permanent, practical, artistic gift, always welcome. In the Wild establishment you may select a beautiful small rug for $25. Others from $15 up.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street

Largest Specialty Rug House in America

7-20-4 (La Sultana)

Factory output for nine months of 1914—29,097,000.

Increase of 2,430,000 over same period of 1913. Largest selling brand of 10-cent Cigars in the world.

QUALITY COUNTS.

Factory: Manchester, N. H.

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Green Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

Usual Complimentary S. H. Green Trading Stamps Free, Today

Distribution in Our Annex Building.

As many sets of these S. H. Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given, but only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S. H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchases of $1 or More Today Only (Dec. 1.)

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.

N. Y. Times, Dec. 1, 1914. 3

MAIN BUILDING

Three Enormous Purchases of Fine Sweaters

For Men and Youths

Combined in One Colossal Sale

From each of the following manufacturers we have made an extensive purchase:

The New York Knitting Mills—Puritan Knitting Mills—D. Nusbaum & Co.

The entire assortments divided into two wonderful special lots for today, as follows:

$3.50 Sweaters for Men and Youths, today, at $1.75

$4 and $5 Sweaters for Men and Youths, today, at $2.95

And every sweater in this sale is of this season's manufacture.

Newest weaves, styles, colors and shades for your choice. One pictured in this announcement.

The bargains are so big that many of our customers will undoubtedly buy two or three sweaters while they have the opportunity.

The Sweaters at $1.75

Jumbo rope stitch and ruff-neck Coat styles.

Not one made to retail for less than $3.50.

The Sweaters at $2.95

Here we offer highest grade Norfolk Coat Sweaters; V necks; Byron collars; ruff-necks with large shawl collars.

These are usually priced to $5 each. Every sweater guaranteed ABSOLUTELY ALL WOOL. Absolutely new and perfect. All sizes for men and youths.

MAIN BUILDING

A Short Story of the Biggest Sale of "Kingly" Trousers Ever Held in New York City

Usually to $3, today, at ..... $1.50 | Usually to $4, today, at ..... $2.50 | Usually to $6, today, at ..... $3.50 | Usually to $8, today, at $4.50

"Kingly" Trousers are always guaranteed, and you can bring back any that do not give entire satisfaction.

At $1.50—usual prices to $3. "Kingly" and other makes. Odd lots, broken sizes—trousers made from fine suitings; others in striped worsteds and mixtures.

At $2.50—usual prices to $4. Every size from 29 to 58. Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Black Thibets, Blue Serges; hundreds of different patterns and styles for men and youths.

At $3.50—usual prices to $6. Hundreds of pairs of sample "Kingly" trousers. Every pattern for dress and business wear for man and youth. Sizes 29 to 58.

At $4.50—usual prices to $8. All the best patterns in wonderful assortment—blues, blacks and striped worsteds.

MAIN BUILDING

Sale of 50c and 75c

Pocket Knives

Today Only, at 25c

What better or more acceptable gift for the boy than a good pocket knife?

Here you have a choice of
2 Blade Jackknives with Chains,
2, 3 and 4 Blade Stag Handled Knives,
2 Blade Shell Handled Knives with Corkscrews,
2 Blade Pearl Handled Knives large and small;
2 Blade White Handled Knives,
2 Blade Nickel Knives opening with ring.
And a large number of Novelty Handled Knives.

The makes are of the best, including those manufactured by A. W. Wadsworth & Sons and others equally well known.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

From More Than 300 Styles of

Smoking Tables

We select the following as an appropriate gift to a lover of the weed:

$1.75 Brass Costumers—guaranteed acid-proof lacquer; made with 3 hooks; well put together. We also have these in ¾ or children's sizes at the same price; bright finish only today, at $1.25

$2.50 Costumers—guaranteed acid-proof lacquer; bright or satin finish; 1¼ inch posts; today, at $2

$3 Two-inch post Costumers—guaranteed acid-proof lacquer; today, at $2.25

$5 Smoking Stand—see illustration; the top is 18 x18 inches; 28 inches high; has 1 drawer, ash tray and cigar holder; fitted with PATENT AUTOMATIC SELF-LIGHTER; choice of Golden Oak, Fumed Oak or Mahogany finish today, at $3.75

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY—WE GIVE S. H. GREEN TRADING STAMPS

FRANK APPEALS TO HIGHEST COURT

Application for Leave to Seek Writ of Error Made to Full Supreme Bench.

CLAIMS FEDERAL RIGHTS

Absence from Court When Jury Reported Held to Violate Constitutional Guarantee.

GEORGIA DECISION QUOTED

Brief Filed to Show State Court Did Pass on Federal Question, Which May Be Reviewed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Henry A. Alexander of Atlanta, of counsel for Leo M. Frank, who has been sentenced to death for the murder of a factory girl in Atlanta in 1913, today asked the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to file a petition for a writ of error, at the same time filing a brief setting forth the history of the case and the grounds upon which the writ was asked. Chief Justice White accepted the brief, and was informed that another brief, that of Louis Marshall of New York, was in the mails and would be filed as soon as received.

The court's action today indicates that on Monday its decision will be handed down as to the request presented today. If that decision grants the permission asked, counsel for Frank will then ask for a writ of error. This point may take another week.

The time originally set for Frank's execution has long passed, and, while the Supreme Court of Georgia has sent down the remittitur, it is supposed that the resentencing will be postponed, pending decision by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the points before it, or that a date will be fixed sufficiently remote to allow the Federal tribunal full time in which to hand down its opinion.

In his brief Mr. Alexander based his plea on the ground that the prisoner was absent from the courtroom when the verdict was given against him; that there was a denial of due process of law because of the presence throughout the trial of hostile and threatening crowds, and that the presiding Judge, in overruling a motion for a new trial, declared that he was not convinced of the guilt of the accused. Mr. Alexander referred to the decisions of Associate Justices Lamar and Holmes of the Supreme Court in denying a writ of error, commenting upon the fact that they found no compelling ground for Federal action. He added, however, that, while the Supreme Court of Georgia was within its rights in passing upon questions of local legal procedure, in passing upon these questions it had brushed aside the prisoner's rights under the Federal Constitution.

Proceedings Since the Verdict.

Mr. Alexander's brief follows:

STATEMENT.

When the verdict convicting Leo M. Frank of murder, who will hereinafter be referred to as the petitioner, was received in court, both he and his counsel were absent, himself being incarcerated in jail. Their absence was due to a private statement made to counsel by the presiding Judge just before beginning his charge and without the knowledge of petitioner that he and counsel would probably be in danger of their lives should they remain in court and the verdict be for acquittal.

A motion for a new trial afterward made was overruled, and the judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court of Georgia. In this motion, the fact of his absence, while recited, was not made a ground.

Thereafter he filed a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that the same was null and void, for the reason that his involuntary absence at its reception deprived him of due process of law as guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; that his right to be present was not waivable by himself or his counsel in any manner whatever, and that the alleged waiver made by his counsel was of no effect because they had no authority to make it, and because it was involuntary, having been extorted from them by the extraordinary excitement and terror surrounding the trial and the statement of the Judge.

Another ground of the motion set forth the details of the continued and violent demonstrations of hostility against the accused as showing a denial of due process of law under the Fourteenth Amendment; and still another set forth is that the same Judge, in overruling a motion for a new trial, had declared that he was not convinced of the defendant's guilt.

This motion was dismissed on demurrer and that judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court of Georgia. A few days later it refused to grant a writ of error to this court.

The present petition has been presented successively to Mr. Justice Lamar and to Mr. Justice Holmes, who declined to grant the writ. Both gave counsel written statements of their reasons for so declining, and copies of these statements are presented herewith. These reasons were, in effect, that no controlling Federal question was presented and that this court had no jurisdiction because the decision of the State court was simply an interpretation of its own local procedure, which was a matter over which it had executive jurisdiction and which was binding and conclusive upon this court.

Federal Question Involved.

ARGUMENT.

Counsel filing this brief believes that a controlling Federal question is presented by this record and that this court has jurisdiction for the following reasons:

Permit us at this point to indicate respectfully exactly where the issue lies between counsel and the views of the Justices who have declined the writ. That can best be done by stating, first in what respects we agree with their conclusions, thus narrowing the field of difference.

First, then, we agree that the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia was an adjudication of a point of State procedure, but, secondly, we submit that its refusal to grant the writ was error because of the failure, as we contend, to give full effect to this feature of the decision, to wit: That it shows on its face that the Supreme Court of Georgia felt that it could not, and shows that it would not, have come to the conclusion reached had it not first, as a necessary prealse of such conclusion, overruled and denied the petitioner's claim of Federal right. In other words, while the head and front of the State court's decision was an adjudication of a point of local law, nevertheless that adjudication was predicated upon its views of Federal law and would never have been at all had it not entertained those views regarding Federal law. It was only because the Supreme Court of Georgia interpreted the petitioner's claim of Federal right as it did that it was able to come to the conclusion that, under the local law, the petitioner, having acquiesced in the waiver made by his counsel, had surrendered his rights and was too late. The interpretation of Federal law was the very foundation on which it reared the superstructure of its interpretation of the mandate of the State.

In deciding the case, the Supreme Court of Georgia might have decided it regardless of what might be the petitioner's Federal rights and regardless of whether the verdict rendered in his absence was a nullity or an irregularity and regardless of whether the petitioner's right to be present was waivable or non-waivable, still, whatever these rights might have been, they had been asserted too late and not according to Georgia practice and therefore were lost. If it had done this, it is conceded that its decision would have involved only a matter of local procedure and would not have presented a Federal question.

Georgia Decision a Deduction.

But this is not what it did. What it did do was something entirely different, to wit: It declared a proposition of local law, not as an independent, self-sufficient principle of procedure, but expressly and distinctly as a deduction from an underlying proposition of Federal law. To state the matter more explicitly, the Supreme Court of Georgia, being satisfied with the correctness of its previous ruling in the Cawthorn case, 119 Georgia 396, to the effect that a prisoner on trial for his life could waive his presence at the reception of the verdict, and having determined to adhere to it, simply gave expression to a postulate of that decision and held that such absence was a mere irregularity. In this conclusion, of course, was involved the proposition that the right to be present was waivable. This much being established, it was obvious, under the most elementary principles, that any right a person might have to object would be lost unless the objection were made at the first opportunity, to wit: The filing of a motion for a new trial.

In subhead note A of the third main head note (written, like all its head notes, by the court itself) the very use of a subhead note and of the word accordingly in introducing it shows that the proposition stated in that subhead note was stated as a corollary of or deduction from the proposition stated in the main head note. The main and subhead notes referred to read as follows, the italics being ours, to wit:

3. It is the right of a defendant on trial for crime in this State to be present at every stage of his trial and to be tried according to established procedure. But he may waive formal trial and verdict and plead guilty, and this includes the power to waive *mere incidents* of trial, such as his presence at the reception of the verdict.

(A) *Accordingly*, where, on the trial of one accused of murder, the counsel for the accused, at the suggestion of the trial Judge, waived the presence of the defendant at the reception of the verdict, without his knowledge or consent, and where the verdict was received and the jury polled by the court when the defendant was not present, but was confined in jail, and the defendant's counsel were also absent and where it appears that when the defendant was sentenced to suffer death he was present in court in person and by attorneys, and later, within the time allowed by law, made a motion for a new trial, which recited, among other things, his absence at the reception of the verdict, and that his presence had been waived by his counsel, and his motion for new trial was refused by the trial court and its judgment affirmed by the Supreme Court, *the defendant will be considered as having acquiesced in the waiver* made by his counsel of his presence at the reception of verdict, and he cannot at a subsequent date set up such absence as a ground to set aside the verdict in a motion made for that purpose.

Fundamental Right the Issue.

It thus appears that, while the conclusion reached by the Supreme Court of Georgia was a proposition of procedure, it was only an uncontested deduction necessarily drawn from another and far more radical and disputable proposition about which the real contest had been waged. The real issue—the dominating issue—was whether the right claimed by the petitioner was, as he contended, a great fundamental right indispensable to the preservation of human life and liberty and an integral element of due process of law, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, which neither he nor his counsel could waive by any conduct whatever, or, on the other hand, as the State of Georgia contended, a "mere incident" of the trial whose violation was an "irregularity" only.

That issue having been joined and having been decided by the court in favor of the State's contention, the rest followed as a matter of course. If the right was a "mere incident," its violation, of course, was an irregularity only; and, of course, if it were an irregularity only, it might be waived; and, of course, if it might be waived, objection to any violation in order to be effective and listened to by the courts would have to be made at the very first opportunity. The first proposition being conceded, the rest followed easily and inevitably. There was no room left for further dispute.

The principal breastworks of the petitioner's defense having been successfully stormed by the State, the conquest of the remainder of the field was unresisted and perfunctory. In other words, the real battle in the case was waged around one of the underlying premises of the argument, which was a question of Federal law, and there never was and could not have been any contest at all about the conclusion reached, (a point of local procedure) once that question of Federal law was determined against the petitioner's contention.

To put the matter in another way, the decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia consists, in its ultimate analysis, of two syllogisms, which may be stated as follows:

The first: Major premise: That which is an irregularity only may be waived; minor premise: The failure to have the petitioner present at the reception of the verdict was an irregularity only; conclusion: Therefore it could be waived.

The second: Major premise: A violation of right that may be waived must be taken advantage of at the first opportunity or be lost; minor premise: The failure to have the petitioner present at the reception of the verdict was a violation of right that he could waive, (this premise is the conclusion of the first syllogism;) conclusion: Therefore, it was lost by failure to take advantage of it at the first opportunity.

Not a Mere Irregularity.

It is apparent that there would not be the slightest room for dispute about the correctness of any of the premises or conclusions stated in the foregoing syllogisms but for one, to wit: The minor premise of the first syllogism. As to the correctness of that minor premise there was the sharpest kind of dispute. That minor premise is a proposition of Federal law, and it overruled and denied a contention to the contrary made by the petitioner.

Now, it is evidently incorrect to say, because the conclusion of the second of the above syllogisms involves only a point of local procedure, that the Supreme Court of Georgia did not decide a controlling question of Federal law. It was obliged to do so to reach its conclusion. And that Federal law. Obviously it did decide a controlling question of Federal law. It was obliged to do so to reach its conclusion. And that Federal question was the crux of the case. If it had not decided that Federal question as it did it would not and it could not have reached the conclusion that the petitioner's rights had been lost by acquiescence in the waiver made by his counsel.

If one will but substitute for the minor premise of the first syllogism the proposition contented for by the petitioner, and then attempt to reach the same conclusion in the second syllogism, it will be quickly seen that that premise was the dominating and controlling factor in the reasoning of the court.

That the Supreme Court of Georgia was fully conscious of the necessity in order to sustain and justify its conclusion, of first establishing that the absence of the petitioner at the rendition of the verdict was a mere irregularity is made entirely evident by the manner in which, in the course of its opinion, it labors to do so. Indeed, practically the whole opinion is given up to it, except that part in which it states the proposition, which no one disputes, that an objection to a mere irregularity must be made at the first opportunity.

Eight Different Demonstrations.

A reading of the opinion shows the proposition that such absence of the petitioner was a mere irregularity in at least eight different ways, as follows:

First—In the third head note (written like all its head notes by the court itself) it declares in so many words that the presence of the petitioner at the reception of the verdict was a "mere incident" of the trial.—Opinion, Page 2, Line 9.

Second—It makes the very statement in haec verbis that such absence was an "irregularity," and by the phrase, "if there is one," seems to intimate a doubt in its mind if such absence amounted even to an irregularity—probably because it regarded the waiver made by counsel as binding.—Opinion, Page 28, Line 27.

Third—Mindful of the principle that the illegality of a verdict void for lack of jurisdiction is not waivable by the act of the parties, it expressly negatives the contention of the petitioner that his absence deprived the court of jurisdiction and rendered the verdict void and a nullity and condemns counsel for "trifling with the court" because they advised such a contention.—Opinion, Pages 9-14, Lines 5-9, on Page 9; Page 24, Line 23; Page 27, Line 16; Page 28, Lines 2-9.

Fourth—It states its proposition by implication by saying that the right of the petitioner to be present at the reception of the verdict was one that he could waive and which he had waived.—Opinion, Page 2, Lines 9, 26; Page 27, Line 18.

Fifth—It also states it by implication by adopting Justice Cobbs's personal obiter in the Cawthorne case, supra, declaring that it was a right counsel could effectually waive, and this despite the waiver having been extorted by the demonstrations of a mob.—Opinion, Page 24, Lines 32-36; Page 25, Lines 1-6.

Sixth—By adjudication that the petitioner had been accorded a full opportunity to defend himself, and this, although the unanimous voice of the courts of all English-speaking peoples has declared for centuries that in a capital case the presence of the accused at the reception of the verdict is an indispensable element of the right to be heard in his own defense.—Opinion, Page 1, lines 5 to 23, Pages 9 to 14. See Pages 94 to 135, inclusive, of the brief filed with this as an exhibit, wherein all the authorities on this point are collated, same being one of the briefs filed in behalf of the petitioner when the case was pending in the Supreme Court of Georgia.

Seventh—By its statment treating the case of Lamptkin vs. State, 87 Georgia, 517, as analogous to the instant case. The pertinent portion of that case reads as follows:

When facts, and a witness by whom they can be proved, to manifest the incompetency of a juoror, come to the knowledge of counsel for the accused, after the jury are sworn but before any further steps in the trial has been taken, the question of the juror's competency should then be raised and submitted to the court. It is not sound practice for counsel to remain silent, take the chances of acquittal for his client, and then, after conviction, urge the juror's incompetency as a ground for setting the verdict aside.

Opinion, Page 25, lines 6-14.

Eighth—By the second headnote and its subhead note (A) by which the court applies to the facts of this case the principle that an irregularity in procedure must be taken advantage of at the first opportunity, or else be held to have been waived and lost.

In Chlemmer v. Buffalo, Rochester &c. Co., 25 U. S. 1, Mr. Justice Holmes said:

And if it is evident that a ruling purporting to deal only with local law has for its premise or necessary concomitant a cognizable mistake, that may be sufficient to warrant a review.

We submit that this statement covers this case and demonstrates that this court has jurisdiction. While the conclusion reached by the State court undoubtedly lay within the field of State law, it is equally clear that in reaching it it was compelled to pass, and did, in fact, pass through the domain of Federal law.

Respectfully submitted,
HENRY A. ALEXANDER, of counsel.

THE PRESS ON FRANK CASE.

Editorial Protests Against Denial of Justice on Technicality.

The newspapers of Atlanta have refrained from editorial comment on the recent developments in the Frank case, but on Saturday The Atlanta Journal printed the following concerning views of papers in other cities:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—Eastern newspapers are commenting daily on the Frank case, and without exception the trend of comment is an editorial demand that he be given a new trial or at least a review by the highest court.

There appears to be an editorial outcry over the apparent prospect that Frank is to be denied a fair trial simply because of a technicality of pleading. That a man should be executed in denial of his constitutional rights because of an error of pleading has aroused the press to sharp comment in which a comparison is drawn between modern judicial process and the ancient laws of England in which the harsh rules of pleading often operated to take the life of a man.

The Washington Times and the Philadelphia Press are leading in the comment.

Here are some of the comments referred to in the above dispatch:

Never Too Late to Do Justice.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

It is a sinister commentary upon the administration of criminal justice in this country to find a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring his serious doubt whether an appellant had had that fair trial which was his right—"due process of law" was the exact phrase—in the same breath almost in which he denied a writ of error because of technical points of procedure.

For the honor of American justice some way should be found to reopen the case, and to demonstrate that it is never "too late" to do justice. A pardon would settle nothing whatever, for it would be no more than a confession by Georgia's Governor of his lack of confidence in the judicial machinery of the State. It would leave untouched the vital question of Frank's guilt or innocence, and put an indelible stain upon Georgia's method of meting out justice to its citizens.

Fair Trial Improbable.

From The Albany Knickerbocker Press.

Frank's conviction was obtained under most unusual circumstances. The jury reached its verdict while crowds in the Court House and in the streets gave vent to intense hostility to the prisoner. The Judge who conducted the trial admitted that he feared a lynching and riots in the event of an acquittal. That a fair trial was possible under such conditions is improbable.

Is it not an amazing commentary upon our judicial system that an associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court "seriously doubts if Frank has had due process of law," and yet there is no means at hand by which "due process" may be had!

Sentiment Favorable to Frank.

From The Washington Star.

Outside of the area of public feeling in Georgia there is unmistakably a sentiment favorable to Frank. Whether or not he is guilty of the crime a belief prevails in many quarters that his trial was not a fair exposition of justice in view of the outbreak of vehement feeling against him in the very courtroom and the influence which it had upon the minds of the jurors. The character of the conflicting testimony has never fully satisfied unprejudiced observers of the case.

If Frank is innocent he is today a most grievously injured man in the failure of the judicial process to adjudge his case impartially, while if he is guilty he is making a remarkable fight for life against heavy odds.

"Shall Georgia Commit Murder!"

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Do the people of Georgia realize that the mob spirit in Atlanta, set on by race prejudice, is about to send a man to execution of whose innocence of murder there are many reasons for believing and whose guilt has been by no means proved? The courts have adhered to the letter of the law in denying the man Frank a retrial; but it is inconceivable that the State of Georgia will deliberately assume the responsibility of putting this man to death on the evidence presented.

Holmes's Blow for Justice.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Justice Holmes struck a blow for both justice and humanity when, in refusing a writ to bring the Leo M. Frank case before the Supreme Court for review, he went beyond the legal point and stated that he seriously doubted whether Frank had had due process of law.

The way in which Frank is to get a rehearing is not yet plain to the layman, but it is impossible now to doubt that some way will be found. It is inconceivable that the State of Georgia should put this man to death in the face of the statement of a Supreme Court Justice that he has not had a fair trial. For the sake of its reputation among its fellows, if not for the sake of justice, the State must at least grant a rehearing of the case.

Legalized Lynching.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

A correspondent writes to a New York paper of the Frank case:

"I cannot believe that the people will allow such an injustice to be perpetrated without a strong protest."

If a referendum to the masses at Atlanta had been taken, Frank would have been strung up summarily long ago. The first referendum to the people of which history makes mention was that made by Pontius Pilate nearly 2,000 years ago. The world knows what came of it.

It is a relatively small minority of sober, thoughtful and conservative citizens of Atlanta, not the infuriated and prejudiced "masses," who would "not allow such an act of injustice to be perpetrated without a strong protest;" and it may yet bear good fruit. The Governor and the State Pardoning Board may cheat popular vengeance by commuting the death penalty, but it will be at their own political peril.

The State of Georgia would risk a terrible moral liability by taking this man's life on the evidence thus far adduced. That much is clear. Mob lynching is bad. Legalized lynching by public authority would be infinitely worse.

No Preponderating Evidence.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

It is a mysterious case. The Baltimore Sun sent one of its most efficient reporters to Atlanta, who investigated the case for many days, and he reports that the evidence seems to him flimsy and that the janitor (Conley) is unworthy of belief. Nothing is harder to accept than the execution of a man against whom there is not preponderating evidence of guilt.

Uneasy Impression of Doubt.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

It is unfortunately the truth that if Leo Frank is hanged without a review by a competent court of the evidence on which he was convicted a large number of impartial persons, not only in Atlanta and Georgia, but throughout the United States, will be left with the uneasy impression that an innocent man was put to death.

Justice Before Technicalities.

From The Boston Journal.

If the man has not had a fair trial he should have one. Justice Holmes says that he has not had one. The technicalities of law must not be permitted to supersede justice.

CUBAN POLITICIANS FIGHT.

Gen. Machado Is Wounded in a Duel with Dr. Suarez.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Two ex-Cabinet Ministers of the Gomez Government, Gen. Gerardo Machado and Dr. Varona Suarez, fought a duel today. Gen. Machado was wounded in the arm.

Suarez challenged Machado after the latter had published a depreciatory article about him.

YOU would never believe there was so much leg-freedom and comfort in a pair of garters. Why, just the absence of heavy pads is enough to win men's favor. But we did away with metal clasps that rust and corrode and tear the sock. And we constructed Ivory Garters so they don't bind the leg—in fact, they don't do anything but just wear well and act friendly.

Ivory Garter

25c and 50c
At leading furnishers'

HEINZ
Spaghetti

COOKED READY TO SERVE

Get a can of Heinz Spaghetti today and try it. That is all we need to say. Follow the directions on the can. Whether you have ever eaten Spaghetti or not makes no difference. We know you will like Spaghetti the way we make it.

Clearance Sale Goods Will Not Be Sent C. O. D. or on Approval. Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Today and Continuing Throughout the Week
A GREAT REMOVAL CLEARANCE SALE OF

Fine Wool Blankets

Of Extreme Importance and Without a Precedent

5,265 Pairs, Representing Our Entire Stock Now on Hand
—Both Wholesale and Retail

Are offered at rare reductions, just at the moment when dependable Winter Blankets are most needed.

These blankets, representing only those excellent qualities for which our stock has always stood pre-eminent, are of fine wool, selected and made to our special order under the most favorable sanitary conditions.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, Schools, Clubs and Institutions, also those seeking the valuable and practical for holiday presentation, will find this offering an event of indisputable advantage.

Group No. 1
—182 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 60 x 80 inches
Value $6.25 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
4.50	4.25	4.00

Group No. 2
—215 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 60 x 80 inches
Value $6.25 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
4.75	4.50	4.25

Group No. 3
—150 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 60 x 80 inches
Value $9.00 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
7.25	7.00	6.75

Group No. 4
—65 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 61 x 82 inches
Value $10.50 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
8.50	8.25	8.00

Group No. 5
—410 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 70 x 82 inches
Value $6.25 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
4.75	4.50	4.25

Group No. 6
—275 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 70 x 82 inches
Value $7.50 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
6.00	5.75	5.50

Group No. 7
—1250 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 72 x 84 inches
Value $9.50 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
7.25	7.00	6.75

Group No. 8
—875 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 72 x 84 inches
Value $9.25 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
7.25	7.00	6.75

Group No. 9
—175 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 72 x 84 inches
Value $11.00 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
8.25	8.00	7.75

Group No. 10
—175 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 72 x 84 inches.
Value $11.75 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
9.25	8.75	8.50

Group No. 11
—650 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 72 x 84 inches
Value $12.00 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
9.50	9.25	9.00

Group No. 12
—160 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 78 x 86 inches
Value $12.00 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
9.25	9.00	8.75

Group No. 13
—95 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 78 x 86 inches
Value $13.50 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
11.00	10.50	10.25

Group No. 14
—250 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 78 x 86 inches
Value $12.75 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
10.25	9.85	9.50

Group No. 15
—140 PAIRS FINE WOOL BLANKETS
Size 90 x 90 inches
Value $16.00 Pair
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
13.00	12.50	12.00

Group No. 16—150 PAIRS STRICTLY ALL WOOL BLANKETS
Size 72 x 84 inches *Value $15.50 Pair*
Sale Price

Per Pair	In 10 Pair Lots	In 20 Pair Lots
12.50	12.25	12.00

Group No. 17—96 STRICTLY ALL WOOL BLANKETS
Size 70 x 90 inches *Value $11.50 Each*
Sale Price

Each	For 10 Blankets	For 20 Blankets
9.00	8.50 Each	8.25 Each

Broadway & 19th Street

Special Features of Our 5% Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates:

1. They are secured by mortgages on property worth at least 50% more than the amount loaned.
2. Provision is made for installment payments on every mortgage, thus gradually increasing the margin of security.
3. The principal and interest is guaranteed by a Company with a capital and surplus of $2,500,000.

New York Mortgage & Security Co
(Under supervision of New York State Banking Department)
Capital and Surplus, $2,500,000
135 Broadway, New York — 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

NAMES D. C. PELL, JR., IN SEPARATION SUIT

Brandreth, Fighting Wife's Action, Says She Was Indiscreet with Roderic Wellman Also.

TELLS OF GAY PARTIES

Wife Denies Husband's Charges and Asserts That He Treated Her Harshly.

John Breckenridge Brandreth, son of the late Ralph Brandreth who made a fortune in the manufacture of pills and porous plasters, has been sued in the Supreme Court for a seperation by his wife, Mrs. Katherine Brandreth. In contesting his wife's application for alimony, pending the trial of the suit, Mr. Brandreth filed affidavits in which he charged his wife with being indiscreet in her conduct. He said that she was too friendly with Duncan C. Pell, Jr., and Roderic Wellman, a member of the law firm of Wellman, Gooch & Smyth.

Mr. and Mrs. Brandreth were married on June, 5, 1911, and they have one daughter. Mrs. Brandreth said in her complaint that since the Summer of 1913 her husband had been harsh, tyrannical and unkind, that he was frequently under the influence of liquor and that on several occasions he had behaved improperly in the presence of women friends of hers.

According to Mrs. Brandreth, she entered into agreement with her husband by which he was to pay her $100 a month and let her have the custody of their child. Then they separated. The agreement was kept until October, Mrs. Brandreth said, when the payments ceased. She inquired about the matter and was told by her husband that he would not pay her any thing more for six months and maybe not then. Then, she said, her little daughter was taken from her and turned over to the care of her husband's mother.

Mrs. Mary A. Brandreth, the defendant's mother, also made an affidavit in which she said that she could not help her son financially, because her income of $10,000 a year had been cut. She explained this by saying that the porous plaster business in which the estate of her husband was largely invested, had fallen off through the inability of the concern to get the necessary chemicals from Europe. She said she had been compelled to leave her big house at Bellport, L. I., and to move to a much smaller house.

Mr. Brandreth said that his wife and her mother were free drinkers and that his wife used veronal, and that on one occasion she took 30 grains of trional. He said a person unaccustomed to drugs would have died from the dose. He engaged a house at Hewletts, L. I., last year and Sundays he spent with his mother at Bellport. While he was away, he said, his wife and her mother would invite men and women to the house and carouse. He said that the condition of affairs "became so notorious that they were the subject of scandal."

Mrs. Brandreth denied all of the statements reflecting upon her. She said was the daughter of George S. Adams, who was a successful business man but left no estate. She said she moved always in good society and had contemplated going on the stage, but gave up the idea and married Mr. Brandreth instead. Both Mr. Pell and Mr. Wellman deny that there was ever anything wrong in their relations with Mrs. Brandreth. Mr. Wellman said he went to the Brandreth home while intoxicated one night and stayed there because he had missed the last train for this city.

STEAMER'S CAPTAIN MISSING

J. S. Boyd Lost at Sea on Trip to New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—J. S. Boyd, Captain of the Southern Pacific steamship Momus, was lost at sea sometime during Saturday night, it became known when the boat arrived here today from New York. He was missed at 3 o'clock Sunday morning and passengers assumed he fell overbord. He was one of the oldest Captains in the New York-New Orleans passenger service.

At the Southern Pacific Steamship Company's office in this city, nothing was known regarding Capt. Boyd's death beyond the wireless message sent by First Officer Anderson of the Momus, which read: "Capt. Boyd cannot be found. Last seen 3 A. M." The officials of the line did not believe that the Captain had jumped overboard. It was said that he had been in ill-health for some time and had laid off for two trips.

K-C
(Founded 1886)
Oriental Rugs for Holiday Gifts

It would be difficult to imagine anything more appropriate for Christmas presentation than a choice Oriental Rug.

They possess the two-fold merit of beauty and value and will be used with pleasure and satisfaction long after the "usual gift" has been forgotten.

K-C Rugs in small, medium and large sizes from $15 to $5,000.

KENT-COSTIKYAN
Incorporated
8 West 38th St.
New York City

WHITMAN GREASING LEGISLATIVE WAYS

After Consulting Him, Senator E. R. Brown Calls Conference of Colleagues.

REORGANIZE OR ABOLISH?

Question Over Efficiency Department and Fire Marshal—Callers on Governor-elect.

To pave the way for perfect co-operation between Gov.-elect Whitman and the Republican Senate, Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown has called all the re-elected Republican Senators to a conference this week in Watertown.

According to reports yesterday, the legislative programme for the first session of the coming administration will be gone over. Senator Brown spent an entire afternoon here last week discussing legislative plans and reorganization of the State departments with the Governor-elect. He then was acquainted with Mr. Whitman's programme. Mr. Whitman said the Senator would return here next week for another conference, when he undoubtedly will report to the Governor-elect the conclusions reached at the Watertown gathering.

The proposition to abolish the Fire Marshal's office and the Department of Efficiency and Economy, at the head of which are out-and-out Tammany men, will be one of the questions discussed.

Changes in the Workmen's Compensation law also will be discussed. Assemblyman Cyrus W. Phillips of Monroe, a Republican, who was appointed a Deputy Compensation Commissioner, is preparing amendments. Just how far-reaching these amendments were could not be learned last night, Mr. Phillips being in Albany.

"Would you acquiesce in any amendments that would weaken the Workmen's Compensation act," the Governor-elect was asked last night.

"Most certainly not," was his reply. "And I do not think Senator Brown would."

Mr. Whitman, who returned from a week-end trip to White Sulphur Springs yesterday, was busy all day at his apartments considering applications for places in his administration. He admits that he is finding some difficulty in inducing men of real calibre to abandon private life for State offices. So far he has not been in a position to fill definitely any place except that of Adjutant General. He said that probably he would be able to announce his private secretary and some other important appointees this week.

A determined effort is being made to bring about the appointment of Winslow M. Mead of Rochester as State Superintendent of Public Works. This is one of the most important posts in the State administration, and one which will become vacant on Jan. 1.

The Governor-elect is anxious to have Mr. Mead become chief deputy in the Public Work Department, and, it was learned, exerted himself to have ex-Senator Stevens return to his old post.

Besides ex-Senator Stevens Mr. Whitman saw Controller-elect Eugene M. Travis. Some of the local Republicans affiliated with the so-called Mills-Parsons wing have taken exception to the proposition of Mr. Travis to name Lafayette B. Gleason, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, for Transfer Tax Attorney for New York County. The place pays from $10,000 to $12,000 a year. The Mills-Parsons people had a candidate of their own in Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. They have represented to the Controller-elect that the appointment of Col. Gleason would be looked upon as an action dictated by William Barnes. Mr. Travis has turned a deaf ear to all these pleas, and last night declared he would announce officially the appointment of Col. Gleason in a day or two.

"I am not a candidate for any office," said Mr. Koenig after a talk with Chairman Tanner at Republican State Headquarters in West Thirty-ninth Street.

G. G. HENRY LOSES APPEAL.

Supreme Court Decides Banker Must Answer Indictment for Contempt.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The appeal of George G. Henry, a New York banker, from the decision of the New York courts, holding he must return to Washington to answer to indictment for contempt of Congress for refusing to give information to the "Money Trust" Investigating Committee, was dismissed today by the Supreme Court.

The decision today was on a habeas corpus proceeding brought by Henry to resist removal to Washington. The Court held, however, that the constitutional questions involved, such as the power of Congress to compel persons to testify before committees, would not now be considered.

Henry refused to give the names of national bank Directors who participated in syndicate operations in California Petroleum.

TAKES OVER PRIVATE BANK.

State Examiner Put in Charge of Institutions Run by A. L. Kass.

The State Banking Department yesterday took over in the interest of depositors in the private banking business of Abraham L. Kass, who has banks at 100 Essex Street and 1,636 Madison Avenue, Manhattan, and 87 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. Irving V. Scott, State Bank Examiner, who is already in charge of the affairs of other failed private banks, has been appointed Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks to take charge of the liquidation of the business of Mr. Kass. Heavy withdrawals in recent weeks, few depositors, and the difficulty of realizing on securities except at a heavy loss are given as the reasons for the step.

It was said at Mr. Kass's home, 226 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, last night that he was too ill to see any one, but his wife gave out a statement in his name. She said that the bank held $2,000,000 worth of gilt-edged securities, which, when realized upon, would more than pay every depositor in full.

Mr. Jones Enjoys Motoring

—likes long trips at a fast clip. But he protects himself from throat irritations and colds—caused by wind and dust—by taking along a box of Luden's.

LUDEN'S
Menthol Candy **Cough Drops**
"Give Quick Relief" from coughs, colds and throat irritations and often prevent serious complications.
"Luden's Have A Hundred Uses"
Salespeople, singers, lecturers—all who use the voice continually—find Luden's very beneficial.
Sold everywhere—stores, shops, stands—in the yellow box at— 5¢
WM. H. LUDEN, Mfg. Confectioner, Reading, Pa.
LUDEN'S

Fulton Street
Bond Street
Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
Livingston St.
Elm Place
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

A True Christmas Sale!

$5,000 in Silken Underwear, $3,334

Most Exquisite Garments for Women—All in Gift Boxes at an Average

Third Under Regular

WE HAVE SECURED from a leading manufacturer of Women's Silk Underwear several thousand garments, including Undervests, Bloomers and Combination Suits, at such low prices that we can sell them for an AVERAGE THIRD AND MORE UNDER THE REGULAR MARKING.

The garments are all perfect, of fine quality Milanese and glove silk, and the majority are handsomely embroidered.

It is not too much to say that never before have luxurious and beautiful silken garments been offered in the holiday season for prices so low. Four groups.

Women's $2.25 to $3 Silk Undervests at $1.69
Fine silk Vests with handsomely embroidered fronts in eyelet, conventional and floral designs; twenty-five patterns in all; made with crocheted or band tops; in white and pink.

Women's $2.75 to $3.75 Silk Combination Suits, $1.69
Fine silk Combination Suits in four elaborate embroidered designs; made with crocheted tops; in white and pink.

Women's $2.25 to $3 Silk Bloomers at $1.69
Fine silk Bloomers, in blue, pink, white, black and gray silk.

Women's $3.25 to $4.50 Silk Combination Suits, $2.69
The most exquisite Suits ever sold for the money. All are of fine quality, some with handsomely embroidered fronts. Eight designs, including eyelet, bowknot and floral patterns; also others with plain band tops. In white and pink.

Women's $1.25 and $3.75 Silk Camisoles at 79c and $1.69
Daintiest of garments; made of very fine and lustrous silk and richly trimmed with laces and ribbons—some also that are plain.
Second Floor. None sent C. O. D.

About 120 Model Gowns, Wraps, Suits

One-of-a-Kind Exclusive Styles

Reduced a Third to a Half and More

APPAREL THAT IS STAMPED with "Today" and "Tomorrow"—not a "Yesterday" among them. They are of the immediate fashion and of those styles that are yet rising to their fullest fashion.

These are American reproductions and adaptations of the best designs, the most recently launched of the Masters of Dress—Callot, Premet, Havet, Paquin, Bernard, Worth, Jenny, Georgette and others.

They are beautifully made of the most exquisite materials. They are wonderfully trimmed with metallic laces, with scintillating, glimmering, gleaming, opalescent paillettes, with a hint of the military in gold lace or frogs.

About 70 High Class Model Gowns Priced Thus:
At $175, Were $265, $295 to $400 | *At $65, Were $125, $135 and $145*
At $95, Were $150, $175 and $185 | *At $50, Were $75, $85 and $100*

About 30 Wonderfully Handsome Model Wraps
At $175, Were $225, $265 to $350 | *At $95, Were $115, $125, $140*
At $125, Were $150, $165 to $195 | *At $65, Were $82, $85, $89, $97.50*

About 20 High Class Model Suits
Were $97, $115, $135, $150 to $210—Now $45 and $65
There are also a number of very handsome Dresses for afternoon and formal daytime occasions, now at considerable reductions from the original fair prices.
This is an opportunity not likely to be repeated, less likely to be equaled, in any of its qualities.
Second Floor, Fulton Street. None sent C. O. D. or on Approval.

To be sure of getting it,

Order Today!

Eight Pages in Color

Each a Work of Art

reproducing for the first time a famous series of paintings that tell the dramatic story of

JOAN OF ARC

By Boutet de Monvel

with a narrative and description written for The New York Times by the deceased artist's son,—
ROGER BOUTET de MONVEL

will be the chief feature of

The Christmas Number
of
The New York Times

Next Sunday,

December 6th, 1914

THESE paintings are owned by Senator William A. Clark and are reproduced by The New York Times with his special permission. The pictures are printed on fine super paper by the best three-color process, similar to that used in The Times's reproductions of "The Holy Grail," the Morgan and the Altman Collections. One of them occupies a double page, in size 13½x31 inches, the others are 9½x21 inches, and the first page is 15x17 inches. Each picture is well worth preserving, and if bought at an art store would cost many times the price of The Sunday Times.

The cost of these reproductions to The New York Times is more than $10,000, which makes it necessary to limit the edition to regular readers. It is intended as a gift to them. The edition of The Sunday Times for the Christmas Number next Sunday will be limited to the advance orders.

Order

Next Sunday's Times

of your dealer today, to be sure of getting it

The New York Times Is Always Sold Out Early

A Wealth of Nourishment

The frequency with which good Stout, and especially Bass Stout, is prescribed for convalescing patients is sufficient proof of its remarkable food and tonic value.

Bass Stout

On Draught Everywhere

Special Pin-Casks (5 gallons) for family use on draught at home, from any department store, dealer or jobber.
Bass & Co., Importers, 90 Warren St., N. Y.

PLAN A UNIVERSITY FOR MOSLEM WORLD

Promoters of Institution to be Built in Cairo Seek a Fund of $2,000,000.

$200,000 IN HAND ALREADY

Noted Educators and Clergymen on the Board of Trustees Say War Will Aid Undertaking.

The Board of Trustees selected to work out the preliminary steps for the construction and maintenance of a Christian university at Cairo, Egypt, patterned after the great American universities, held its first meeting last evening at the Union League Club. The board is going ahead with its work notwithstanding the conditions in Egypt due to the war. In fact it was pointed out at the meeting that the war would undoubtedly free Egypt entirely from the influence of Turkey, and thus fresh opportunities for educational and missionary work along the lines proposed would be supplied when peace was brought about.

At the meeting last night, the Rev. Dr. J. K. McClurkin, pastor of the Shadyside United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, Penn., was elected President; E. E. Otcott, President of the Hudson River Day Line, Treasurer and Recording Secretary, and the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Watson of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, and George Innes of Philadelphia, Secretaries.

Other Trustees present were Harlan P. Beach, Professor of Missions in Yale University; Ralph Harbison of Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. Bancroft Hill, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature in Vassar College; George M. Paden of Pittsburgh, Penn.; George L. Robinson, D. D., Professor of Old Testament Literature and Exegesis in McCormick Theological Seminary, and Fred O. Shane of Philadelphia.

It was announced that the Board now has subscriptions of $200,000, and active work is being carried on to raise a fund of $2,000,000, which will be necessary to establish the university. It is expected that by the time the war is over the board will be in a position to begin the actual work of erecting buildings. Already inspections have been made of possible sites.

Cairo has been selected as the place for the university because it is considered the intellectual and educational centre of the Moslem world, just as Mecca is the religious centre and Constantinople the political centre. It is estimated that there are 200,000,000 Moslems in existence.

There are 17,000 students attending the 200 Christian schools in Egypt, but these schools do not take up the higher branches of learning. They would, however, serve as feeders for the proposed university. The Government schools, under mixed British and native control, according to Mr. Watson, who made a close study of the conditions, do not afford the opportunities needed by the young native students, and do not tend to the establishment of moral character. There is no religious instruction in them. Of the proposed university the Trustees have this to say:

It must be a university. Though including an undergraduate or collegiate department, its educational aim reaches further. Post-graduate courses and professional schools whose standards of thoroughness and whose broad cultural spirit are unassailable, must establish for this institution its university claim. It must be a Christian university. Its promoters have never conceived of it as sectarian, but they have emphasized its Christian character as a supreme requirement.

The university is to include a collegiate department, a graduate school, with courses in Arabic literature and history, Islamic theology and criticism, biblical archæology, and political science, education, Christian apologetics, agriculture, engineering, law, and journalism.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

PRICES NOT ADVANCED

Imported, First Quality, Pure—and Prices have not been increased because of the War. Order it—you'll like it.

Full Half Pints, $ .25
Full Pints, .50
Full Quarts, 1.00

Druggists or Grocers

600,000,000 STAMPS ISSUED FOR WAR TAX

Washington Bureau Rushed Day and Night to Meet Demands —Law in Effect Today.

NEW YORK SUPPLY SHORT

Throngs in Line at Local Offices on Last Day of Exemption — 45,000,000 Stamps Sent Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The demand for stamps for the special taxes imposed by the new war revenue law has been so great that the stamp division of the Internal Revenue Bureau and its adjunct, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, have been working day and night keeping up with the appeal from all sections of the country for stamps. More than 500,000,000 stamps have been issued by the Government under the terms of the new law, which is taxing the time and attention of Revenue Collectors throughout the country.

It was reported from New York today that the supply of stamps of several denominations had been exhausted and that the shortage was likely to result in serious inconvenience to shippers. The shortage at New York seemed to be chiefly in 1, 2½, and 5-cent stamps.

During the first two weeks of the law 370,000,000 stamps were issued. Up to the close of business today 500,000,000 stamps had been shipped from the Treasury Department.

Tomorrow the law goes into full effect, and all taxable documents, bills of lading, messages, and articles of trade that come under its provisions must bear the proper stamps.

It was necessary for the Bureau of Engraving to prepare plates for eighty-one separate and distinct kinds of war revenue stamps. These range from the one-eighth-cent stamp, measuring 1 inch by seven-eighths of an inch, to be attached to proprietary remedies, to the $2,000 stamp, measuring 6 by 10 inches, for use in enabling manufacturers of 100,000,000 cigarettes to pay their special war revenue tax.

Big Railroad Order.

Despite the fact that 500,000,000 stamps have been shipped, the Internal Revenue Office today was working overtime rushing out new orders. One order filled today was for 2,000,000 stamps for bills of lading for the Pennsylvania Railroad. These stamps were sent to the Washington branch of the Baltimore Internal Revenue District for delivery. To turn out these stamps the Bureau of Engraving has been working twenty-four hours daily, Sundays and holidays included, and figuratively has been pouring ice water on its engraving presses to keep them cool.

Repeatedly during the past two weeks the demand for the stamps was so great that the supply ran short three times a day. A special force is being maintained in the Treasury Department until 2 o'clock each morning to ship the stamps as fast as they come from the Bureau of Engraving. Treasury officials have nothing but praise for the wonderful way in which Director Ralph of the Bureau of Engraving has been filling the war tax orders without sacrificing the engraving and printing of the new Federal Reserve money and keeping the postal service supplied with stamps.

Recently the Post Office Department announced the shipment of sixteen tons of stamps in a single week, and said it was a new record. Treasury officials smiled at this claim, and pointed out tonight that in one day last week fifteen tons of war revenue stamps were shipped from the Treasury Department. The only limit to the issuance of the war stamps has been the capacity of the Bureau of Engraving to supply them.

The demand for the new stamps has been particularly great during the past week because the special taxes on brokers, pawnbrokers, commercial brokers, customs brokers, proprietors of theatres, moving-picture houses, museums, circuses, public exhibitions, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, commission merchants, and dealers in and manufacturers of tobacco, which became effective on Nov. 1, were payable during the month of November. Today was the last day on which these taxes could be paid or returned without the imposition of the 50 per cent. penalty. Cigar dealers, including country storekeepers, selling $200 worth of tobacco annually, have been insistent for stamps during the past week, and it appeared to the Treasury that many of them overlooked until the last minute the fact that they were liable to the tax.

45,000,000 for New York.

More than 45,000,000 war revenue tax stamps have been shipped to date to New York City, including Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the immediate neighborhood. More than 6,000,000 were shipped to Baltimore. San Francisco put in an order for 8,000,000 of the stamps. The demand for these stamps indicates that the collections from the war revenue tax are to be exceedingly heavy. Many banks are buying stamps. Banks are being allowed a discount of 1 per cent. when they purchase the stamps in lots of $100 and upward. When so bought the stamps may be used by the banks for their own documentary taxes or may be sold, the banks thus making 1 per cent.

The law calls for the attachment of war revenue stamps to various kinds of documents. During the first two weeks of November the Treasury Department shipped 5,300,000 war revenue documentary stamps of the one-cent variety to Greater New York. When it is realized that a one-cent stamp will take care of a shipment of goods up to a carload capacity of 60,000 pounds, it is apparent that New York was fairly well provided with these one-cent stamps. And while New York appeared to be taken care of, the shout for more of these stamps continued to come from that place.

In the distribution of these stamps it was necessary to send them out in denominations such as were needed by the peculiarities of business in different districts. This is true of the documentary stamps, which range in size from half a cent to $1,000. The documentary stamps up to 80 cents are shipped in sheets of 200 to the sheet, gummed and perforated like postage stamps. The documentary stamps for $1 to $50 denominations are in sheets of 100. But the high-value documentary stamps are shipped in books, there being forty of the $100 stamps to a book or eight of the $500 stamps, or four of the $1,000 stamps, so that each of these books is worth $4,000. These high-value stamps are to be attached to bonds, railroad mortgages, and similar issues. A large number of them have been sent to New York City.

One Stamp Worth $2,496.

The largest denomination of stamp to be used for the special taxes is valued at $2,496. This is to be used by tobacco manufacturers whose annual sales exceed 20,000,000 pounds, cigar makers whose annual sales exceed $2,500,000 cigars, and makers of cigarettes whose annual sales exceed 100,000,000 cigarettes. As an indication of the probable use of some of these large stamps it was said at the Treasury Department tonight that the Collector of the Second District of New York, embracing lower New York City, had called for six $2,496 stamps, three $1,200, and eight $600 stamps for makers of cigars and cigarettes. This indicates that there are factories in New York City which make between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 cigarettes annually. The Harlem collection district of New York has called for one $600 stamp for a manufacturer of cigarettes, one $2,496 stamp, six $1,200 stamps, and nineteen $600 stamps for manufacturers of cigars. The Brooklyn district has asked for one $2,496 stamp and one $1,200 stamp for cigarettes, and one $2,496 stamp and one $600 stamp for cigars.

BIG RUSH FOR STAMPS.

Supply of Some Denominations Soon Exhausted Here.

Thousands of persons struggled at the United States Internal Revenue offices here yesterday to obtain revenue tax stamps for use under the emergency war tax law, which became effective today. These were persons who had waited until the last minute to obtain the stamps, and needed them for a continuance of their business operations. Failure to obtain them meant delay to shipments and many other business inconveniences.

The new law is in full effect today. Those provisions of the measure taxing tobacco, beer, and wine went into effect on Nov. 1, but the sections taxing bankers, pawnbrokers, brokers, the proprietors of theatres, moving-picture shows, circuses, and other places of amusement, dealers in proprietary articles, commercial papers, steamship, parlor car, and sleeping car tickets, and telephone messages and telegrams were not in force until after the stroke of midnight which ushered out the month of November. Much of this tax is collected through the medium of stamps affixed to papers and various articles.

The stamp taxes in effect today aside from the tobacco taxes are as follows:

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by any association, company, or corporation, new issues, $100 par value each	$0.05
Sales or agreements to sell stocks, $100 par value, each	.02
Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchanges, each $100	.01
Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewal, each $100	.02
Telegraph and telephone companies, each message over 10c	.01
Senders of telegraph or telephone messages over 10c	.01
Certificates of profits of corporation, &c., and transfers thereof, face value, each $100	.02
Damage certificates, &c.	.25
Other certificates not otherwise specified	.50
Broker's note of memo. of sale	.10
Deeds of realty transfers valued between $100 and $500	.30
Do for each $500 or fraction exceeding $500 in value	.50
Custom House entries of goods, $100 value	.25
Do, $100 to $500 value	.50
Do, exceeding $500 value	1.00
Custom House entries for withdrawal of goods	.50
Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each $1	.00½
Insurance policies or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, &c., each $1	.00½
Steamship passage tickets to foreign ports, up to $30	1.00
Do, costing from $30 to $60	3.00
Do, costing over $60	5.00
(Passage tickets costing $10 or less exempt)	
Perfumery, cosmetics, &c., vaseline, hair dyes, tooth washes, graded in value from 5c. to 15c., for each 5c.	.00½
Do, values from 15c. to 25c.	.00⅝
Do, for each additional 25c. value	.00⅝
Chewing gum, &c., each $1 retail value	.04
Voting powers or proxies	.10
Powe rof attorney to convey real estate, &c.	.25
Protest of notes, &c., each	.25
Palace or parlor car seat and sleeping berth, to be paid by company, each	.01

When the Internal Revenue offices on the fifth floor of the Custom House and the office for the Third District, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, opened yesterday there were crowds waiting at both places. These crowds increased as the day grew, and at closing time several hundred persons were turned away without having been able to buy stamps.

Things did not move smoothly at these offices, for apparently the Government had sent out no instructions for the regulation of the sale of stamps. Copies of the law were distributed, but the supply gave out long before all applicants were supplied.

To add to the difficulties the supplies of stamps of certain denominations gave out. At the Custom House in the morning there were so many persons waiting to purchase stamps that the lines extended from the stamp windows up and down the corridors several times. At the Third Avenue office conditions were much the same. From this office a line of war stamp purchasers extended to the corner and into the side street. The stamp windows at the Custom House closed before 3 o'clock, and the applicants were told that this was necessary in order that the books could be balanced.

"We keep banking hours here," was the way one employe explained it. After closing time and until a late hour the offices of the Collector were besieged by persons who sought advice. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, said all day yesterday afternoon, leaving his subordinates to handle the situation. While the hundreds of persons pushed their way along toward the stamp windows, their requisitions in their hands, there was a constant stream of others seeking advice at Mr. Anderson's office. Their questions covered every phase of the new law.

Brokers Busy.

This rush to the administrative offices increased in volume until it was announced that no more stamps would be sold. A majority of those who came too late wanted documentary stamps which would allow goods to be shipped in interstate trade today. Soon after the closing of the stamp windows inquirers were told that they might purchase stamps at the Empire Trust Company's office. Some were supplied by brokers who stood along the sidewalk in the early afternoon like ticket speculators in front of a theatre. At the office of the Collector it was said that there was no objection to any one selling stamps.

One man who had failed to obtain stamps of a certain denomination explained that he needed them for a shipment of perfumes for the holiday trade. Part of the shipment consisted of small cut glass bottles containing perfume worth $25 a bottle. The bottles, he said, were so small that he could not stick enough one-cent stamps on them to cover the tax. The dealer said that he had been told at the Third Avenue office that he could use documentary stamps instead of those designed for proprietary articles. At the Custom House he was told that he could not use the documentary stamps.

Among those who had not obtained stamps at closing time was the representative of a big packing house. He said that he had seven carloads of meats that must be shipped very early this morning, and he needed the stamps to keep within the law. He was only one of many with the same complaint. To these it was explained that no rule had been laid down for their guidance and to ship without the stamps meant a violation of the law. Those who insisted they did not wish to take the chances of a clash with Uncle Sam were advised to wait until they could get stamps before making any shipments. One man said he had a large shipment of perishable articles for a department store. The shipment must be moved at once, he explained, and the store would not take the shipment until each bottle was stamped.

THOUSANDS AVOID WAR TAX.

Steerage Passengers Hurry to Pay Before the Law Is Effective.

The third-class booking offices of the Atlantic steamship lines were thronged yesterday with Italians and Scandinavians who were eager to pay a deposit on their passages to Europe in order to avoid the Government war tax which became effective today.

From now on steerage passengers must pay a tax of $3 each and the second and first cabin passengers must pay $5 each to the Government. The names of two or more passengers may be placed on the same ticket, but each passenger must pay the tax. For example, a man booking in the steerage of the Lusitania and accompanied by his wife and two children must pay $8 war tax—$3 each for the two adults and a dollar for each child.

A second cabin passenger on the Lusitania pays $5 because the fare is more than $60, and is charged the same rate by the Government as the millionaire who hires the regal suite for $2,500 for the voyage. The tax on a Pullman car ticket from New York to San Francisco, which is further than New York to Liverpool, is only one cent. Steamship agents said yesterday that the burden of the war tax on ocean passage tickets would fall chiefly on those least able to bear it. During the Spanish-American war a tax of $1 each was put on the steerage tickets, $2 on the second cabin, and $3 on first-class tickets.

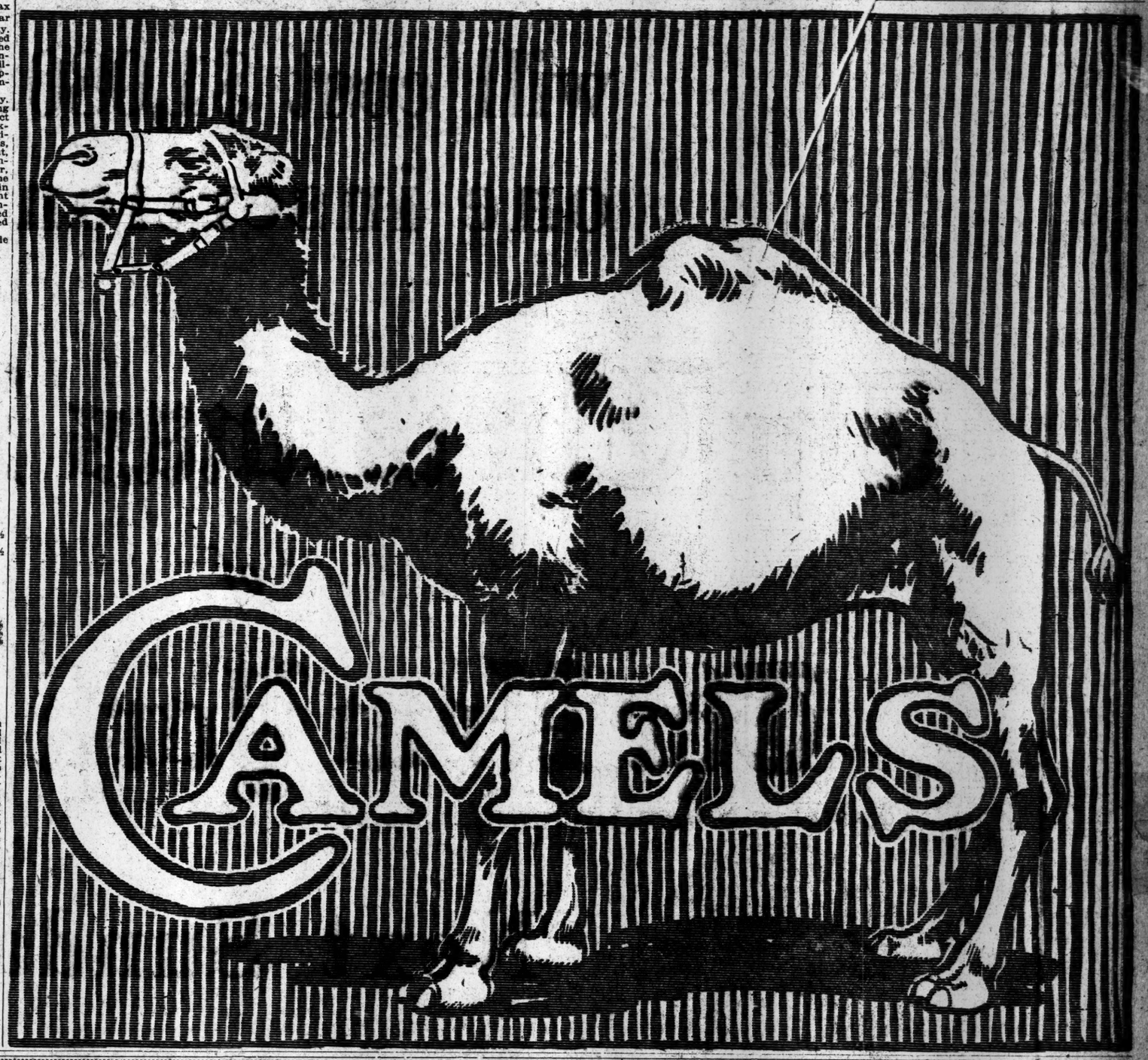
IMPORTER SENT TO PRISON.

A. C. Bosselman Charged with Attempting to Impede Justice.

Andreas C. Bosselman, an importer and dealer in souvenirs of 1 East Thirtieth Street, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Sessions in the Federal District Court to ninety days in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island and to pay a fine of $500 for attempting to interfere with the administration of justice. An appeal was taken, and pending a decision upon it Bosselman was released in $2,500 bail furnished by his wife.

Bosselman was to have been charged with importing articles forbidden by law, but while Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen was presenting the complaint to the Federal Grand Jury it was found that the importer had caused his shipping clerks to tamper with his books so as to conceal his action from the Government.

When the importer was arraigned yesterday for sentence Mr. Carstarphen told Judge Sessions that the trial had produced the rankest perjury he had ever heard in the Federal Court. Judge Sessions agreed with the Prosecutor and said that it was evident to every one in the court that Bosselman's employes were influenced in the interest of the defendant and had endeavored to defeat the Government.



OVERLEY CLOTHES

Ladies' Knitted Coats

Made in Scotland, from soft Shetland yarns, in a variety of colorings. $6.50 to $15.

SPALDING—FIFTH AVENUE

BETWEEN FORTY-THIRD AND FORTY-FOURTH STREETS

The Victrola is the ideal Christmas gift that pleases the entire family.

---And You Can Best Choose Your Victrola At GIMBELS

You can select the instrument, which is to bring joy to the whole family on Christmas Day, from a stock of Victrolas that is COMPLETE. The favorite styles, in the newest models, are all here—and you have not one, but many, of a style to choose from, so as to secure the tone that pleases you best.

The Finest Victrola of All, No. XVI—Illustrated—at $200

in mahogany, and all finishes of oak, may be bought for

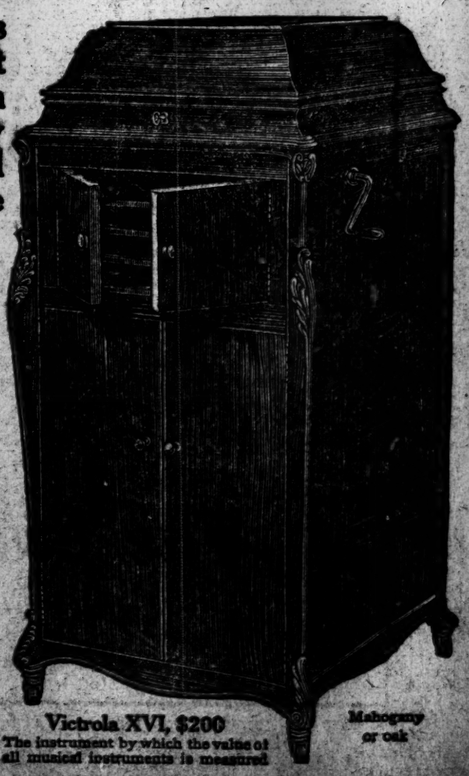
$10 Cash and Monthly Sums of $10

Also in White Enamel at $250, and Vernis Martin at $400—terms, $25 cash, $20 monthly. Every other type of Victrola, from Style IV, at $15 up, also on convenient payments.

Come and hear them played—TODAY—and at the same time listen to the new Victor Records, in the Crystal Victor Rooms, with their pure, always fresh, air. Eighth Floor

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200, and any Victor dealer will gladly demonstrate them to you.

Victor Talking Machine Co. Camden, N. J.



Victrola XVI, $200
The instrument by which the value of all musical instruments is measured

Mahogany or oak

GIMBEL BROTHERS *Broadway and Thirty-third St.*

A page advertisement

will cost $1,080 for one insertion in

The Christmas Number

of

The New York Times

Next Sunday

AN unusual opportunity to present a full page of buying suggestions to more than 325,000 purchasers of The New York Times. They represent in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

The cost is less than three dollars and thirty-three cents ($3.33) for each thousand distributed pages.

The best—as it is the cheapest—advertising in the world

PEKINGESE DOGS BENCHED IN THE PLAZA---FOOTBALL---BASEBALL---ATHLETICS---BOXING

AMERICAN DOGS WIN AT THE PLAZA

Fanciers Surprised When Hop Ting Beats Imported Pekingese Pet.

Things were reversed somewhat at the fifth annual show of the Pekingese Club of America yesterday at the Hotel Plaza. During the past two years dogs imported from England for the purpose carried off the honors. Yesterday the imported dogs got the worst of it and two American-bred dogs, Hop Ting of Downshire and Nowata Mochoktin, carried off all the honors for their respective sexes. Their triumphs culminated in the evening, when the first named won a "leg" on the cup offered by the late J. Pierpont Morgan for the best animal in the show and a second "leg" on the cup offered by James G. Bennett for the best American-bred animal. Each is a challenge cup, to be won five times by an owner before becoming his property. In all, Hop Ting won eight cups and medals, besides the regular ribbons, and Nowata Mochoktin won nine cups and medals open to females. The triumphs of both animals were, therefore, complete, as each won all it was possible for it to win.

With 155 dogs benched, many of them of recent importation, and one at least—Nanking Wei of Llenrud—of international repute, as Mrs. A. McClure Halley of Orange, N. J., had imported him at a cost of $2,000, Miss Lydia K. Hopkins of California, who was making her début as a judge at an important show, faced no easy problem of satisfying the women who crowded about the ring yesterday morning.

Things moved on with no more than the usual disappointments and criticisms that characterize all dog shows until the class for limit dogs weighing over eight pounds was reached. In this the famous imported dog met Hop Ting of Downshire, an American-bred dog which won the J. G. Bennett Cup for the best American-bred dog in the show of 1913. Interest centred in this contest, for it was a home-bred against an imported dog, and there was suppressed excitement while Miss Hopkins deliberated over the fourteen dogs which faced her. She rather quickly eliminated all except half a dozen. Over these she pondered for some time, and ended the suspense by handing the ribbon to Miss Mason, owner of Hop Ting of Downshire, and the American dog had won. Nanking Wei of Llenrud getting the second honors. The decision was received with something of a sensation rather than a sigh of relief, and it was plain that the crowd was disinclined to agree with the decision of the California breeder and judge.

Instantly gossip was rife that the decision was based rather on a matter of personal friendship than the merits of the dog. Later a protest was entered on the ground that the winner was not sound and had a paralyzed tongue and a misshaped under jaw. The club's veterinarian was deposed of this protest by declaring the dog perfectly sound in every respect. Then the stories that the judge and the owner of the winner were intimate personal friends was disposed of by the statement from Miss Mason that she had never met the judge, Miss Hopkins; had never been her guest at Menlo Park, in California, and as a matter of fact had never visited the Golden State, and that Miss Hopkins had never seen and probably never even heard of the dog Hop Ting until she saw it on the judging platform. This statement Miss Hopkins confirmed, and that sensation was nipped in the bud. Hop Ting of Downshire had meantime gone through to the winners' class and the imported dogs retired to obscurity.

There was very much criticism when Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Mochoktin, another home-bred animal, went through the class for females to winner of the best of her sex. It was a triumph for the home-bred animals over the imported ones, which must have given breeders here more than a measure of gratification to know that in the opinion of the largest breeder of dogs of this type in the West, one who has studied the animals in both China and England, and imported dogs from both countries, the time has been reached when the American breeder can breed as good animals here in America as he or she can import. That was the view taken by Mrs. M. Van Beuren, President of the Pekingese Club of America, who further voiced her belief that any judge from England who might have been secured—and the club tried to secure several—would have been forced to the same conclusion with these same dogs before him or her. The winners in the several classes were:

Puppies, Dogs.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Ai-gee Gogie. Bitch—Won by Mrs. William K. Mix's Wee Ling.

Novice, Dog.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Chinky. Bitch—Won by Miss Mary Kenney's Yee Toy.

American Bred, Under 8 Pounds, Dog.—Won by Miss Carl Ehrenman, Jr.'s, Boo Goo of Croydon. Bitch—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Mochoktin. Over 8 pounds Dog—Won by Miss Margaret Van Buren Mason's Hop Ting of Downshire. Bitch—Mrs. M. Van Buren's Heuai Cheong. Not Exceeding 6 Pounds. Dog—Won by Mrs. M. Van Buren's Sun Beetle. Bitch—Won by Nowata Mochoktin. Red or Sable, Dog—Won by Hop Ting of Downshire. Bitch—Nowata Mochoktin. Biscuit or Gray Brindle, Dog—Won by Sun Beetle. Bitch—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Lady Wing. Any Other Color, Dog—Won by Dr. M. H. Cotson's Peking Klen Lung. Bitch—Won by Thomas E. Hudson's Sun Flo.

Limit, 8 Pounds or Under, Dog.—Won by Mrs. A. L. Holland's Young Wen-ti of Hydegree. Bitch—Won by same owner's Wee-some-win of Hydegree. Over 8 Pounds. Dog—Won by Hop Ting of Downshire. Bitch—Won by Mrs. M. Van Buren's Fah Min of Newnham.

Open.—Red or Sable—Dog, won by Hop Ting of Downshire; bitch, won by Yee Toy. Biscuit or Gray Brindle—Dog, won by Mrs. M. E. Hanley's Nowata Pao Kwei; bitch, won by same winner, Nowata Ai-gee Ching Fo. Black—Dog, won by Mrs. A. McClure Halley's Fu of Llenrud; bitch, won by same owner's Chin Chung Fue of Llanrud. Parti-Colored—Mrs. M. E. Harbey's Nowata Ai-gee Gogie; bitch, won by Mrs. William K. Mix's Dee Chew. Eight Pounds or Under—Dog, won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nanking Pao Kwei; bitch, won by Yee Toy. Over Eight Pounds—Dog, won by Hop Ting of Downshire; bitch, won by Fah Min of Newnham. Not Exceeding Six Pounds—Dog, won by Sun Beetle; bitch, won by Nowata Mochoktin. Any Weight or Color—Dog, won by Hop Ting of Downshire; bitch, won by Nowata Mochoktin. Not exceeding Five Pounds—Dog, won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Cheng Tang; bitch, won by Nance Gwyn Williams's Princess Fifi of Braywick.

Others.—Dogs—Hop Ting of Downshire; reserve, Mrs. M. E. Harby's champion Chu Yan of Toddington. Bitches—Nowata Mochoktin; reserve, Wee-Sommin of Hydegree.

Breeds, red, biscuit, and any color.—All three won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's entries; any color under 8 pounds won by Mrs. Rose E. Knight.

Teams, any color and bred by exhibitor classes.—Both won by Mrs. M. E. Harby.

Children's Class, owned and shown by child under 14 years of age.—Miss Betty B. Baird's Fun Sin, first; Miss Dorothy Ludwig's La Chih's Kisses, second; Miss Muriel Reed's Mi-chu Erh of Llenrud, third; Miss Stephanie Hillard's Manchu Mine, fourth.

Veterans' Class, over 6 years old.—Won by Mrs. M. E. Harby's Champion Nowata Mui-chi.

Stud Dog Class, with two of his get, (get alone to count.)—Mrs. M. E. Harby's Champion Nowata Chun of Egham.

Matron Class, with two of her progeny, (progeny only to count.)—Won by Mrs. N. Van Luren with Foh Win of Newnham.

Columbia Starts Hockey Tonight.

Columbia's hockey candidates will begin practice tomorrow night at St. Nicholas Rink. A squad of men is expected and will continue indoor practice until it is possible to freeze over a rink on South Field. Coach O'Brien, coach of the Irish-American A. C. hockey team, will train the puck-chasers from Columbia, and with a strong nucleus from last year should be able to turn out a winning seven.

Old Trotter Drops Dead.

California Croesus, a twelve-year-old stallion, and one of the fastest trotters in the New York circuit for several seasons, and for which James Butler, the well-known horseman, paid $5,000 several years ago, dropped dead of heart failure after winning a heat at Dunning Driving Park Sunday. Death followed by heart disease. Two weeks before death the stallion made a mile in 2:07. The horse was owned by Dr. James Brooklyn, who purchased him from Astoria last year.

RUBE TO GET IN SHAPE AGAIN

Marquard Promises Better Performances Next Season.

Rube Marquard, the Giant pitcher, was a caller at the Giants' offices yesterday. Rube dropped in to say that he was taking a much-needed rest this Winter, and when asked by Christy Mathewson, another visitor at headquarters, if he expected to pitch next season Marquard remarked that he did expect to pitch, and much better than last season.

Rube was late in reporting at the Marlin training camp last year, on account of his vaudeville engagements. He has abandoned the stage and expects to report with the Giants in the Spring in the best of condition. It was mainly through Marquard's disappointing pitching that the Giants were beaten out in the pennant race last season. Next year he promises that things will be different.

While talking to President Hempstead and Secretary Foster, Rube said that Rube Marquard, Jr., had already learned to play the piano, and just as soon as Spring arrives he is going to start to learn to be a pitcher.

Robert B Ward, President of the Brooklyn Federal League Club and Vice President of the Federal League, returned from the league meeting in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Ward had little to say about the meeting aside from what has already been announced. He would say nothing in regard to the possible engagement of Lee Magee as Brooklyn manager. He said that he understood Magee was under contract to the Federal League. Magee is credited with denying this, and, it is said, used the rumor only as a means to get a better contract with the St. Louis Nationals. George S. Ward, also of the Brooklyn Feds, is still in Chicago in conference with President Gilmore.

GOLFERS' FUND, $6,616.25.

Sixty-six Clubs in Metropolitan District Aid Belgians' Relief.

With the final total of $6,616.25, Frederick H. Thomas, Secretary of the Metropolitan Golf Association, issued his final announcement of the receipts from the golfers playing on Election Day for the Belgian relief fund. Sixty-six out of a total of seventy-two clubs responded, and of these sixty held special competitions on the holiday, charging $1 entrance fee, all of which went to the fund.

"The association takes this opportunity to thank the various clubs who have co-operated so handsomely for their generosity," says President Thomas in the announcement. "I think the amount raised is very creditable, indeed."

The idea originated with Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, a member of the Nassau Country Club, who told her plan to Howard F. Whitney, a member of the association Executive Committee. Accordingly, the committee decided to hold this competition throughout the district on Election Day, each entrant paying a fee of $1 for the fund. Mrs. Davis has written the association expressing her thanks and also her delight that such a large amount had been obtained.

Following is a list of clubs in the metropolitan district and the amounts raised:

Apawamis Club, $602; Baltusrol Golf Club, $536; St. Andrew's Golf Club, $400; Englewood Country Club, $332; Nassau Country Club, $312; Siwanoy Country Club, $212; Dunwoodie Country Club, $244; Oakland Golf Club, $180; Canoe Brook Country Club, $185; Tuxedo Golf Club, $176; Morris County Golf Club, $140; Inwood Country Club, $125; North Jersey Country Club, $125; Wykagyl Country Club, $136; Siwanoy Country Club, $155; Hayworth Country Club, $121; Hackensack Golf Club, $112; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, $108; Crescent Athletic Club, $115; Upper Montclair Country Club, $104; Ardsley Club, $100; Knollwood Country Club, $100; Cranford Golf Club, $105; Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, $100; Piping Rock Club, $100; Montclair Golf Club, $100; Garden City Golf Club, $115; Plainfield Country Club, $70; Century Country Club, $72; Greenwich Country Club, $112; Fox Hills Golf Club, $67; Ocean Country Club, $39; Country Club of Glen Ridge, $70; Saugkill Golf Club, $67; Country Club of Lakewood, $36; Great Neck Golf Club, $50; Princeton Golf Club, $24; Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club, $30; Ridgewood Country Club, $51; Arcola Country Club, $32; Wee Burn Golf Club, $53; Manhattan Golf Club, $26; Suburban Club, Elizabeth, $35; Mahopac Golf Club, $5; Golf Players of Van Cortlandt Park, $67.25; Deal Golf and Country Club, $27; Westfield Golf Club, $39; Midland Golf Club, $31; Dyker Meadow Golf Club, $60; Forest Hill Field Club, $61; Huntington Country Club, $63; Rockaway Hunt Club, $36; Rumson Country Club, $35; Flushing Country Club, $23; Powelton Club, $9; South Shore Field Club, $45; New Brunswick Country Club, $36; Yountakah Country Club, $71; Westbrook Golf Club, $20; total, $6,616.25.

Tin Whistles Golf at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 30.—A medal play handicap, with prizes in each class, occupied the attention of the Tin Whistles today. P. L. Lightbourn of Bermuda won Class A, with a net score of 74. His handicap was 13. B Class was won by J. D. C. Rumsey of Brooklyn, who deducted 20 and also scored 74.

Feds to Name New Players Signed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—President Gilmore wrote letters today to every club in the Federal League, directing that they announce soon the names of all new players signed. The object of announcing the names, President Gilmore said, was to instill confidence among the players already signed and to encourage those who were thinking of leaving organized baseball for the new league.

It was admitted here today by Federal League authorities that the St. Louis Club has made an attractive offer to Pitcher Plank of the Philadelphia Americans.

Interscholastic Basket Ball.

With the football season over, basketball will become the major attraction in interscholastic circles. Most of the high schools have already started their basket ball work, and the De Witt Clinton High School five opened its season Saturday. The Boys' High School squad started practice under Coach Gemson yesterday, and they will open the season on Dec. 5. Capt. Barschofsky, who played on the football eleven, reported for practice yesterday, and a large number of candidates were on hand. The Barnard School and Bryant High School basket ball candidates started work yesterday, and both schools open their season on Dec. 5. At Bryant three of last year's regulars are back in school and eligible to play, and there are a number of fast men among the new candidates. The Boys' High School schedule for the season follows: Dec. 5—Townsend Harris; 11—Evander Childs; 19—De Witt Clinton; 23—Poly Prep; Jan. 2—Far Rockaway; 8—Stuyvesant; 15—Newtown; 22—Jamaica; 30—Bryant of Queens; Feb. 3—Adelphi; 6—Bushwick; 13—Erasmus Hall; 20—College of the City of New York Freshmen; 27—Commerce; March 5—Eastern District; 19—Hoboken.

The schedule of Bryant basket ball team follows: Dec. 5—Clinton; 12—Commerce; 24—Alumni; 26—Jamaica; Jan. 2—Eastern District; 9—Townsend; 13—Clinton; 16—Childs; 23—Far Rockaway; 30—Boys' High; Feb. 7—Erasmus; 20—Newtown; 23—Bushwick.

The Barnard School management has arranged the following schedule: Dec. 5—Hudson Athletic Club; 9—Englewood High School; 11—Poly Prep; 12—St. Paul School; 18—Ethical Culture; Jan. 6—Poly Prep; 13—Columbia Grammar; 16—St. Paul's; 21—Leonia High School; 23—Ethical Culture; 29—Cutler School; Feb. 3—Columbia Grammar; 6—Wilson Memorial Academy; 24—Mount Pleasant Military Academy; 27—Leonia High School; March 12—Cutler School.

Interclass Basket Ball at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 30.—The Williams interclass basket ball series continued here this afternoon when the underclass and upperclass fives clashed in the Lasell Gymnasium. The juniors had too much "punch" for the seniors, and defeated them, 16 to 4, not allowing their opponents to score once in the second half. Dunn, with three baskets to his credit, made an excellent showing for the juniors. Moltham, the junior right forward, made one tally from the floor and two from fouls.

With an almost entirely new team during part of the second half the sophomores scored a 16-to-6 victory over the freshmen. Vistor and Wright were the individual stars for the sophomores, the former caging the ball three times from the floor and the latter twice.

Gedney Farms C. C. In Polo.

It was announced yesterday at the office of the American Polo Association that the New Orleans Club had resigned. The Crescent City organization had never been a very active one, and its resignation was not unexpected. The Gedney Farms Country Club of Westchester was admitted to the association and will place a team in the field next season. Several of the important tournaments where there are teams for four-goal games

THIS YEAR'S ARMY TEAM BEST OF ALL

Head Coach Daly Doubts Whether Any Eleven in the Country Could Beat It.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Army football team, "as a whole, was considered by its coaches as the best ever turned out at West Point." This statement was made today by Lieut. Charles D. Daly of the Third Field Battery, who has coached the Army eleven for the last two years. The Lieutenant left today for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to rejoin his command, and took occasion before he departed to comment on the work of the team.

"We are unwilling to admit that there was any team in the country that could beat it," he said. "Its excellence was due entirely to the efficiency of the group of position coaches, who worked so faithfully for its success."

Head Coach Daly's assistants in molding the Army eleven this year were Capts. Graves and Sultan and Lieuts. Hammond, Thompson, Pullen, Hayes, Stilwell, and Stearns. All except the resident coaches, who are stationed here, have returned to their commands.

By the graduation of the first class in June the Army's backfield is hard hit, Capt. Prichard, Van Fleet, Hodgson, and Benedict all becoming officers in the army at that time. The line, however, will remain intact save for Merrillat, the "forward pass king," who also will be graduated.

W. AND J. TO KEEP FOLWELL.

Coach Has Made Wonderful Record in Three Years.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 30.—With the return of the Washington and Jefferson football team from New York following the post-season game with Rutgers, Graduate Manager R. M. Murphy announced that Bob Folwell, the old Penn star, had signed a contract to coach the team again in 1915. Folwell did not return here, going direct to his home at Mullica Hill, N. J., where he will spend the Winter on his farm. Before he bade his players good-bye he attached his signature to a coaching contract.

Folwell has just completed his third year as the Washington and Jefferson instructor, and during that period has achieved wonderful success. His Washington and Jefferson teams have won the sectional championship by defeating Pittsburgh University three successive times; have once defeated and once tied Yale; broken even in two games with Penn State, and tied the Carlisle Indians once, as well as winning every game from rivals in this territory. In the three years Washington and Jefferson has lost only three games, one each to Yale, Harvard, and Penn State. In 1913 Folwell's team did not lose a game, and during the season just closed the only team to lower the Red and Black was Harvard.

Of the great team of this season the following men will be lost: Goodwin, Young, Spiegel, and Fleming, the entire back field; W. Yonkins as guard, Peterson at tackle, and possibly Cruikshank, centre, and Bovill, left end.

The players are badly battered up as a result of the hard schedule. Moser, Peterson, Fleming, and W. Younkins are being crippled. Younkins is in a hospital here with a fractured cheek bone, this injury being sustained in the Rutgers game.

TALMAN TO LEAD RUTGERS.

Big Half Back Elected Captain on His Last Year in Football.

Howard Parker Talman of Valley Spring, N. Y., has been elected Captain of the Rutgers eleven for next season. Though he will be a member of the junior class next season, he was honored with the Captaincy because it will be his last year at football. Talman weighs 198 pounds, and is six feet three and a half inches in height. This season he played at half back.

Rutgers will lose some of her best players by graduation in the Spring, as follows: Capt. John P. Toohey of Newburg, N. Y., tackle; Ralp Todd of Tarrytown, N. Y., half back, who was prevented from playing against Washington and Jefferson because of injuries; Harvey Ira Todd of Hyde Park, N. Y., substitute lineman; Warren D. McCloskey of Point Pleasant, guard; Wainright Twmg of Riverside, guard; Robert W. Searle, New Brunswick, substitute end; Charles R. Martin of Bloomfield, substitute quarter back, and Bradley J. Follensbee of Schoharie, N. Y., substitute lineman.

School Soccer for Belgians' Aid.

High school soccer players, representing Manual Training, Boys' High, Commercial, and Erasmus Hall, held a meeting at the Manual Training High School in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, at which a team was picked to represent Boys' High, Commercial, and Erasmus against the champion Manual team in the all-star game to be played for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund at Ebbets Field at 1:30 o'clock next Saturday afternoon. The selections were made as follows:

Goal, Hearn, Erasmus; right back, H. Mathewson, Commercial; left back, Olsen, Boys' High, or Almer, Erasmus; right half, O. C. Brown, Erasmus; centre half, Dahl, Erasmus; left half, Hurley, Commercial; outside right, McGlue, Erasmus, or Spencer, Boys' High; inside right, Lipschuetz, Boys' High, or Bratton, Commercial; centre forward, Proels, Erasmus; inside left, Arnold, Commercial, or McTiernan, Erasmus; outside left, Peterson, Commercial. Substitute—Campbell, Boys' High.

The Manual Training team will be made up as follows: Goal, Whelen; right back, Berthold; left back, Lind, (Captain;) right half, Madden; centre half, Agar; left half, MacNair; outside right, Rankin; inside right, Clarke; centre forward, Gillen; inside left, Roache; outside left, Ashby.

C. E. Creighton, President of the National Referees' Association, will referee the game, and the linesmen will be E. Spofford, Manual Training, and E. A. Whalen, Boys' High.

WILL NOT WIN BY THREATS.

A. A. U. Not Worried Over Proposed Action of Ousted Catholic League.

"Threats and intimidations will not renew the Catholic Amateur Athletic League's alliance with the Amateur Athletic Union," declared a prominent official of the A. A. U. yesterday in discussing the "war measures" adopted by the Catholic organization at a meeting in the Cathedral Club on Sunday afternoon. "We are perfectly willing to reconsider our action in severing our alliance with the C. A. A. L. provided the authorities of the league can prove to our satisfaction that they are entitled to an alliance. We are also prepared to admit them as individual clubs to our various associations, and for that matter we would be satisfied to turn over the controlling power of amateur sports to them. It means only that we will be relieved of work, which we do solely because of our interest in amateur track and field sports."

Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., who would be the man to hear officially of the Catholic League's plaints, said yesterday he knew nothing of the affair except what he had read in the newspapers. He believes the matter is closed so far as the A. A. U. is concerned, until the C. A. A. L. makes application for renewal of the canceled alliance.

The Catholic Young Men's National Union, of which the C. A. A. L. is a branch, voted on Sunday to fight the Amateur Athletic Union unless the ruling track and field organization decided favorably on the application to be made by President Michael J. Slattery of Philadelphia for a new alliance.

While the C. Y. M. N. U. is a most influential body, with more than 125,000 members throughout the United States, it is not the Catholic Amateur Athletic League, which is merely a branch, which was proved at the annual meeting of the A. A. U. to have not more than 200 active athletes in the entire organization. By the terms of the alliance entered into by the A. A. U. and C. A. A. L. 10 out of every 25 cents for C. A. A. L. registrations were to be turned over to the A. A. U.

Alfred J. Lill, Jr., of Boston, President of the A. A. U., represents a Catholic club in his home city, and many of the delegates to the Amateur Union meeting who voted against the C. A. A. L. were Catholics. This fact was pointed out by a leading A. A. U. official to prevent the possibility of a religious question being brought into this matter.

ENTRIES CLOSE FOR BIG RUN

New York A. C. Will Not Have a Team in Cross-Country Race.

Entries for the junior national cross-country championship run at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday afternoon closed with the Amateur Athletic Union last night, and a representative number of young harriers were nominated for the individual and team honors. The entries will be passed on at a meeting of the National Championship Committee tomorrow night at 21 Warren Street.

The Irish-American Athletic Club will be represented in the title run by the same team which captured the junior metropolitan championship three weeks ago. This squad was composed of Arthur Fogel, who led the juniors over the six-mile trail at Van Cortlandt Park; Frank Zuna, I. Messer, J. Gaffney, and William Fogel. Lawson Robertson will also uncover several promising youngsters, whose names will not be announced until the entry list is issued by the Amateur Athletic Union. The Mercury Athletic Club of Philadelphia will send a strong team here on Saturday.

Among the individual starters probably will be J. W. Overton of Yale, who finished fourth in the intercollegiate hill and dale championship run at New Haven on Nov. 21. The New York Athletic Club probably will not be represented by a team, but will have a number of individual entrants.

YALE ELECTS WILSON.

Quarter Back Had Only Carroll Knowles as Opponent for Captaincy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 30.—Alexander Dickson Wilson of Binghamton, N. Y., was tonight elected Yale's football Captain for next Fall. His only competitor was Carroll Knowles. Wilson was favored by the academic department players, Knowles receiving support from the Sheffield Scientific School. He belongs to that department. Wilson is an academic junior. He has played quarter back on the Yale eleven for two seasons and occupied the same position on the freshman team three years ago. He prepared for Yale at the Princeton Preparatory School.

The election was held in connection with the annual football banquet in the football room of the Hotel Taft.

HARVARD TO HONOR TEAM.

Students and Graduates to Hold Big Banquet Dec. 11.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 30.—Harvard's championship football team is to be tendered a banquet by the students and graduates of the college on Dec. 11, it was announced tonight. It is planned to make the demonstration in favor of Capt. Brickley's team the greatest of its kind in the history of athletics at Harvard, with covers for 1,000 persons in the banquet hall of a Boston hotel. The result of the election of the Captain of next year's eleven will be announced at the dinner.

Callahan Outpoints White.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30.—Frankie Callahan of New York received a decision over Jack White of Chicago at the end of an eight-round bout here tonight. The men are lightweights.

BATTLESHIP TARS GOOD ATHLETES

Sailors of Wyoming Show Keen Competition in Races at Navy Y. M. C. A.

Uncle Sam's brawny Jack Tars may not be as much at home on track and field as they are behind the turrets of guns on warships, but the men of the United States battleship Wyoming demonstrated last night at the Navy Branch Y. M. C. A., 167 Sands Street, Brooklyn, that they are almost as good all-around athletes as they are seamen. Under the supervision of Capt. F. D. Kilgore, U. S. N., Athletic Officer of the Wyoming, and E. A. Osborne, Physical Director of the Navy Y. M. C. A., an inter-division indoor track and field meet was staged in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, and seventy-five tars, representing fifteen divisions, participated.

The event was novel in that it was the first ever held solely for the benefit of the sailors of one warship. Figuring by the method used in determining the winner of a pentathlon contest, the Fifth Division was the athletic superior of its fourteen rivals, registering a total of 910 points, against 865 for the Ninth Division, which finished second. The Fourth Division captured third place with 835 points.

Totaling 249 points for five events, Payne, of the First Division, was awarded the silver medal for being the best individual athlete. He had a close race with Hines of the Ninth, who had 234 to his credit, and Quinn of the Fourteenth, who tallied 231 points. Capt. James H. Glennon, U. S. N., commander of the Wyoming, presented the winning team with a silver plaque.

Among the other officers of the Wyoming who attended the sports were Lieut. Commander E. C. Kalfbus, Lieut. Commander C. R. Miller, Past Assistant Surgeon N. T. McLean, Lieuts. J. J. London, F. R. King, H. P. Le Clair, and Ensigns T. S. King, Paul Cassard, and C. F. Bryant.

Half a dozen Filipino boys took part in the competition, and though somewhat unfamiliar with the standing broad jump, 100-yard dash, running high jump, and tug-of-war, which, with a 15-lap relay race, made up the programme, they did very well. Five Filipino tars made up the Fifteenth Division.

Close Races in Y. M. C. A. Gym.

Some close races were furnished last night in the bi-monthly athletic meet of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the club gymnasium, West Fifty-seventh Street. The feature was the 880-yard relay race, which was won by the team led by H. Rohrbach in 1:41 3-5. The lead alternated frequently, and at the finish the winning team's representative had a lead of only about four inches. Three handicap events were on the programme and in none of them did the honor men come out victorious. C. Miller was the only scratch runner to obtain a place, and he finished third in the one-and-one-half-mile run after conceding handicaps ranging to 150 yards. The summaries:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Underhill; H. Rohrbach, second; T. Ruegger, third. Time —0:03.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by C. Underhill, (3 yards;) T. Donahue, (7 yards,) second; W. A. Weber, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. Chureg, (23 yards;) E. Grant, (10 yards,) second; T. Ruegger, (18 yards,) third. Time —1:19 2-5.

One-and-One-half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. de Witt, (75 yards;) E. Bell, (150 yards,) second; C. Miller, (scratch,) third. Time—7:39.

880-Yard Relay Race.—Won by the team composed of H. Rohrbach, M. Marra, E. Chureg, and W. Underhill; T. Staldone; team composed of T. Donahue, Butler, E. Grant, Severins, and Rottach, second. Winner's time—1:41 3-5.

Winners with the Cue.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Albert Cutler defeated Jake Schaefer, 300 to 212, in a Billiard Players' League game here tonight. Averages and high runs: Cutler—17 11-17; 55. Schaefer—12 8-17; 50.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Charles Ellis of Cleveland defeated Edward Helm, also of Cleveland, 50 to 33, in an eighty-two-inning Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League game here tonight.

In the Class C balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Parlors in Brooklyn last night Claude R. Lewis defeated George Spear 200 to 163. Spear led until the seventeenth inning, when three high runs by Lewis gave him the lead, which he held until the end of the match. Lewis's high runs were 24, 23, and 22, and Spear's high runs were 24, 16, and 14. H. H. Smith and Charles P. Matthews will play a match game in the tournament tonight.

The amateur Class C 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament to decide the championship of Harlem was opened last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. William Peyser and B. Blank were the contestants in the first game, and the former won by the score of 100 to 30. The other players entered are: Albert Curtis, A. Wiggins, William Mason, E. Elkins, A. Schlater, E. Dumahaut, William Irvine, and H. P. Moore.

N. Y. A. C. Elects Nominators Today

The New York Athletic Club will today elect the Nominating Committee which will name the regular club ticket to be voted for at the annual election of the Mercury Foot organization on the second Tuesday in January. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Evert J. Wendell, H. W. Peckwell, C. H. Wilcox, James Wilson, A. Lincoln North, and Michael F. Loughran comprise the Nominating Committee, which will be unopposed. It is expected that this board will name the same officers who presided during the past year, heading the list with William H. Page, who is completing his second term as President of the West Fifty-ninth Street club.

ENGLAND LOSING ATHLETES

Many Prominent in Sporting Circles Die on Battle Fields.

The death toll among the European athletes is growing to a large number. Many of the best athletes on the other side are fighting in the war, and scarcely a day passes without recording the death of one or more whose names are familiar in athletic circles. It is estimated that in England alone nearly 1,000 men who have achieved fame in various branches of sport are serving with the colors. Of this number over 150 of the best-known Cambridge University athletes are at the front.

The latest list of British killed in France includes G. R. L. Anderson, a hurdler, and Lieut. A. E. J. Collins, a cricketer. Anderson was twice English amateur champion at both high and low hurdles, and ran for England at the Stockholm Olympic games. Lieut. Collins made the highest individual cricket score on record. D. F. McNicol, the British one-mile amateur champion, contracted pneumonia while in military camp, and died.

Among the officers whose names appear on the latest casualty list are Lieut. H. E. Tippisley, Gloucestershire Regiment, also a cricketer; Lieut. W. S. Talland, Gloucestershire Regiment, international rugby football player; Capt. H. H. Kelly, champion boxer of Army and Navy; Lieut. Hugh J. S. Shields, Cambridge University oarsman; Lieut. R. E. Hancock, Capt. D. G. H. Auchinleck, and Capt. S. F. A. Hunt, County Cricketers. A number of prominent athletes are on the hospital list, several of whom are seriously wounded.

The list of Cambridge athletes who are now in service includes Anthony F. Wilding, Kenneth Powell, and H. L. Doherty, the famous tennis players. Thirty-four of the men who gained the Cambridge emblem in races against Oxford on the River Thames are serving in the army. Rugby players number twenty-eight, all of whom received their "blues." Twenty-seven cricketers and twenty-six track and field athletes help to swell the list. The list includes eight tennis players, twelve association football stars, five boxers, and twenty-six representatives of numerous minor sports.

One of the unique organizations is the Sportsman's Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, which is now a complete infantry unit in the regular forces. The battalion is up to war strength and is remarkable in many ways. It has colors distinct from the regiment of which it is a part. It was organized through the efforts of a woman, Miss Cunliffe-Owen carried through the idea from the start, and the cost of the organizatino was privately borne. Every member of the battalion is an athlete or sportsman, and many of the members enjoy civil distinction of some importance. It is expected that the Sportsman's Battalion will develop into a first-class fighting force.

JOCKEY MILES IN WAR.

Shot from Ambush by Servians—Thoroughbreds Useful in Service.

An American jockey, with the euphonious name of "Mickey" Miles, has just returned to his Brooklyn home from Austria, where he had some thrilling war experiences. Miles has been riding in Austria for the last nine years, and has become popular with the horsemen of that country. He was leading all the riders this season, and won the last race that was run before war was declared. His mount in that event was Tragopan, a horse that was afterward taken by the army for $600, although his owner had previously refused an offer of $40,000 for him.

Miles's knowledge of horses made him of real value to the Austrian Army, and he was employed to inspect animals for service. Miles, yesterday was taking luncheon with some friends at the Knickerbocker Hotel, and related some interesting experiences. While on a tour of inspection, in an automobile, he was shot from ambush by a party of Servians. One bullet inflicted a wound in the arm, and the second tore through his uniform blouse from side to side, and painfully wounded his back, although it was only flesh deep.

It was shortly after this narrow escape that Miles obtained his discharge, and he has the bullet-perforated blouse here with him, as a souvenir of his part in the war. After this experience he was promoted to a staff position, and decorated.

Miles had an excellent opportunity to observe the relative merits of horses in the war, for that was his particular province. He says that there were a number of thoroughbreds in the service, and that they were so far superior to all the other horses that they were in a class by themselves.

The bullet-torn blouse is not the only memento of the war that Miles has brought back with him. He has a number of odds and ends that he picked up on the battlefield. One of the most interesting is the missile that is dropped from aeroplanes. It consists of a sharply pointed cartridge-like affair, heavy at the nose and with a fluted tail end which gives it direction. The whole thing hardly weighs more than a few ounces, but when dropped from a great height is capable of piercing a man from his head to his heels.

Miles has been riding for Louis Egyedi for the past eight years, and among the big races in which he scored during the season, was the Koze Memorial at Budapest. Miles had the mount on Baron Uchtretz's two-year-old colt, Prince Regent, and won in a furious drive by the shortest of margins. The event was worth 6,000 crowns, or $12,000.

Miles is home for an enforced vacation, but is anxious to return, although as he expresses it, he is not particularly desirous of again getting within the war zone.

BOXERS PUT UP FORFEITS FOR BOUT

But There Is No Place or Date for the Johnson-Willard Fight.

When the articles of agreement were signed in London on Nov. 16 for the Jack Johnson-Jess Willard fight, which will probably take place in South America or Cuba, a clause was inserted which read: "Each party thereto agree to deposit within fourteen days from the date thereof a sum of $5,000 with Robert C. Vernon of New York City."

Mr. Vernon stated yesterday, the day the time expired to put up the forfeit, that the money had been posted with him, and that the agreement, as far as it had gone, had been lived up to by both fighters.

Jack Curley, the matchmaker, who arrived from London last Friday night, said that Johnson sailed last Wednesday for Buenos Aires, and is due to arrive in South America in about three weeks. He is accompanied by his usual retinue and two motor cars. Curley even exhibited a copy of the receipt from the transportation company for the machines. While waiting for the battle ground to be located Johnson will spend his time filling theatrical engagements.

As yet Curley is not ready to announce the exact date of the battle, or where it will be held. He explained that he had received several promising offers, but nothing had yet been decided.

"The articles of agreement give us until Feb. 1 to name the date and place, and we expect to do so before that time," said Curley last night.

Regarding Johnson's present condition, Curley said it is a mistake to think he is not in shape for a hard fight.

"Johnson is keeping himself in shape," said Curley. "There is no doubt of that. He takes long runs on the road in the early morning hours before the regulars are out of bed, and his appearance shows he is not far short of fighting trim."

Welsh and Shugrue Down to Weight

Freddie Welsh and Joe Shugrue are already at the required weight for their boxing match tomorrow night at Madison Square Garden, the men agreeing to weigh in at 2 o'clock tomorrow at 135 pounds. This notch has been an easy one for both fighters, Shugrue being the lighter of the two, weighing 134 pounds after his work yesterday at Waterbury. The Jersey lightweight will come to New York early in the morning, and after a short jaunt on the road will be ready to weigh in.

Welsh has been in active training for the past two weeks, and with two bouts last week his condition is all that could be desired. The champion admits Shugrue is a clever man and the most dangerous he has met since winning the title, and has not neglected his work. Welsh knows that Shugrue will carry him at top speed and has confined his work to the gymnasium, using every means to make him fast.

Forfeits Posted for Empire Bout.

The managers of Gunboat Smith and Tommy McCarthy have posted $250 each with the managers of the Empire A. C. as a guarantee for the appearance of the two boxers in a ten-round bout which is scheduled to take place tonight. Smith weighs 181 pounds and is six feet one inch in height. McCarthy weighs 182 pounds and is the exact height of his opponent.

Kid Williams Beats Diggins.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Kid Williams, the bantamweight champion, gave Young Diggins of Philadelphia such a bad beating here tonight that the referee stopped their fight in the third round. Diggins stood up well under the hammering Williams

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THE LOST OPPORTUNITY.

The German Crown Prince is absolutely merciless toward his sorely burdened Imperial parent. He adds immeasurably to the ponderous burden of responsibility that rests upon the Kaiser's shoulders. In an interview which he graciously accorded to Mr. VON WIEGAND, whose report thereof is printed in The Evening Sun, the Crown Prince declared that "undoubtedly this is the most stupid, senseless and unnecessary war of modern times." There he is right, and the world agrees with him. But dropping into the familiar style of the Herr Professor, he says that "it is a war not wanted by Germany, I can assure you, but it was forced on us." Germany was prepared, she had to be prepared "for the defense of the Fatherland against the iron ring which our enemies had for years been carefully and steadily welding about us," and nothing on earth will ever convince the Germans "that this war was not engineered solely and wholly with a view to crushing the German people."

There was an opportunity such as never before presented itself to any earthly potentate and the Kaiser slammed the door in its face. He might have baffled the soulless gang who had engineered the war, he might have cheated them all and delivered Germany from their assaults by simply giving his Imperial brother of Vienna to understand that if he wanted to pick a fuss with Servia it would be his own affair, and if he got very deeply into trouble he would have to get himself out, for his great northern ally would not come to his assistance. Instead of that, as the German "White Paper" shows, Germany gave Austria "the free hand." She gave more, for the Berlin Foreign Office Memorandum declares that when Austria asked advice "we were able to assure our ally most heartily of our agreement with her view of the situation and to assure her that any acts which she might consider it necessary to take . . . would receive our approval." Germany was fully aware, the memorandum goes on to say, that the warlike move against Servia "would bring Russia into the question, and might draw us into a war in accordance with our duties as an ally." However, we could neither advise our ally to a compliance that would have been inconsistent with her dignity, nor could we deny her our support in this great hour of need." Hence, in his telegram to King GEORGE of England on July 31, the German Emperor had to say: "I am off for Berlin to take measures for insuring the safety of my eastern frontiers, where strong Russian troops are already posted."

Yet on July 27 Mr. SAZONOF, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had declared "I am ready to accept the British proposal or any other proposal of the kind that would bring about a favorable solution of the conflict." Sir EDWARD GREY toiled without ceasing to bring about a conference for peace. Mr. SAZONOF said on Aug. 1 that he had "accepted the proposal for a conference of four, for mediation by Great Britain, by Germany, and by Italy, for direct consideration by Austria and Russia, but Germany and Austria-Hungary had either rendered these attempts for peace ineffective by evasive replies or had refused them altogether." So with a more than Machiavellian cunning the engineers of war, these men who had belted Germany about with an iron ring in their preparations to crush her, were smoothly talking of peace when they had determined on war. How easy for the German Emperor to have baffled them all, to have laid them flat, fit subjects for the derision of the whole world. It would have been a sublime triumph of statesmanship, the Emperor would have shown himself to be not merely a great man of peace, but the greatest tactician of his age, the greatest statesman. The world will never understand why this powerful and reasonable monarch right to work not by law or agree-

permitted himself to be forced into a distasteful war, a war which the professors tell us he abhorred, which his own son says is stupid, senseless, unnecessary. By restraining the provocative procedures of Austria he might have averted the greatest war in all history, he might have saved Germany the million of men she has lost, the hundreds of millions of dollars it has cost her, he might have saved the great reputation of his General Staff which in the east and in the west has so grievously disappointed his and the world's expectations. Not one German subject would have been less happy and contented, and countless thousands now in affliction would have been spared their life-long sorrow. He might have spared the belligerent and the neutral nations the incalculable losses the war has inflicted upon them, and he might have spared himself the dreadful charge of miscalculation and incompetence which the heir to his crown now makes against him.

ADVERTISING RELIGION.

While BOUCK WHITE, in the name of the god of anarchy, baptizes a six-months-old infant and dedicates him to the teaching and preaching of "social revolution," and other advocates of all sorts of fads and delusions so easily catch the public ear, it seems that the Methodist minister who is advertising the purely religious and old-fashioned attractions of his church on the upper west side with four-sheet fence posters understands the need of these times. There ought to be a rising market for old-fashioned religious teaching. The heathen rage and the people imagine a vain thing. BOUCK WHITE was once an ordained clergyman. He is now assuredly a "thing of naught." The platforms in public places are continually occupied by preachers of unbelief and revolution, and they receive much more attention than their small wit and cheap eloquence justify.

Advertisement may turn out to be a good plan for the churches to follow. Obviously, the devil knows how to advertise. The "spirit that denies" comprehends the value of publicity, of four-sheet posters, mad antics which the chroniclers of the day's news cannot overlook, and plenty of destructive fireworks.

"COLLECTIVE BARGAINING" IN COLORADO.

The President is right in saying that the country regrets the conditions in Colorado. The country would rejoice if he could bring the disputants to an agreement, and approves his good offices to that end. But the disputants are not the only parties concerned. It is a curious thing that the President apparently has never considered the ten thousand men who are working. Possibly the President overlooked them because they are asking for nothing. No intimation has reached the outside world that they are dissatisfied with the conditions of their employment. The same employers who have been quarreling with the strikers for a year have had no difficulty in replacing them with men who are satisfied with all matters between them and those who pay them. These ten thousand men not only are more numerous themselves than those for whom the President intervenes. They are the representatives of all wage-earners, whose rights are imperiled if the principle is established that only unionists are entitled to protection in lawful labor. All reports say that it is the strikers who are breaking the peace. The operators are also said to have used arms. There is no presumption in favor of either party to a private war. The hands of neither are clean. The only interests worthy of consideration under such conditions are the public interests. The paramount public interest is not that wages should be high or low, or that jobs should be given to or withheld from any portion of the community. The universal right to work and to hire is above any other consideration.

That is the heart of the controversy. The miners who are working will work beside anybody to whom there is not personal objection. The strikers stipulate beside whom they will work, and seek to enforce the stipulation by methods inconsistent with the public welfare. It is sophistical to say that the right of collective bargaining is involved. The recognition of the union and collective bargaining are distinct. Collective bargains may include unionists and non-unionists alike. But bargains with unions under "recognition of the union" are exclusive of non-unionists. No system which confines the right to work to holders of union licenses is compatible with free citizenship.

A middle course was adopted in the needle trades in this city. It was arranged that the unions should make the collective bargain, and that employers should have the right to employ non-unionists. There was collective bargaining on both sides, and the universal right to work and hire was recognised. That is not the only way in which labor disputes can be settled. It is mentioned because it illustrates the root of the trouble in Colorado. The unionists undertake to say who shall work. The employers profess readiness to employ anybody, and are employing those willing to work for them. If the principle of non-recognition of non-unionist labor is established in Colorado it will be established elsewhere at the first opportunity. If that principle is established it involves the regulation of the

ment, but by edict of unionists, one-tenth of the working class.

The ideal method of settling all disputes is by agreement. It would be well for the strikers to agree with their old employers, or to find other occupations. It would be well also for the employers to feel a certain moral compulsion of good citizenship to be reasonable in their views, and to make all concessions they can. The prejudice of public rights, however, is not theirs to yield. The true doctrine upon collective bargaining and recognition of the union was laid down by the Roosevelt Anthracite Strike Commission, and should control this controversy. On that issue there should be no compromise, whenever or wherever it is raised.

MR. CARLISLE'S SUGGESTIONS.

The article by Commissioner CARLISLE, appearing elsewhere, on the bearing which the conduct of State highways should have on the approaching revision of the State Constitution brings up a subject that needs discussion.

New York's highways are very costly both to build and to maintain. They form a vast system which, if run as one road, would reach across the continent to San Francisco, with enough left over to go to Florida. That such a system should be subject to the caprice of the State's brief administrations, to the extent that seven different heads have been assigned to it in the past ten years, and that the form and policy of the Commission have changed like a chameleon, are defects that require remedying. We think there can be little objection to making the headship of this department a constitutional office.

The other two proposals which Mr. CARLISLE makes, relating to the collection of motor vehicle taxes and the enforcement of motor traffic regulations, are debatable. From the point of view of expediency it might be proper to include these as duties of the department, thus providing its personnel with continuous employment. But the department itself is not designed to be a tax-collecting body or a police force. Such duties seem rather incongruous. Before the sitting of the constitutional revisers there will be time to thrash out these matters, as well as the main question which Mr. CARLISLE raises.

THE MEXICAN FOG.

The situation in Mexico cannot be called hopeless because precisely the same state of affairs has existed there before since the republic was proclaimed in 1824. The first actually peaceful transference of the executive power occurred in 1851, when MARIANO ARISTA succeeded HERRERA, whose Administration had been fitful. Before that every President had been deposed and at least one was murdered. There were not infrequently two or more Presidents at the same time. Not counting SANTA ANNA, a man of great power, treacherous and bloodthirsty, who ruled often but not for long terms, Mexico has produced but two men capable of establishing law and order, JUAREZ and PORFIRIO DIAZ. There is no such man in sight now.

The report that PABLO GONZALES had proclaimed himself Provisional President seems to be false, but if true it would not in the least complicate the present situation. Three Provisional Presidents can cause no more trouble than two. Nothing worse could happen than has happened. Anarchy prevails in Mexico, there are no courts, the police, where they still exist, are powerless, trade is paralyzed, and the decent people are utterly discouraged. But the pacification of Mexico is the Mexicans' own business. And it may as well be said to the interventionists that if the Mexicans cannot be satisfied by a Government set up by themselves, they will never be satisfied by a Government set up by force after a foreign invasion. The hope for Mexico now lies in the emergence from the political chaos of a strong man in whom the practical idealism of BENITO JUAREZ may be coupled with the remarkable constructive faculty of DIAZ. Both of these men were of the mixed Spanish and Indian blood, and both came from the hard-working, illiterate classes.

It is extremely doubtful if FRANCISCO VILLA has the qualities of these men. Americans who have observed him most closely find no hope for Mexico in his assumption of authority. He seems more likely to become a Santa Anna than a Juarez. Yet he has developed amazingly since he came into notice as a guerrilla, with a very bad reputation, and the discretion of his latest manifesto is not to be denied. The folly of CARRANZA is strongly emphasized by the present attitude of his former associate. If VILLA's modest declaration of his own unfitness for the Presidency does not mean that he has no other ambition than to retire to his Sabine farm and write odes, it surely indicates that VILLA has no present intention of claiming the place of Chief Executive. He and CARRANZA might have got along very well together if the vain, bombastic First Chief had been willing to make a few simple concessions. But CARRANZA, temporarily in power, has shown himself to be an utter incompetent, deficient alike in propriety and humor. With his executive office established in the lighthouse in Vera Cruz harbor, whence his next move must be toward Havana, he gravely directs the United States Government to remove its warships from Mexican waters. No comic dramatist ever imagined a more pitiful personage. He is duly acquainted with Hamilton's famous Tinker, who, after his brief but unhappy experience as Burgomaster, reflects that

> . . . when we drop our humble tools
> And set us up as thinkers,
> We look the sorry lot of fools
> That statesmen would be tinkers.

This might be a propitious time for the A B C Powers of South America to proffer their good offices to Mexico, but to whom in Mexico could they proffer them? Each of the claimants has his own little following. None, so far as is known, represents any large body of the people.

ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

The Jewish farmers whose delegates are now holding their sixth annual convention in this city have made a promising beginning on intelligent lines. Their federation has a membership of 1,400 farmers, with sixty-three branch organizations in eleven different States. They have applied the principle and methods of co-operation to mutual insurance of buildings, crops, and stock, to the purchase of supplies, and to some extent to local credit unions.

These are practical steps toward making farming a business and utilizing the forces and the processes that make other branches of business, in modern times, successful. Without them farming is, in most cases, an extra-hazardous occupation, since it is exposed to difficulties beyond the control of the individual farmer and not at all easy to calculate or to meet. Apart from intelligent tillage, which, of course, is indispensable to profit in farming, the farmer ordinarily is at a great disadvantage in the purely business elements of his occupation—in buying what he needs and in selling what he produces. In most other enterprises it is the aim and the custom to buy at wholesale prices and to sell, as nearly as may be, at retail prices. The farmer ordinarily has to reverse this rule, to buy at retail and sell at wholesale prices. By co-operation he can change this. The Jewish farmers seem to have done so as concerns buying.

Another hindrance encountered by farmers working individually is the relative difficulty they have in securing credit at the time and to the amount that they require, and for which they cannot offer "quick" security. This also can be met by co-operation, and has been so met on a modest scale by the Jewish farmers. It is very much to be wished that this branch of agricultural improvement may be developed carefully, wisely, and energetically. So far as it can dispense with State aid, the better.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

President Wilson Speaks Out.

Suffragists will presumably see a measurable and encouraging gain for their cause in the fact that President WILSON, besides announcing that he is "deeply impressed with the woman suffrage question," has expressed a definite preference between the two methods of attaining the vote that have been proposed.

"I believe," he wrote, "that it can be best worked out by State action rather than by attempting a change in the fundamental law of the Nation."

That, of course, might be variously interpreted, but it lends itself rather more easily to the interpretation that the President is "with" the suffrage women, provided they will let each State decide for itself whether, and when, it shall cease to draw the sex line in awarding the voting privilege, than to the interpretation that he does not want the line obliterated and thinks or hopes it will not be if the agitation be thus conducted.

Whether the former or the latter theory of his position be correct, it is the position, not only of many suffragists, both men and women, but it is also, nowadays, that of most of the people whose personal opinion is, if not more favorable to decreasing than to increasing the number of voters, more or less strongly opposed to any change in the present state of affairs. The largely preponderant feeling, apparently, is that woman suffrage is coming in time, and what the opponents of it, as distinguished from its advocates, expect to do is not to stop it but to defer it as long as possible.

The last New York Democratic State Convention proclaimed that "we recognize the widespread interest in and growth of this question," and, without an explicit expression of opinion, promised to submit it to a vote of the people, or rather to the part of the State's population already enfranchised. That, too, kept the controversy within State lines, and was, by necessary implication, antagonistic to the desires of those who are urging the Federal action which would, as the President said, affect in many of the States a change which they are not yet ready or willing to make.

A Germany Hard to Recognize.

Among the Germans eminent in the world of letters who have deemed it worth while to endeavor to win American sympathy by presenting what they think the facts and the truth in regard to the war, is LUDWIG FULDA, the dramatist and poet. As he has made two visits to this country and has studied its people with care and intelligence, as was shown by the book he wrote about us, he does not write under the strange misunderstanding of the United States which has made so many other articles by men of his rank either irritating or amusing.

FULDA is neither discourteous nor overbearing, and he shows surprise and regret rather than anger at the turn which public sentiment in America has taken. His whole contention as to our wrongness, however, rests on the premise that Germany was the victim of a dastardly attack by a world of foes, and is now struggling for existence with unanimous determination. The first part of this premise evidently seems self-evident to him, for he offers no proof of it. In short, he begs the whole question, for if his theory were correct or demonstrable he would have no need to plead for our sympathy.

Another highly interesting peculiarity of FULDA's article is the utter unlikeness of the Germany he pictures—a Germany facing war, viewing peace as the most precious of treasures—to the Germany of desire for additional territory in any part of the world—and the Germany revealed not only by CRAMB, the Englishman, and USHER, the American, but by such authoritative Germans as, to mention the two best known here, TREITSCHKE and BERNHARDI. The Germany of which FULDA speaks is not the Germany revealed in the books of those authors, and to believe FULDA we must ignore them—a difficult, most will say an impossible, task.

Censorships Neatly Described.

Of the press and of journalists who write about the war, either from the field or from editorial rooms, GEORGE BERNARD SHAW expressed himself in the third of his "Common Sense" articles with a contemptuous ferocity that tempts reply in kind, especially as Mr. SHAW, too, has been a journalist in his time and still has a keen sense of what can be done by and through the newspapers. When he tackles the military censors, however, he so adroitly describes their activities that the newspaper folk can easily enough forgive, or at least forget, his attack on themselves.

For he says that the censors interfere with the journalist only when he tells the truth and lets him whom Mr. SHAW suavely calls "the liar and the brewer of bad blood" send out almost any stories he pleases.

There is in that at least enough of truth to serve a Shavian end, and even more might be said for Mr. SHAW's further statement that the censorship proceeds "by no discoverable rule except that of concealing from us everything that the Germans must know lest the Germans should find it out." This also is an exaggeration, no doubt, but it is a fact that in many instances the censorships, not only of England, but of the other countries at war, have frequently done more than suppress news that would be, or might be, useful to "the enemy," and have withheld information from their respective publics for no imaginable reason except that it would bring criticism on Government officials.

And that is a sort of guarding for which no thinking people is at all grateful.

Relation of War to Drinking.

Earnest as has been the preaching of temperance, and even total abstinence, by men like KITCHENER and FRENCH—men whose words all Englishmen might be expected to heed just now—it seems that they persist in leading poor Tommy Atkins astray by offering him drink at every opportunity. Apparently they can think of no other way than by "treating" to express the fervor of their affection for the soldiers who are doing the fighting and doing it so well.

Yet they have been told on unimpeachable authority that thus they will decrease the military efficiency upon which the very existence of their country as a nation depends. And the drink habit, according to report, is spreading alarmingly in England among civilians, too, especially among the women whose husbands are in the field, and this to an extent that has led to appeals from high quarters for action along the lines already taken in Russia and France.

All this is something quite new in the annals of war—not the drinking, but the attempts to stop or diminish it.

FORCE AND SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Catt Answers an "Old Familiar Theory."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial article makes every suffragist in New York happy. For half a century the advocates of woman suffrage have contended that votes are not based upon physical force. Yet, although the argument upon our side of that proposition is incontrovertible, as your excellent editorial concedes, it has made little headway among certain groups of people whose preconceived notion is so solidly fixed that no reason can dislodge it. The anti-suffragists have always made the physical force theory their chief and loudest claim—their raison d'etre. Not only does Mrs. Martin jubilantly point to Mr. Roosevelt's comments upon war as inconsistent in a believer of woman suffrage, but in another column of this morning's TIMES Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, President of the National Anti-Suffrage Association, repeats the same old familiar theory. It is clear that the point of view of these anti-suffragists is merely that of a previous generation. The world has moved on, but they have not. Upon that point we are doubtless agreed.

But is it not the influence of that same inherited, traditional viewpoint which moves you to inject into your otherwise modern, democratic, up-to-date editorial the statement that "there are objections to woman suffrage many and weighty, the chief being the danger of increasing the electorate by a body of citizens who have shown no special aptitude for dealing with the kind of questions that are submitted to voters, and whose views of such questions are likely to be amateurish?"

Is it your conviction that aptitude for voting is innate in the male and foreign to the nature of the female? If so, upon what proof is it based? Is it fair to give the man a chance to demonstrate at every election throughout his entire life whether he really possesses aptitude for citizenship, and never to deny him the vote when he proves his unfitness for it, and yet to give the woman no opportunity at a single election to prove her capacity for intelligent voting? The discrimination sounds more like preconceived prejudice than reason. Yet, if that is not the basis of your conviction, how can you consider the practice of our Government as consistent when it grants the vote without a test of any sort whatsoever to every male 21 years of age, and to every foreigner who condescends to live in our country for five years, but denies it without any proof of inaptitude to every woman?

You doubtless will reply that conditions are bad enough as they are—why make them worse by admitting more of the same kind of untrained voters to the privileges of the ballot box? We suffragists reply that our Government, under its present custom, stands convicted of an outrageous, unjust discrimination against women, and of an utterly illogical interpretation of self-government. The only logical escape from this injustice is to do one of two things—either enfranchise all women as all men have been enfranchised, or establish a standard of fitness for using the vote and give men and women an equal opportunity to qualify. If such a test were made THE TIMES knows that the disfranchised class would not be composed entirely of women.

As the old theory that votes are dependent upon physical force is rapidly disappearing from view, so its twin theory that the right to vote is innate in the male citizen is being rapidly relegated to the oblivion where it belongs. We hail this a happy day when THE TIMES proclaims the first theory "a hoary and foolish argument," and look forward to a still happier day, sure to come, when it will editorially announce its condemnation of the second.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

New York, Nov. 30, 1914.

A Street Car Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not start a crusade to have the uptown cars stop at the even streets and on the down trip at the odd streets, crosstown cars to stop as usual, as the blocks are of decent grown-up length. This suggestion may improve the snail-like pace at which our street cars usually travel.

M. P. M.

New York, Dec. 30, 1914.

HIGHWAYS AND THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Carlisle Suggests That the Commission Be Fixed and Its Duties Defined in the Organic Law.

By JOHN N. CARLISLE, State Commissioner of Highways.
Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The highway situation, not only in this State but throughout the country, is today one of the most important and perplexing problems with which we are called upon to deal. Improved roads are absolutely essential to a proper development of the rural sections of the State, besides furnishing a system of roads which will enable the people of the cities to have a healthy outing and enjoy the beauties of our scenery.

A study of the history of legislation relating to the State Highway Department in this State clearly shows that the department has been looked upon, in the past, as a great political machine to be changed and modified whenever there was a change of administration from one party to the other, or even by different Governors of the same party. The roads at first were constructed by the State Engineers. In 1908 an act was passed, which became effective Jan. 1, 1909, creating a State Highway Commission of three members. The Commissioners were appointed for six years, with the exception of the first commission, the members of which were to serve two, four, and six years respectively, in order that the commission should be a continuing one. In 1911, however, when control of the State passed to another political party a new act was passed creating a different form of commission and legislating out of office the old Commissioners.

In 1913, when a new Executive was chosen, although of the same political faith as the last one, the act was again amended, providing, as it now does, for a single-headed commission.

Too Many Highway Heads.

When the building of the highways was intrusted to the State Engineer, the head of that department changed at each election, and the result of all these laws has been that during the past ten years there have been seven different heads of the Highway Department, and it is remarkable that as good results as have been procured have been attained under such a system.

There is only one way to remedy the conditions in this State. The office of Highway Commissioner should be made a constitutional office, and his term of office fixed, so that the Legislature could not interfere each year, and arbitrarily change the policy of the administration of the department. There will always be an argument as to whether the commission should be a single-headed or a bipartisan commission of three members, and the Constitutional Convention ought to settle this question for all time to come. My own personal opinion is that it should be a single-headed commission, but if the coming Constitutional Convention should determine otherwise, and the people should approve its decision, then the terms of the Commissioners should be at least six years, with the term of one member expiring every two years, and if it is a single-headed commission the term of office should be at least five years.

Every one must concede that there should be a settled and continued policy in reference to the construction, and particularly the maintenance, of the highways of the State.

Problems of Maintenance.

The construction period will be shortly over; the maintenance problems will always be with us, and they are a great deal more involved and complex than the problems of construction. The State is so large that no one man can thoroughly grasp the questions relating to the work of the commission in a comparatively short time. Any change in the head of the department necessarily must mean delay in construction and maintenance work.

In addition to the Constitutional Convention passing upon the question as to the form of organization of the department, there should be inserted in the Constitution provisions as to the powers and duties of the commission. In addition to the powers and duties relating to the construction and maintenance of highways the department should also be intrusted with the collection of all the motor license fees and other revenues to be used for maintenance of roads, and also with the enforcement of the motor traffic regulations of the State.

First impressions may possibly be against conferring jurisdiction of the last two subjects to the department, but a careful study of the situation will, I believe, convince every fair-minded man that this should be done. The questions as to the amount of motor license fees and of all laws regulating motor vehicle traffic should be left in the Legislature, but the work of carrying out these laws can be most economically and better administered by the State Highway Department than by intrusting it to any other body. The collection of the motor vehicle license tax now takes place in the Winter season, when the work of the Highway Department is slack, and the placing of this collection in the Highway Department would result in making a more continuous service of its employes and in greatly reducing the expense of collection.

Continued Employment Needed.

The trouble with the Highway Department today is that it is largely a Summer proposition for its employes, and a large number of its most valuable men are necessarily obliged to be laid off in the Winter time and their services are thus lost, as men will not enter the State's employ unless they can have continued employment during the year. With the collection of the license tax taking place in the Winter time the men who are doing construction work could be retained. In addition, the department now has nine division headquarters scattered throughout the State, and the placing of a cashier in each of these divisions would result in a saving of office rent and overhead general headquarters expenses, and would permit owners of motor vehicles to procure their licenses at headquarters in their division with less bother and expense than at present. I thoroughly believe that a saving of fully 50 per cent. of the present cost of collecting the motor vehicle tax could be made by handling it in this way. At present there is practically no force of men engaged in the enforcement of motor traffic regulations, and with the large increase in the number of motor vehicles the need of such a force is more and more apparent. If it is attempted to provide a separate force in the State outside of the Highway Department to enforce, observe, and report violations of traffic regulations, an enormous amount of money will have to be expended and a very large force employed. By placing the duty upon the Highway Department every man in the employ of the department could be made an Inspector and be required to report violations of motor traffic regulations to the division headquarters.

The employes of the Highway Department cover practically all the important roads of the State; they should be made to be interested in the enforcement of all traffic regulations, and the imposing of this duty upon them would not interfere with their regular work.

COLLIERS DELAY AT CANAL.

Technicalities Hold Up British Vessels After Tolls Are Paid.

PANAMA, Nov. 30.—The British colliers Kirnwood and Roddam, which were to pass through the Canal yesterday, were detained by the Canal authorities. Their destination is something of a mystery. The vessels have no health certificates, but will be allowed to pass to the Pacific in bond. The case now is in the District Court.

It is known that the tolls have been paid by order of the British Admiralty to a local bank and it is believed that the vessels are going to meet British warships off the coast of South America.

Gov. Slaton and the Frank Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless the United States Supreme Court shall do what two of its Justices have refused to do, Frank's only hope will be the intervention of the Governor of Georgia. A case such as this, where the accused has been accorded all the safeguards which the law provides, but where there is much to support the contention that his conviction was more the result of a local popular hysteria than a conscientious sifting and weighing of the evidence, is peculiarly one for the exercise of the pardoning power.

Georgia can ill afford to proceed with the execution of Frank under these conditions. Should it be eventually shown that he was innocent, such an action would be a lasting stain upon her reputation, an evidence of something lacking in the qualities necessary for proper self-government.

I should like to suggest that all persons who want to see justice done write to the Governor of Georgia, the Hon. John M. Slaton, at Atlanta, urging him to review the evidence thoroughly, and if the slightest doubt remains—and it would seem that doubt must remain, because of the low quality of the evidence against Frank—to take appropriate action to clear the matter up, or, if that cannot be done, at least to save Frank from execution, for outside Georgia the impression is very general that he has not had a fair trial, because of the bitterness and strength of the local feeling against him.

GEORGE L. WOOLLEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1914.

Thinks Allies Should Pay Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that England and France have profited greatly by Belgium's suffering and resistance, I think that in the event of Germany being partially successful the Allies should be the ones to compensate Belgium, even at the expense of some of their own possessions, should Belgium remain in German hands up to the close of the war.

T. C.

New York, Nov. 28, 1914.

AS A MAN THINKS.

As a man thinketh, deep within his heart,
So, we are told, is he;
In his mind's mirror, of himself a part,
He shall his own soul see.

The fairest lily, blooming in a pool
Beneath the bluest sky,
By hot, soiled hands snatched from the waters cool,
Will droop, and fade, and die.

The purest pearl of rare and precious thought,
Dropped, in the course of time,
Into an evil mind—though finely wrought,
Is lost in mud and slime.

BRAINTREE BARNES.

JIM CROW LUXURY INVALID.

Supreme Court Rules on Oklahoma Law, but Errors Prevent Decree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A majority of the Supreme Court today joined in an opinion that the Oklahoma "Jim Crow" law proviso permitting railroads to furnish sleeping, dining, and chair car accommodations only to the white race—the "luxury" clause—was unconstitutional, but because of imperfections in the petition on which the case reached the courts, no decree to that effect was entered.

Five negroes, contending that the entire law was unconstitutional, sought an injunction to restrain five railroads in Oklahoma from enforcing it. The Oklahoma Federal Court dismissed the petition, holding the laws constitutional. The majority of the court affirmed the dismissal today because the negroes had not shown that they had applied to the railroads for accommodation under the law or that the railroads had notified them that accommodations would be refused to them.

The majority, through Justice Hughes, stated, however, that they could not agree with the lower court that the proviso as to sleeping, dining, and chair cars was constitutional. A minority, consisting of Chief Justice White and Justices Holmes, Lamar, and McReynolds, concurred merely in the order of affirmance, but expressed no views on the constitutional question.

In the opinion by the majority, Justice Hughes said that previous decisions that laws for separate coaches for the two races were constitutional were not questioned, adding:

"Substantial equality of treatment of persons traveling under like conditions cannot be denied."

LOSES FIGHT OVER TUBES.

Supreme Court Decides Against Electric Lines Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Supreme Court of the United States today in an opinion written by Justice Hughes decided in effect that the New York Electric Lines Company had no vested right under its so-called franchise granted in 1888 by the Common Council of New York City for laying electric connections in the streets of New York, and also decided that the franchise in question was in substance a revocable license and had actually been revoked. Justice Hughes reasoned that permission such as that given by the Common Council could not be construed as a perpetual franchise. The case was that of the New York Electric Lines Company vs. the Empire City Subway Company. The New York Electric Lines Company was organized in 1882, and in the following year received permission from the Common Council to lay electric wires and other connections in city streets. As set forth in a brief this grant was set aside by a City department on May 11, 1903. On June 30, 1910, the New York Electric Lines Company offered the Empire City Subway Company $5,000 rental for space in its tubes, and the offer was rejected. The Lines Company then brought suit to compel the renting of space. The suit was lost in New York State and today, finally, in the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALDERMEN REDUCE BUDGET BY $397,700

Increases for Tirrell and Adamson Cut with Other Grants Made by Estimate Board.

MAYOR NOT LIKELY TO FIGHT

Allowance for New Teachers Rejected and Estimate Board's Fund Lowered by $50,000.

The Aldermen at a special meeting yesterday voted to cut nearly $400,000 out of the 1915 city budget of practically $200,000,000, as passed by the Board of Estimate last October. Included in the amount was $3,000 which represented an increase of $1,800 each in the salaries of George Tirrell, Director of the Bureau of Standards, and Tilden Adamson, Director of Contract Supervision, of the Board of Estimate. Tirrell and Adamson now receive $6,000 a year each, and there was considerable criticism when it became known that their salaries had been increased to $7,500 a year. The Mayor has the right to veto the action of the Aldermen, but the board can override his veto by a three-quarters vote. The vote yesterday against the Tirrell-Adamson increases was 60 to 9. It was said yesterday that the Mayor would probably not make an issue of the matter, but let the eliminations made by the Aldermen stand.

The Finance Committee of the Aldermen has held public hearings on the budget and its report to the full board yesterday was unanimous. Other cuts which the committee recommended and which the Aldermen approved included $220,000 in the special school fund of the Board of Education. This included a cut of $150,000 from the $1,000,000 allowed for new teachers; a cut of $32,500 allowed for lecturers' fees, and a cut of $37,500 in the allowance for lectures and swimming teachers.

In addition to the cut in the salaries of Tirrell and Adamson the Aldermen struck out $7,000 of the Board of Estimate's Social Welfare Committee's allowance, $3,000 of its Market Committee's allowance, $5,000 from its Committee on Taxation, and $50,000 from the board's contingency fund, which was put originally at $75,000. Other cuts include $30,200 in the Commissioner of Accounts' office, which does away with the efficiency staff there; $25,000 in the medical and surgical service of Bellevue and allied hospitals; $25,000 from the city's advertising fund, and $25,000 from the amount allowed Controller Prendergast to equip his offices with new furniture. All the cuts amount to $397,700.

Regarding the elimination of the money for lectures the report said:

"The lecturers' fees come to $65,000 and out of 710 persons who gave these lectures at an average compensation of $10 a lecture, according to the last report of the Bureau, we find that thirty-six gave their services for nothing. We recommend that efforts be made to increase the number of these volunteers."

Concerning the cut in the appropriation for salaries for new teachers the report set forth:

"We believe that, in making up the estimate, sufficient regard has not been paid to the sudden cessation of immigration, due to the European war, with its resulting lack of influx of children of immigrants who must go to school. This immigration may not revive for many months to come. Nor is it at all certain that the great increase in the day high school registration will continue. It is supposed that the hard times under which we are now suffering have driven an unusual number of young people into the high schools who cannot get work. If these conditions should improve ever so little during the next twelve months it may well be that many of these children will find work and leave the high schools. With these two uncertain factors in mind and with the further fact before us that the whole thing is a matter of estimate, we recommend a cut of $150,000 out of the $1,000,000 provided for new teachers."

HOLDS STEVENSON LETTERS

Replevin Follows Temporary Injunction Obtained by Mrs. Osbourne.

The temporary injunction obtained by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne to restrain the Anderson Auction Company from selling 122 letters and sketches by Robert Louis Stevenson, consigned to it by Mrs. Salisbury Field, formerly Mrs. Isobel Strong, stepdaughter of the famous novelist, has been followed by a replevin on the disputed property.

John Hall Jones, counsel for Mrs Osbourne, said yesterday that all the items claimed by her had been taken from the possession of the Anderson Company and were now in the hands of the Sheriff, who would hold them until the courts decided to whom they belonged.

Mrs. Field asserts that she inherited them from her mother, Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson, who died in California last February. Mrs. Osbourne says that they were given to her by Miss Jane Whyte Balfour, sister of Mrs. Thomas Stevenson, mother of the novelist. Miss Balfour, Mrs. Osbourne alleges, bought them when the mother's personal effects were sold after her death.

Although the temporary injunction was obtained from Justice Davis in the Supreme Court on Nov. 23, the hearing on it before Justice Newburger has not yet been held. It was adjourned on Nov. 24 by consent of counsel on both sides, and since then has been twice adjourned at the request of Mrs. Osbourne's lawyer.

The date of the sale of the second part of the Stevenson relics has not yet been announced. As it also contains letters from Stevenson to his parents to which Mrs. Osbourne probably would lay claim, the Anderson Company may postpone the dispersal of the rest of the Stevenson literary material until a decision has been rendered by the court on Mrs. Osbourne's claim.

BUYS BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

Charles Sumner Bird Takes Over Advertiser and The Evening Record.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Charles Sumner Bird of Walpole, Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912 and 1913, announced tonight that he had purchased The Boston Daily Advertiser and The Boston Evening Record. His son, Francis W. Bird of New York, will be the publisher and George D. Dutton of New York will be the Treasurer.

Mr. Bird stated that he would take no active part in the conduct or management of either paper.

"It is our aim," he said in a statement, "to maintain in both papers honorable tradition, and to establish name for liberal and independent action that shall hold itself free from alliance with any party, any group special interests."

MARIE TEMPEST IN A NEW PLAY

Her Expert Performance Is the Chief Charm of "At the Barn."

Second Play of Her Repertoire Is a Mildly Romantic, Fragmentary English Comedy.

BY ANTHONY P. WHARTON

"THE BARN, a play in three acts by Anthony P. Wharton with Marie Tempest. At the Comedy Theatre.

Lord Clonbarry.....W. Graham Browne
Kenneth Maxwell.....A. E. Anson
Capt. E. Dyall.....Franklin Dyall
William Lewis.....Guy Newall
Duncan Stewart.....Kenyon Musgrave
Hopkins.....Herbert Ross
Mrs. Howes.....Kate Serjeantson
Daisy Moore.....Lilian Cavanagh
Grace Trevelyan.....Nellie Moore
Molly Blair.....Marie Tempest

With the progress of her visit at the Comedy Theatre, Marie Tempest reached the second stage of her repertoire last evening when she replaced "Mary Goes First" by a somewhat less satisfying and distinctly less appropriate comedy called "At the Barn." It is an English product, a three-act piece, by Anthony P. Wharton, new to New York, but seen two years ago in London, whence it brings reports of its own considerable success. The English comedienne herself steps from the delightful rôle of the bustling, sharp-tongued Mary Whichello to that of Molly Blair, a capricious, pert, and beguiling favorite of some current London diversion. As Mollie, she gives an admirable performance, perfect in its fine finish, thoroughly engaging in its alert and infectious vivacity.

The "Barn" in question is the cozy, charmingly hedged in country home of Kenneth Maxwell, an occasional wanderer and inveterate novelist, and there the first curtain discovers him in the serene process of entertaining two chums from town, a middle-aged painter and a personable youth of apparently equally irregular occupation. Chance sends that way an automobile carrying among its passengers Molly and an English lord, who had aided her in her stage career, and was ready to put in a claim for his reward.

A fortunate balk by the automobile gives Molly a chance to saunter down the road a bit, and thinking that almost anything might be more agreeable than Lord Clonbarry, she keeps on sauntering until she comes to a gate marked "Private." This proves altogether too tempting, and a few moments later she has moved on The Barn and occupied it, partly in the spirit of that happy mischief which Miss Tempest knows so well how to bestow upon character and partly because she is sick of London, Lord Clonbarry, and life in general. Molly takes it into her defiant head to stay there for a fortnight's visit, for the peaceful, friendly spot is inviting to her and she rather fancies these unworldly occupants, who, like the musketeers of the brush, the men in the boat, and all their kind, are three.

When, at the end of the fortnight, Lord Clonbarry appears uneasily to claim Molly, she has fallen in love and captured the struggling novelist, and when the final curtain falls the other two chums tiptoe away respectfully at the romantic spectacle of Molly, suffering a fond embrace and apparently settling for good and all at The Barn.

There is the material in all this for an entertaining and piquantly charming comedy, and while there are many pleasing moments in "At the Barn," these are hardly continuous, and there are not enough of them. There are several difficulties. For one thing, it hardly seems possible that in writing his story, Mr. Wharton had any such person as Miss Tempest in mind for the rôle of Molly Blair. She plays it beautifully, it does not fit her in the least.

A far more serious difficulty is to be found in Mr. Wharton's own work, for while his play is of good foundation and bright in spots, it is thin, and, what is more important, incomplete. There are gaps in it. There are several important and promising scenes that have not been written at all. The prospect of seeing the charming invader adjusting herself to the household's previous brand of domesticity holds forth a promise of genial entertainment that is not fulfilled, for, quite inexplicably, we see Molly arriving and, after a two weeks' lapse, see her preparing to leave, but we never really see her at The Barn.

Furthermore, the very building of her romance is done between the acts without much attempt in the process to accumulate the sympathies on the other side of the footlights. The absence of these things that are so regrettably missing from Mr. Wharton's comedy can hardly be explained on the grounds that they were crowded out, for "At the Barn" is not such a full evening's entertainment as all that.

What vitalizes the comedy is the vim and sparkle of Miss Tempest's playing, for the habitual theatregoer there is the additional satisfaction to be found just in watching her work, so expert is she. The close of the first act finds her alone on the stage taking her tea and meditating on the hardness of her lot.

It is a delight to watch her shifting expressions as she glances brightly about the strange room, then looks solemnly at the tea things, grows introspective in her lengthening solitude, and finally, gazing helplessly first at her handkerchief and then at her wisp of a handkerchief, begins silently and miserably to weep as the curtain falls.

Mr. Browne appears to excellent advantage as Clonbarry, Mr. Anson is ill at ease and insecure in the rôle of the novelist, Mr. Dyall is pleasing as the painter, and Guy Newall does a small part capitally. Like all modern playwrights, Mr. Wharton does not overlook the opportunity to bring middle-aged respectability on to be derided, and in "At the Barn" the reproaches of society are complicated by influenza. The rôle falls to Miss Serjeantson.

There should also be a word for several nameless members of the cast. These were the fluttering pigeons which enlivened the pretty English garden scene and one of which, possibly under the misapprehension that this was some extravagant musical comedy calling for an aerial ballet, took a flight out over the audience that provoked many laughs and a few squeals.

Miss Eleanor W. Keep a Debutante.

Mrs. Charles Hallam Keep gave a coming-out reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 7 East Sixty-second Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Williams Keep. The young girls receiving with Mrs. Keep and Miss Keep, in sale blue trimmed with silver, were the Misses Kate Colby, Elizabeth Clarkson, Agnes Roudebush, Carola Warburg, Mildred Sawyer, Elise F. Rice, and Mary Sturges. Mrs. George L. Williams, the debutante's grandmother; Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Edward McVickar, and Mrs. Bertha Ware Tuck took turns in presiding at the tea table. Mrs. Keep will give a dinner this evening before the Junior Assembly for Miss Keep, and will also give a dinner and theatre party for her on Dec. 7 before the dance for Miss Chapin.

First Tuesday Salon at Sherry's.

The first Tuesday Salon will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Sherry's. The artists will include Miss Mabel Garrison, Miss Lucile Orrell, George Dostal, and Manfred Malkin. Mrs. Anson D. Bramhall of 784 Park Avenue is in charge of the concert.

"The Sunken Bell" at Irving Place.

A change of bill is announced for tomorrow night at the Irving Place Theatre, when the German Stock Company will present Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, "Die Versunkene Glocke," ("The Sunken Bell.") The play has not been produced in New York since the first time it was seen in this city. Herbert Grimm will be seen in the rôle of Heinrich, and Miss Wehrlaan will play Rautendelein.

"LE VIEIL HOMME."

French Players Give Tragedy by Porto-Riche.

"Le Vieil Homme," a prose tragedy by Georges de Porto-Riche, was given here in a somewhat compressed form last evening as the week's offering of the local Théâtre Français, with Mme. Yorska in the rôle created by Mme. Simone when the play was produced some years ago in Paris.

Its central figure is Augustin Fontanet, a youth of sixteen, the fragile, poetic, love-fed, sheltered son of an amorous union, the father, an incorrigible philanderer, the mother a passionate, insistent, gnawingly jealous wife. The Fontanets have lived for five years a cloistered life, ruled by the suspicious caution of the wife, when there comes into their circle a beautiful, capricious woman, who tempts the wayward father and at the same time, only half intentionally, provokes the waking boy to an impassioned pursuit.

Mme. Fontanet foresees disaster, and in her distress makes an ally of the woman, Mme. Allain. But the alliance is formed too late. The boy kills himself on discovering the relationship between his father and Mme. Allain.

The play is depressing, not merely from the nature of its catastrophe, but because of the steady and searching scrutiny and the relentless exposure to which the playwright subjects the four characters in their welter of overheated emotion. It has an intense dramatic interest, and its text is on a high literary plane.

There is in the figure of the boy, a suggestion of the frailness of "L'Aiglon," something, perhaps, of the quality of Chatterton. There is enough of this, at least, to have made it natural to cast a woman for the part, as was done in Paris, and was done here when the play was first cast and given recently in Philadelphia. Then Mme. Gueranda was Augustin, but by last evening, she had been replaced by M. Joeffroy. M. Faure is the Fontanet, M. Benédict the father of Mme. Fontanet, Mme. Yorska, of course, is Mme. Fontanet.

RUSSIAN FESTIVAL TONIGHT.

Ambassador Bakhmeteff to Attend War Relief Benefit at Biltmore.

Many dinners are to precede the Russian festival which had been arranged by Miss Barbara Rutherford, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, for the benefit of the Russian war sufferers, to be given tonight at the Hotel Biltmore. The entertainment is to commence at 10 o'clock, and general dancing is to follow.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff have come from Washington, D. C., to attend, and will occupy a box, also Curtis Guild, of Boston, and George von L. Meyer, former Ambassadors from this country to Russia.

The Russian Cathedral choir and the Balalaika Orchestra are to appear, and among the artists will be Mme. Nazimova, Josef Hofmann, Efrem Zimbalist, and Mme. Lyska. There is to be special dancing, and vodka will be sold at one of the booths. The Misses Marjorie Curtis, Beatrice Claflin, Claire Bird, Audrey Osborn, Edith Mortimer, and Edith Morgan, are to act as ushers and sell programmes.

Among those to give dinners, taking their guests afterward to the festival, are Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Vincent Astor, and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Tickets, at $5 each, may be had at the Biltmore.

SOCIETY IN DANCES FOR TWO CHARITIES

Amateurs Appear in Tableaux at the Ritz-Carlton for Virginia Day Nursery.

THE TA-TAO AND CRINOLINE

$1,000 Netted for the Poor by New York Visiting Committee's Benefit at Colony Club.

Two charity entertainments attracted society last night, including tableaux dances and a ball held at the Ritz-Carlton in aid of the Virginia Day Nursery and a dance at the Colony Club for the benefit of the New York Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association.

The entertainment at the Ritz-Carlton began at 10 o'clock, the society amateur dancers appearing on the stage in tableaux in the ballroom. After the tableaux there was dancing in the banquet room, while the chairs from the ballroom were cleared away. The attendance was so large that both rooms at midnight were crowded with dancers. Supper was served in the main restaurant.

Mrs. Louis Du Pont Irving and Bradish J. Carroll, Jr., appeared in a Pierrot dance; Mrs. W. B. Cady and Mrs. Edward Roscoe Mathews in the ta-tao dance; Miss Beatrix Buel and Gerald Onativia danced a Russian mazourka, and Miss Margaret Trevor appeared in a Mexican dance.

Miss Constance Peabody and Mr. Carroll, Miss Helen R. Morgan and Hermann Schwab, and Miss Caryll Hackstaff and J. Berry Underhill, Jr., did a crinoline dance. Others who danced included the Misses Margaret Erhart, Marietta Chapin, Eunice Clapp, Dorothy Beattie, Josephine Wells, Marie Tailer, Margaret Andrews, and Eric Winston.

The Entertainment Committee was made up of Mrs. Richard Irvin, President of the Nursery; Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. Harry Duryea, Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Miss Annabella S. Olyphant, Miss Laura V. Day and Miss Caroline Morgan.

The dance for the benefit of the New York Visiting Committee at the Colony Club netted more than $1,000 for its work, which will be spent on the poor of the city. The Girls' Floor Committee, with Miss Adele Marks as Chairman, had among its members the Misses Joan Whitridge, Edna Biddle, Margaret La Farge, Mary Jay Schieffelin, Francesca Gilder, Priscilla Bartlett, Gretchen Damrosch, Olivia Erdmann, Mary Kilner, and Mrs. John Russell.

On the ball committee were Charles Hoffman, Charles S. Butler, Barrett P. Smith, George De Kay Gilder, Herbert R. Lawrence, Leonard McAneny, Henry Talmadge, Travers Jerome, Jr., Charles Corliss, and Frederick Kilner.

Those who received were Mrs. C. Grant La Farge, who gave a dinner before the dance; Mrs. Philip C. Sawyer, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. E. S. Harkness, and Mrs. Russell Hoadley.

The dancing was in the assembly room and the gymnasium, and supper was served at midnight in the two dining rooms, which were arranged as one room.

CHARITIES. | CHARITIES.

BULLETIN No. 3

Battles in Tenement Homes

WHEN THE FATHER IS DEAD.

In those families in which the premature death of the husband has left the mother face to face with the problem of providing the necessaries of life for herself and her children, it is the aim of this Association to insure a definite weekly income until the home is again self-supporting.

Mrs. — and her four children lived with her husband's parents during her first year of widowhood.

When the relatives moved to a distant city she began her single-handed struggle to provide for her family.

Although of delicate health, she did office cleaning and crocheting at home.

She worked very hard, but could not meet the needs of the boys and girls.

Her pastor discovered her need and asked us to come to her rescue.

We found Mrs. — haunted by the fear of having to place some of her delicate children in institutions.

We decided that, to safeguard the health of all, the mother must be taken from her exhausting work and kept at home, where she could give careful attention to the boys and girls.

Mrs. — is now receiving a pension.

At first $8 a week was given, but later this was increased to $11.50, so that the family might move into more sanitary rooms.

Last Summer two of the children were sent to the country, where each gained ten pounds.

The children are now all in good health and are making excellent progress in school.

Friendly visitor, nurse and dietitian are working hand in hand with families like this one to raise life to its highest value.

When people realize the need and value of such service they will cease making invidious comparison between money spent in salary for persons who can successfully perform such service and that spent for actual material relief.

The conditions which brought this family under the care of the Association are generally typical.

The methods of meeting them are the same as those the Association wants to use for 498 other families where death has removed the husband and father.

Our strongest desire is to insure the proper care and upbringing of every one of these families, to know intimately each home, each mother, each child; to provide in co-operation, when possible, with other agencies, churches, and relatives the necessary income, and to accompany that income with the personal service of friendly counsel, suggestion and instruction; to make the homes of these children real homes; and with good care, good food, good environment, and good training, to give to each of them full and fair opportunity to grow into "the things by which men live—work, worship, love and play."

During the fiscal year ending October 1, 1914, we spent for widows and their children $72,811.01.

How many of these 498 families of widows with small children will you help us to pension now?

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman Fin. Com. George Blagden, Treasurer.

Room 210, 105 EAST 22nd STREET

(This advertisement is paid for by a friend who wishes to spread the gospel of efficient charity. This series of bulletins in post card form will be supplied in quantities upon application.)

Watch for next week's bulletin—"WHEN WORK CANNOT BE SECURED."

'MADAMA BUTTERFLY' HEARD

Puccini's Japanese Opera at the Metropolitan.

The first performance this season of Puccini's opera, "Madama Butterfly," was given last evening at the Metropolitan Opera House. The audience was not one of the largest ones, though the house was well filled. The opera has established itself in the affections of the opera-going public as one of the best liked of Puccini's works, and there are indeed many beauties in it; obvious beauties, and others that are more recondite.

Puccini found new things to say, new forms of harmony and melody in "Madama Butterfly," and the work, which seemed to some at first to denote a falling off in musical fecundity and invention, now seems to contain some of his most original and refined utterances. Few composers have made use of Oriental music so successfully, so interestingly, with so unfailing a sense of real beauty. He has also created an atmosphere as few modern composers are able to do—pages of the second and third acts are among the best of his creations in this respect.

Miss Farrar is identified with few parts so closely as with Cio-Cio-San, and has made it one of her most charming and pathetic impersonations, beautiful in appearance, full of grace and wistfulness, of tragic power and poetic suggestion. It is not necessary to inquire how accurate it is as a representation of Japanese feeling and action. Ethnological considerations have little weight in opera, even when opera purports to deal with exotic subjects.

It is enough that the character is made by Miss Farrar's artistic interpretation of Puccini's conception to appeal so strongly to her hearers, and to win so a potent sympathy. Her performance last evening showed most of the fine qualities that have so often been admired in it. She was not in her best voice in the first act, and certain passages, notably in the long duet with Pinkerton it had not all the beauty of tone that is hers.

Mr. Martinelli, who has appeared before as B. F. Pinkerton, made a gratifying success in the part; his voice sounded unusually well, and there was a frankness and sincerity in his acting that put in the test light what must necessarily be a character that cannot be viewed with much admiration.

Mr. Scotti reappeared in a part that he, too, has been long closely identified with, that of Sharpless, the Consul, who has unpleasant duties to perform in this sad case. The dignity and manliness that he lends to it are undiminished, and so, too, is the quality of his voice. The others in the cast were mostly those who have taken part in the performance of recent years. Mr. Toscanini conducted an admirable performance.

"In the Vanguard" in Rehearsal.

Mrs. Spencer Trask's dramatization of her book, "In the Vanguard," is shortly to be produced on the professional stage and is now in rehearsal at the Maxine Elliott Theatre under the direction of the Shuberts. The first performance will take place in Rochester Dec. 10. The cast includes Pedro de Cordoba, H. Cooper Cliffe, Louise Rutter, Ruth Chester, and many others.

Show "Damon and Pythias."

"Damon and Pythias," an elaborate moving-picture drama, was presented for the first time here at the New York Theatre last night. The story is told in six parts, with special interpretative music, and more than a thousand people take part in the several hundred scenes which are shown on the screen.

Turn rule for Follows.

MISS BURRILL ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Burrell to Wed W. W. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Livingston Burrill of 8 West Forty-eighth Street announce the engagement of their second daughter, Miss Beatrice Burrill, to W. Whitewright Watson, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson of 50 West Fifty-second Street, a grandson of the late John Patterson Duncan and a nephew of Stuart Duncan, and Mrs. F. Warren Pearl. His sister, Miss Mai Duncan Watson, married Frederick T. Frelinghuysen in October.

Miss Burrill, who made her début last Winter, is a sister of Mrs. Francis Ormond French, who was Miss Elanor Livingston Burrill, and whose marriage took place last April, when Miss Burrill was her sister's maid of honor. Her only brother, Edward Livingston Burrill, Jr., is a student at Groton. She is a granddaughter of the late John E. Burrill and a neice of Middleton Burrill and Mrs. George W. Forsyth.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Henry Fairfax Ayres's Ushers.

Henry Fairfax Ayres, son of the late Col. Charles G. Ayres and Mrs. Ayres, whose marriage to Miss Ellie Bevan Miller will take place tomorrow in Baltimore, will have his brother-in-law, George Emlen Starr of Philadelphia as his best man, and the ushers selected are three of his West Point classmates, Lieut. Emile V. Cuirer, Lieut. Harry Pfeil, and Lieut. George W. Goethals, the son of Col. G. W. Goethals, and also Russell Earle, Lloyd Aspinwall, and Francis Morris Miller of Baltimore, a brother of the bride.

Patterson-Rich Wedding Postponed.

The wedding of Miss Helen Blagden Rich, the daughter of Mrs. Frank L. Stratton, and Frederick Beck Patterson, the only son of John H. Patterson, President of the National Cash Register Company, has been indefinitely postponed. It was announced Monday that the date, which was originally set for Jan. 1, had been changed to Dec. 10, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Patterson's grandmother, Mrs. Beck of Brookline, Mass.

COOKE—TURNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Cooke of Paterson, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Armour Cooke, to Howard G. Turner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Turner of Paterson. Mr. Turner was graduated from Princeton University, class of '09, and is a member of the Squadron A Club of New York.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Alfred C. Vanderbilt, who recently purchased the yacht Warrior from Harry Payne Whitney, plans to take a party on a cruise to Florida after the first of the new year. The Warrior was formerly owned by Frederick W. Vanderbilt and was disabled last Winter on the coast of Colombia.

Mrs. James A. Burden, who has leased her house at 908 Fifth Avenue to ex-United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, will spend the Winter at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Vanderbilt ended her season at the Breakers, Newport, and returned to New York yesterday to occupy her house at 1 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Adrian H. Larkin, and Ashbel Barney have gone to Burlington, N. C., for a few days' shooting as guests of Frederic H. Betts.

Mrs. Frederick E. Kessniger of 830 Park Avenue is giving a tea dance on Saturday for Miss Marjory Greenfield, whose engagement to Jesse Metcalf was recently announced.

The first of the Junior Assemblies will take place at Sherry's this evening, and will be preceded by many dinners given by the patronesses. Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Walter G. Oakman, and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter will receive.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Paris, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Paris, and William P. Phillips, a son of Dr. G. M. Phillips of West Chester, Penn., will take place this afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation.

Mrs. Edward L. Coster will give a tea dance this afternoon at the Hotel Gotham to introduce her second daughter, Miss Margaret L. Coster. The Misses Theodora Dunham and Violet C. King are also to be presented to society today, and Mrs. George A. Brown of 1,185 Madison Avenue is to give a luncheon at Sherry's for her débutante daughter, Miss M. Anne Brown.

The Christmas Shop for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanatorium will take place at the Hotel Manhattan today from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M.

The Minister from the Netherlands, Chevalier von Rappard, will attend the wedding of Baron de Nagell of the Netherlands Legation and Miss Julia J. Calhoun in this city on Dec. 3. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun, the parents of the bride-elect, gave a dinner a few days ago for Baron de Nagell at the Gedney Farms Hotel.

LUCIUS TUTTLE DIES IN BOSTON

Ex-President of the Boston & Maine Railroad Was in His 69th Year.

WAS A RAILWAY PIONEER

Served as General Manager and Vice President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Lucius Tuttle, who was President of the Boston & Maine Railroad, to which he was succeeded in 1910 by Charles S. Mellen, died tonight at his home in this city of angina pectoris in his sixty-ninth year. Mr. Tuttle's health had been impaired since an operation three years ago, in which one leg was amputated. Notwitstanding this handicap he had continued many of his activities until a week ago.

Mr. Tuttle was President of the Boston & Maine Railroad for seventeen years. He was always a railroad man, having entered railroad service in 1863 shortly after graduating from the schools of Hartford, Conn., where he was born. From 1865 until 1880, he held various positions, working his way up from the bottom, and in the latter year was selected as Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, which was formed to regulate the transcontinental business of railroads, in particular in their relations to the eastern terminal points.

One year later, in 1890, Mr. Tuttle was appointed General Manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and served for two years, when he was elected Vice President. Then in 1893 the movement was started for the consolidation of the railroads north and east of Boston and Mr. Tuttle was elected President of the Boston & Maine.

On his retirement from the Presidency of the Boston & Maine, he was made Chairman of the Board of Directors and held this position until 1913.

Mr. Tuttle married Miss Estelle Hazen Martin of Norwich, Conn., in 1875, who survives him. His home was at 1,120 Beacon Street, Boston.

GEORGE C. TILYOU DEAD.

Owner of Steeplechase Parks at Coney Island and Rockaway.

George C. Tilyou, the owner of five large amusement parks each named Steeplechase, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 37 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, at the age of 52 years. His death was caused by a general breakdown complicated by heart and intestinal troubles. Two operations were performed on him shortly before his death.

Mr. Tilyou's father built the first amusement house on Coney Island, and George C. Tilyou, at the age of 14 years, started on his career by opening a stand near his father's Tilyou's Surf House, where he sold little boxes of sand and little bottles of sea water to thousands of visitors who came over from the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 and were interested in the Atlantic Ocean more than in anything else. He made enough in one big excursion day to enable him to go to the Philadelphia Exposition.

In 1879, with a capital of $2.50, which he spent on business cards, he set himself up in business as a Coney Island real estate operator. He laid out what is now Coney Island's Bowery and other streets and built Tilyou's Surf Theatre, the first show house at the resort. Weber and Fields were among his performers.

Later he built the big Steeplechase Park and parks of the same name at Rockaway Beach, Atlantic City, Asbury Park, and Revere Beach, Boston.

MAYOR PRAISES WAR RELIEF.

Mayor Mitchel has written a letter to Miss Robinson Smith, Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Committee, under whose auspices the Greek ballet of "Pandora's Box," is to be given on Friday and Saturday in the Seventh Regiment Armory.

"I am pleased to learn," writes the Mayor, "of the practical work which is being done by your committee in helping to relieve the distress caused by the unemployment among women of this city and at the same time provide garments for the refugees and the sufferers in Europe. The plan, as it has been explained to me, of conducting sewing rooms where women and girls may earn a living wage by making clothing to be shipped abroad is one that should receive the support of every citizen who is sensitive to the appeal in the pathetic situation in Belgium, and at the same time refuses to ignore the demand for help in our city. I earnestly hope for the continued success of your organization and for the enlargement of its activities not only in this city but throughout the country."

Nearly all of the boxes have been taken for "Pandora's Box." Rehearsals have been held at the home of Miss Anne Morgan, 219 Madison Avenue. Prominent society girls are to take part in the ballet, and there will be a hundred dancers recruited from the ranks of society.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 28th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.95 cents.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GOOD COMPLEXIONS ARE NOT PAINTED ON.

A smooth, fine skin can be had by anyone—but with cold winds, dust and superheated houses—some care is necessary.

Perhaps the easiest and most satisfactory way to insure having a clear, fresh complexion is to systematically use VELOGEN night and morning and when going out of doors.

After washing face and hands gently rub VELOGEN into the skin, wiping off with a soft towel what the skin will not absorb.

You will note a change in the texture of your skin within a week after beginning to use VELOGEN.

At your druggist's, in collapsible tubes, 25 cents.

Xmas Cards and Calendars
Imported and Domestic, in styles more artistic and unique than ever, and in great variety.
BRENTANO'S
5th Ave. and 27th St. New York

Dutton's
Holiday Books
Christmas Cards
The Complete Christmas Book Store
681 FIFTH AVENUE

Christmas Books for Children
In our comfortable store will be found the largest stock and the greatest variety. Every new and standard book worth having.
Putnams 2 West 45th St. Just West of 5th Ave.

CHARLES J. CANDA DIES.

Realty Operator Was ex-Treasurer of Democratic National Committee.

Charles J. Canda, President of the Canda Realty Company of 11 Pine Street, died on Sunday at his home, Nuthurst, in Summit, N. J. He was born in Paris in 1838 and began his business career in New York as a clerk with Arnold, Constable & Co., afterward being a clerk in the Third National Bank. After considerable experience in the banking and railroad businesses, he became a Rapid Transit Commissioner and helped to lay out the routes of the present elevated systems. From 1876 to 1882 he had charge of the reorganization of several embarrassed railroad companies.

Mr. Canda became President of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad and later President of the reorganized Ohio Central. From 1875 he was for many years Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him Assistant United States Treasurer in New York. He retired in 1888 to accept the Vice Presidency of the Western National Bank.

Ex-Fire Battalion Chief Terpeny.

Former Battalion Chief Eugene F. Terpeny of the New York Fire Department died yesterday morning at his home in Jamestown, L. I., after an illness of more than a year. He was retired on June 1 of this year. Chief Terpeny, who was 6 feet 4 inches tall and of stalwart build, was a striking figure in the New York Fire Department. He was a hero of many narrow escapes and many thrilling rescues. Mr. Terpeny was appointed a fireman in 1880 and became a Battalion Chief after twenty years of service. At his promotion a diamond badge was presented to him by Hook and Ladder Company 10 and his admirers in Harlem, where he was stationed for many years.

Peter A. Franklin.

Peter A. Franklin, Southern Sales Manager for the H. B. Claflin Company, with whom he had been associated for thirty-six years, died on Saturday at the home of his son, Samuel W. Franklin, at 750A Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Franklin was a Confederate veteran. He was a Captain on Col. John S. Mosby's staff and was one of the leaders of Mosby's Raiders. Shortly after the war, Mr. Franklin, who was a native of Richmond, Va., came to this city and entered the mercantile field. He was a Mason and a member of the New York Southern Society, the New York Athletic, the Arkwright, and the Belle Harbor Yacht Clubs and the Merchants' Association. Mr. Franklin is survived by three sons and a daughter.

John F. Dunham Dies Suddenly.

John F. Dunham, senior member of the firm of Hughes & Co., exporters and shipping commission merchants at 88 Wall Street, died of heart disease last night at his home, 704 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. He was stricken suddenly, and while his wife and three daughters were trying to aid him he expired. Mr. Dunham, who was married for the second time three months ago, was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Exchange, Crescent Athletic Club, and the Downtown Club of Brooklyn. The present Mrs. Dunham was Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Keville of Farmville, Va., a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Prof. Leon H. Van Sickle.

Prof. Leon H. Van Sickle, one of the best known educators in Bergen County, N. J., at one time Principal of School 1 in Hackensack, but later in charge of the Fort Lee schools, died there yesterday after a short illness, aged 55. He left a married daughter.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE NAGENGAST, Chief Engineer of the Poughkeepsie Fire Department since 1902, died suddenly of acute pneumonia in Poughkeepsie yesterday. He was 62 years old.

JAMES GEORGE HENRY STOPFORD, fifth Earl of Courtown, is dead in London at the age of 91 years. He had written articles on Irish subjects and was the owner of 23,150 acres in Ireland. His heir is his eldest son, the Viscount Stopford.

The Rev. SIGMUND ZIPSER, rabbi of the Congregation Ahavath Israel and prominent in the B'nai B'rith and the Max Widor Society in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,020 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Hungary 78 years ago. He left his widow, two sons, Dr. Max and Dr. Jacques Zipser, both physicians in this city, and four daughters.

G. GARFIELD BARNET, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas M. Barnet of 201 West 156th Street, died yesterday at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., in his thirty-fourth year. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and was a graduate of the Albany Academy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

DEVLIN—HILL.—At Rye, N. Y., on Nov. 25, by the Rev. William Devlin, S. J., Juliet Hamilton, daughter of Juliet and the late J. Lucien Hill, Jr., to Philip Devlin.

EDWARDS—BENNETT.—On Nov. 27, at the First Baptist Church, Broadway and 79th St., by the Rev. I. M. Haldeman, Minnie Bennett to Harry L. Edwards.

MOORMAN—BELKNAP.—On Saturday, Nov. 28, 1914, in Louisville, Ky., by the Rev. Charles E. Craik, D. D., Lily, daughter of the late Morris B. and Lily Buckner Belknap, to Mr. Charles Harwood Moorman.

OLD—GAUSE.—On Monday, Nov. 30, 1914, at noon, at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, New York, by the Rev. J. N. Kent, Annie Gause, formerly of Wilmington, N. C., to Curtis L. Old of Norfolk, Va.

Brooklyn.

BERNSTEIN—LURIE.—Nov. 29, Jennie Lurie to Dr. Samuel Bernstein.

MONTALBINE—CATALANELLO.—Nov. 29, Josephine A. Catalanello to Frederick T. Montalbine.

Jersey City.

CARNEY—McKENNA.—Nov. 29, Elvera McKenna to Edward Carney.

FRANKLIN—SHEA.—Nov. 29, Helen Shea to Benjamin Franklin.

Died.

BARNET.—Nov. 29, G. Garfield Barnet, beloved husband of Phyllis Kirschner Barnet and son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas M. Barnet, at Los Angeles, Cal., after brief illness, age 33. Albany papers please copy.

BELKNAP.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, 1914, at his home, Belwood Farms, Hackettstown, N. J., Adrian Cortelyou, son of Sarah Titus and the late Lynde Belknap. Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 4:30 P. M. Train 1 P. M. via D., L. & W. R. R. Interment at New burg, N. Y.

BERTRAND.—At Milford, Penn., Nov. 27, 1914 Auguste Bertrand. Funeral from St. Vincent de Paul's Church, 23d St., near 6th Av., New York City, Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

BOVERS.—Suddenly, Edward Bovers, 25 years old, son of John and Elizabeth Bovers. Funeral from his late home, 2,905 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn. A requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Flatbush and Flatlands Avs., on Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 10 A. M.

CANDA.—At Summit, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 29, 1914, Charles J. Canda, in the 77th year of his age. Services at his late residence, Nuthurst, Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, upon arrival of train leaving Hoboken, via D., L. & W. R. R., at 3:39 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CRAIG.—On Monday evening, Nov. 30, 1914, Mrs. Mary Craig in her 81st year. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David O. MacCammon, Piermont, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.

FRANKLIN.—On Nov. 29, Peter A. Franklin, husband of the late Martha S. Weisiger, aged 76 years. Services at the residence of his son, Samuel W. Franklin, 750A Macon St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Moravian Cemetery, New Dorp, S. I. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

GILBERT.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, 1914, George N. Gilbert. Funeral services from his late residence, 202 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 8 P. M. Interment private.

KRAPP.—Martin, infant son of George Philip Krapp and Elizabeth Krapp, suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 28, 1914.

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AMERICAN HOSIERY CO.,
The underwear of quality for Men, Women and Children
Nine Highest Awards.
Leading stores everywhere.
American Hosiery Company.
225 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.
Boston Chicago San Francisco

Died.

LEDERER.—Benedict B., Saturday, Nov. 28, age 60, beloved husband of the late Theresa Lederer, (nee Waldheimer,) father of Edward, Isrl, Irving, Walter, and brother of Adolph, Jacob, Ignats, and Julia Lederer. Funeral services Wednesday from his late residence, 544 Elmwood Av., Providence, R. I. Relatives and friends are invited.

LOEB.—In his 73d year, Marcus Loeb, beloved husband of Susanne and father of Blanche L. Kaufmann. Funeral Wednesday, private. Kindly omit flowers.

LUCKSTONE.—On Monday, Nov. 30, 1914, Solomon Charles Luckstone, in his 85th year. Funeral strictly private.

MANGE.—Jean Baptiste Paul, of Ridgefield Park, N. J., at the Military Hospital, Mamers, France, in his 38th year.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, Jane A. Kane, widow of Erastus H. Miller. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son, Mathew Kane Miller, 20 West 126th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

MORRIS.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, Gertrude, widow of Brig. Gen. Charles Morris, U. S. Army, at Portland, Me.

MUNN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 29, 1914, Joseph L. Munn, in his 74th year. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 15 Munn Av., on Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock.

ROUNDEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 29, 1914, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Joseph N. Tuttle, Madison, N. J., Benjamin Bray Roundey, son of the late John and Sally Waite Roundey of Marblehead, Mass., in his 83d year. Funeral private. Marblehead (Mass.) papers please copy.

SEASONGOOD.—Lewis, in the 70th year of his age, after a lingering illness. Funeral Wednesday morning, United Jewish Cemetery, Cincinnati.

SMITH.—Emma Louise Young, wife of Henry F. Smith, on Sunday, Nov. 29, of pneumonia, in her 63d year. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,293 Madison Av., New York, at 10

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Forward Movement in Stocks Broadens—Day's Trading in Bonds Reaches Good Total.

The financial community felt yesterday that it was well started on the road toward normal conditions. A fairly good day's business was transacted in bonds on the Stock Exchange, and in the clearing house of the Exchange more stocks were commanding prices above the July 30 figures than on any day since the Stock Exchange closed. There are now more than eighty stocks which are being traded in at or above the prices officially recognized by the Stock Exchange Committee. It was natural that these conditions should give increased weight to discussion of the probability of some further move on the part of the Stock Exchange to resume its normal functions. Even among those who have heretofore steadfastly maintained that no reopening for stocks was possible are some who now express the opinion that for those stocks at least which are not held any quantity abroad it would be feasible to re-establish a public market on the Stock Exchange.

It is reasonably argued that the Exchange, having only on Saturday begun public trading in bonds, will be wise to follow the course of this bond trading for a while before taking any further step. That argument can be admitted, however, without forcing the conclusion that resumption of trading in stocks should still be left indefinitely to the future. The list of the stocks now being traded in through the clearing house of the Stock Exchange and the extent of the advance which many of these show over the official minimum figures, which are, in effect, the closing prices of July 30, indicate very clearly the breadth of the recovery which has lately taken place. This recovery fortifies materially the position of those who feel that the problem of reopening for stock trading should be dealt with as an immediate rather than as a remote possibility.

Inquiries cabled to London regarding the offerings of American bonds in that market brought the reply to bankers here yesterday that no cheap bonds were offered, which was taken to mean that there were no blocks of American bonds pressing for sale. There has been some liquidation of late in relatively small amounts in addition to a few large blocks, to some of which reference was made last week, but these have come mostly from Holland, and they have not reached a very large total. There is now being received here a certain amount of stock which was delivered out of the Nov. 18 settlement in London, which cleared up the transactions entered into between the July 27 settlement and the closing of the London Stock Exchange three days later. It was estimated that a total of $12,000,000 worth of American stocks were delivered out of the Nov. 18 settlement, but not all of these are being sent to this side. There is now no difficulty whatever in obtaining loans with which to take up these arrivals, nor has their effect on the exchange market been sufficient to maintain exchange rates at the gold export point.

The call money market on the Stock Exchange was formally re-established yesterday, with the expected result of a further easing in rates, which after opening at 5 per cent. declined to 4½ per cent. These rates, of course, do not apply to the standing call loans which were carried over from the Stock Exchange position of last July. On these loans brokers have had even during the last month to pay in most instances 6 per cent. and in some cases above that, with only a few lenders charging as little as 5½ per cent. This fact has, of course, to be taken into consideration in brokers' statements for the last month. The interest charges which they have to make to their customers have, of course, to be based upon the average rate of standing loans rather than on the considerably lower rates at which new loans have recently been made.

Yesterday's bond trading reached a total much in excess of the corresponding date last year and greater than the total trading on a good many days of the current year. In practically every case the trades were made above the minimum prices fixed by the Bond Committee of the Stock Exchange and in many instances considerably above those figures. There were about a dozen bonds which showed recessions from Saturday's closing prices, but in a larger number Saturday's prices were maintained or exceeded.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

30	90		30	90
Days.	Days.		Days.	Days.
New York	5½	6	Atlanta	6	6½
Philadelphia	5½	6	Richmond	6	6
Boston	5½	6	Minneapolis	6	6½
Chicago	6	6	Kansas City	6	6½
St. Louis	6	6	Dallas	6	6½
Cleveland	6	6	San Francisco	6	6½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Four to six months.....3½@3⅝%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Continued call loans which represent the bulk of the money now loaned nominally on call, but actually not subject to immediate call, 5@6 per cent. Actual call loans, payable upon demand, 4½@5, closing at 4½ per cent.

	60 days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 mos.
On time	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4¼@4½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names.....4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.85⅛	$4.80	$4.85⅛
Cables	4.90⅛	4.89½	4.90

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.89½	$4.90
Paris	5.11¾	5.10
Berlin	85⅞	85⅞
Switzerland	5.19¼	5.18¾
Holland	40⅛	40 11-16
Italy	5.04¼	5.04

New York Clearing House exchanges, $228,942,982; balances, $11,484,979; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $287,164.

The local banks lost $4,510,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c premium; St. Louis, 10c. discount; San Francisco, 25c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅞d, up ⅛d; in New York, 49½c, up ⅜c.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the New York Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	32.50	33.50	33.50	34.50
Lead	3.75	3.85	3.80	4.00
Iron, No. 2X Ply.	$13.50	$14.00	$13.50	$14.00
Spelter	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.30
Antimony	17.00	18.00	17.00	18.00

Price for iron is dollars per ton; other commodities cents per pound.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	54	12	6	54	17	6
Copper, futures	54	13	6	55	..	..
Tin, spot	143	5	..	141	10	..
Tin, futures	141	10	..	140	5	..
Lead	19	5	..	19	5	..
Spelter	25	15	..	25	15	..

Assured Circulation.
Orders for the Christmas Number of The New York Times next Sunday assure net sale of over 825,000 copies.—Advt.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Nov. 30, 1914. $1,357,000
Same day last year..... 850,500
Total year to date.....427,057,600
Same period last year..455,605,420

N Y City 4½s, 1960		Lack Steel 5s, 1915	
1,000	98	7,000	98¼
Allegheny Val 4s		Laclede Gas L of	
1,000	93⅝	St L 1st 5s	
Am Smelt Sec 6s		1,000	99¼
2,000	101	Ligg & Myers 7s	
Am T & T cv 4½s		1,000	120
6,000	95½	Ligg & Myers 5s	
17,000	95½	1,000	98½
24,000	95¼	1,000	98
20,000	95½	Lorillard Co 7s	
24,000	95¾	1,000	110¼
Armour & Co 4½s		Lorillard Co 5s	
17,000	90	2,000	97⅛
50,000	90¼	L & N unifd 4s	
34,000	90½	1,000	90⅜
A, T & S F gen 4s		Mer Mar col tr 4½s	
5,000	90¼	9,000	33½
1,000	90½	1,000	33⅜
500	90	10,000	32¼
3,000	90½	10,000	32
Atl Coast L 1st 4s		National Tube 5s	
1,000	88	1,000	97½
B & O conv 4½s		N Y Cent gen 3½s	
2,000	84½	1,000	78¼
26,000	84	N Y Dock Co 4s	
5,000	83½	1,000	79
P. Lake E &		N Y, N H & H	
West Va 4s		conv deb 6s	
10,000	80½	15,000	96
Beth Steel ext 5s		N Y & N J T 5s	
1,000	97	1,000	101
1st & ref 5s		N Y Rys ref 4s	
3,000	84⅜	1,000	70¼
2,000	84½	1,000	70
9,000	84½	adj 5s	
7,000	84⅝	4,000	47⅜
B R T 5s, 1918		14,000	47½
2,000	98¼	Nor Pacific 4s	
2,000	98¼	27,000	89
1,000	98⅝	Nor Pacific 3s	
Cal G & Elec 5s		1,000	65
1,000	91	5,000	64¼
Canada South con		Ore R & N con 4s	
5s, Ser A		2,000	89
2,000	102¾	Oreg S L 1st 6s	
2,000	102⅝	1,000	107
C of Ga Ry con 5s		Penn 4s, 1948	
1,000	99½	5,000	98½
Cent Leather 5s		conv 3½s	
1,000	96¼	7,000	98⅞
1,000	96	1,000	98⅝
5,000	96¼		
4,000	96¼		
C of N J gen 5s			
2,000	112		
Cent Pac grd 4s			
6,000	86		
10,000	85⅞		
5,000	86		
2,000	85½		
3,000	85¼		
C & O conv 4½s			
1,000	68¼		
5,000	68¼		
5,000	67⅞		
5,000	67¼		
5,000	68		
Chi & Alton 3½s			
2,000	32¼		
2,000	32¾		
C, B & Q joint 4s			
1,000	94⅜		
4,000	94½		
4,000	94⅝		
5,000	94¾		
2,000	94½		
Chi, Ind & St P			
gen 4½s			
10,000	97½		
conv 4½s			
25,000	95¼		
5,000	95¼		
C & P W 5s			
6,000	101⅝		
C, R I & P gen 4s			
4,000	80½		
Chi, Rock Isl & P			
Ry ref 4s			
2,000	64½		
deb 5s			
2,000	51¼		
10,000	51⅞		
C, R I & P R R 4s			
6,000	20		
Cent Tr ctfs			
4,000	19½		
Dist Sec Corp 5s			
1,000	55¼		
4,000	55		
Du P de N Pow 4½s			
4,000	82¾		
East Tenn, Va &			
Ga con 5s			
5,000	108		
Erie cv 4s, Ser B			
5,000	59		
Galv, H & San A,			
M & P Div 5s			
1,000	102⅝		
Inter-Met 4½s			
5,000	72⅜		
17,000	72½		
1,000	72¾		
17,000	73		
4,000	73⅛		
17,000	73¼		
3,000	73⅜		
3,000	73⅝		
31,000	74		
85,000	74⅛		
13,000	74		
3,000	73⅜		
1,000	73⅞		
4,000	74¼		
I R T 1st & ref 5s			
2,000	96⅜		
5,000	96⅜		
4,000	96½		
8,000	96¾		
3,000	96⅜		
1,000	96		
5,000	96¼		
Inter Paper 6s			
1,000	100		
conv 5s			
5,000	78		
Kan City So 5s			
1,000	66½		
Kan City Ter 4s			
1,000	92		
Lack Steel 5s, 1915			
7,000	98¼		
Laclede Gas L of			
St L 1st 5s			
1,000	99¼		
Ligg & Myers 7s			
1,000	120		
Ligg & Myers 5s			
1,000	98½		
1,000	98		
Lorillard Co 7s			
1,000	110¼		
Lorillard Co 5s			
2,000	97⅛		
L & N unifd 4s			
1,000	90⅜		
Mer Mar col tr 4½s			
9,000	33½		
1,000	33⅜		
10,000	32¼		
10,000	32		
National Tube 5s			
1,000	97½		
N Y Cent gen 3½s			
1,000	78¼		
N Y Dock Co 4s			
1,000	79		
N Y, N H & H			
conv deb 6s			
15,000	96		
N Y & N J T 5s			
1,000	101		
N Y Rys ref 4s			
1,000	70¼		
1,000	70		
adj 5s			
4,000	47⅜		
14,000	47½		
Nor Pacific 4s			
27,000	89		
Nor Pacific 3s			
1,000	65		
5,000	64¼		
Ore R & N con 4s			
2,000	89		
Oreg S L 1st 6s			
1,000	107		
Penn 4s, 1948			
5,000	98½		
conv 3½s			
7,000	98⅞		
1,000	98⅝		
Ray Consol 1st 6s			
5,000	101		
3,000	101½		
6,000	101⅝		
10,000	101½		
Reading gen 4s			
2,000	92⅜		
26,000	92⅞		
1,000	92¼		
St L & San Fran			
R R gen 5s			
1,000	27½		
St L S W 1st 4s			
2,000	74		
Seab, L L ref 4s			
3,000	78½		
So Bell T & T 1st			
5s			
1,000	96		
So Pac col 4s			
1,000	83		
So Pac conv 4s			
12,000	80⅜		
49,000	80¾		
So Pac conv 5s			
8,000	95¼		
1,000	95⅛		
90,000	95		
3,000	95⅛		
49,000	95¼		
500	95¼		
1,000	95		
So Pac 1st ref 4s			
43,000	86		
So Pac, San Fran			
Terminal 4s			
2,000	78		
So Ry 1st 5s			
2,000	98⅜		
3,000	98¼		
So Ry gen 4s			
6,000	64		
Tex Co conv 6s			
5,000	95½		
2,000	95¼		
21,000	95		
Third Av ref 4s			
13,000	79½		
Third Av adj 5s			
13,000	74		
Un Pac 1st 4s			
2,000	94		
6,000	94¼		
Un Pac conv 4s			
2,000	88		
7,000	88¼		
1,000	85½		
U S Rubber 6s			
2,000	100¼		
1,000	100¼		
1,000	100½		
3,000	100⅝		
5,000	100½		
8,000	100⅜		
5,000	100⅝		
U S Steel Corp s			
fund 5s			
5,000	99⅜		
25,000	99⅞		
3,000	100		
10,000	99⅞		
1,000	100		
1,000	99⅞		
10,000	100		
1,000	99⅞		
registered			
500	99⅝		
Wabash 1st 5s			
4,000	97		
Wab, Pitts (Ter			
1st 4s, Cent Tr			
ctfs			
9,000	7		
Western Elec 5s			
2,000	100		
Westingh E & M			
1st cv s f 5s			
16,000	90		

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	100⅛	100¼	4.62
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1915	99¼	100¼	4.00
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.00
Am. Tob.	6	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.85
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1915	99⅜	99⅞	4.75
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	98⅛	98⅜	5.50
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅜	102⅛	6.65
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	90	91	7.20
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99	99½	5.60
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	95	6.35
Con. Gas	6	June, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	4.87
Con. F., Minn., pay M. & N.	6	May 1,'17	95	97⅞	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99¼	99⅜	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	97	97⅛	7.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	94½	96⅛	5.85
Gen. Motors.	6	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	5.15
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	99	99¼	5.20
H. R. & P.	5	Nov., 1915	99	96	14.00
Hock. Valley.	6	Nov., 1915	99¾	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'15	100	100¼	4.45
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1915	98	98⅛	10.00
L. S. & M. S.		June, 1915	4.87	4.62	..
Louis. G. & E. pay A. & O.	6	Apr. 1,'18	95	97	7.00
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2,'15	99⅜	100	4.50
Minn. Gen. El., pay J. & J.	6	June 1,'17	98	98½	6%
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	95	99½	7.63
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	88	91	9.85
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	99½	99⅞	5.35
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	99½	99⅝	5.10
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	98¾	99⅛	5.50
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	98½	99¼	5.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1915	98	96	14.50
Pac. G. & E.	5	Mar. 25,'15	99⅜	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	98¾	99	4.70
P. S. Corp. of N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	97½	98¼	6.25
Sea. Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	97¼	98¾	6.00
South. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	98	98	5.50
South. Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅝	98	5.95
Suls. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	99	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	95	96	6.30
Un. Typew'r.	5	Jan. 15,'16	96½	98½	6.35
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	100	100¼	6.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	97	97⅛	5.90
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	96	99	6.50
Western Pow., pay J. & J.	6	July 18,'15	99	99½	6%

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	317	322
American Light & Traction pf	105½	108
Adirondack Electric Power	12½	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf	40	45
*American Gas & Electric	78	82
*American Gas & Electric pf	45	48
American Power & Light	58	60
American Power & Light pf	90	95
American Public Utilities	35	45
American Public Utilities pf	63	68
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & El. participating pf	12	16
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	49	53
Cities Service	50	..
Cities Service pf	55½	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	90	93
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	77	79
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	87	91
Electric Bond Deposit	40	55
Empire District Electric 5s	68	70
Empire District Electric pf	..	75
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	55	65
Gas & Electric Securities	..	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	..	90
Lincoln Gas & Electric	..	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	14
North. Ontario Light & Power pf	55	65
Northern States Power	18	20
Northern States Power pf	76½	78
Ozark Power & Water	..	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	39½	41
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	77	81
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	73
Southern California Edison	73	83
Southern California Edison pf	87	91
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	17	20
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	10
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	43	47
United Light & Rys. A	43	46
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	68	71
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	63	68
Utah Securities	16	19
Western Power	13	15
Western Power pf	54	..

*Par value, $50.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company will pay to investors on Dec. 1 $688,000. This will be the largest monthly interest payment in the history of the company.

The Marine National Bank of Buffalo has retired $800,000 of emergency currency.

Howard S. Holt, formerly with Jenks, Gwynne & Co., and Culver McWilliam, formerly of Gilbert Elliott & Co., have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Holt & McWilliam, 25 Broad Street.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Mining Stocks Hold Strong, but Sharp Reactions Occur in the Oil Stocks.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 324,759 shares of stocks and $150,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 10,500; oils, 1,569, and mining, 312,690. In addition there were sales of 8,300 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	
2,500	Man. Transit.	11-16	⅞	11-16	⅞	
100	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf	44	44	44	44	
400	Riker-Heg.	8	8	8	8	
2,000	*Riker-H. rts.	28	29	28	29	
900	Sterling Gum.	5	5¼	5	5¼	
1,000	U. C. S., new.	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
4,000	U. P. Sh. Cor.	16¼	16¼	15¼	16	
1,900	World Film.	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5⅝	

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Ang.-A. Oil	14⅛	14½	14¼	..
9	Atlantic Ref.	545	540	540	– 5
15	Buckeye P. L.	112	112	112	+ 1
3	Cont. Oil	220	220	220	– 2
6	†Cresc't P. L.	40	39½	39½	– 1½
20	Ind. P. L.	95	93½	95	– 1
45	Nat. Transit.	37⅛	37½	37	– 1
550	Ohio Oil	187	182	183	– 2
10	Pierce O., new.	14	14	14	– ¾
175	Prai. O. & G.	431	422	427	– 8
10	So. Penn. Oil.	272	270	272	– 1
10	S. W. P. P. L.	118	118	118	– 1
75	St. O. of Cal.	304	300	304	..
14	St. O. of Ind.	480	473	473	– 2
15	S. O. of Kan.	353	345	347	– 7
55	S. O. of N. J.	397	393	396	– 1
150	S. O. of N. Y.	193	191	192	– ½
15	S. O. of Ohio.	417	415	415	–10
6	Swan & F. Co.	170	168	170	+10
175	Un. Tank L.	87	84	86	– 1
13	Vacuum Oil.	200	198	200	+ 5

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50,000	Atlanta	38	43	38	43
2,000	*Beaver Con.	18	20	18	20
26,500	*Blue Bell	7	9	7	8½
800	Braden Copper	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
2,500	*Booth	12	12	10	10
3,700	*Caribou Cob't	63	68	63	67
23,000	Comb. Fract'n	17	12	17	17
400	Con. Ari. Sm.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
100	Copper Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
16,000	*C. O. D. Con.	9	12½	9	12½
1,000	Crown Res.	⅞	15-16	⅞	15-16
27,000	*Dia. Black B.	6½	7	6	7
15,900	*Florence	85	1 1-16	85	1 1-16
1,000	Gold Hill	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
7,500	*Goldfield K.	22	26	22	26
3,430	Goldf'd Con.	1½	1 13-16	1½	1 13-16
12,100	Gold. Merger.	43	49	42	49
10	Greene-Can.	26	26	26	26
700	Halifax Tono.	31	32	31	32
50,000	Jumbo Ext.	2⅞	4	2⅞	4
2,100	Kerr Lake.	5	5½	4⅞	5
2,000	La Rose Con.	⅞	⅞	⅞	13-16
9,500	*Lone Star.	8	15	8	14
2,500	*McK.-Dar.	71	75	70	70
100	Mines of Am.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Mutual M. & Leasing pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Nip. Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
27,000	*Oro	21	21	18	19
500	Pacific Smelt.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
3,000	Stewart	1⅝	1 7-16	1⅝	1⅝
500	Tonopah Bel.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
90	*Tono. Jim B.	74	80	74	80
2,500	Tonopah Ext.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15,000	*Tono. Merg.	40	46	40	46
550	Tuolumne Cop.	30	30	30	30
3,700	West E. Con.	58	69	58	67

BONDS.

$150,000	Cons. Gas conv. 6s	111	111⅛	110¼	111⅛	
6,800	Cons. Gas rights	2 11-16	2⅝	2½	2⅝	

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

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Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Nov. 30. Bid.	Asked.	Nov. 28. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	309	312	309	319
Am. Light & T. pf.	106	107	103	107
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ordinary bearer	16	16½	16	16¼
Electric Boat	23	26	23	26
Electric Boat pf.	42	45	42	45
Int. Rubber t. ctfs.	4¾	5½	4¾	5½
Kelly Springf. Tire	60	63	62	65
Kelly S. T. new 1st pf	75	80	75	78
Kelly S. T. new 2d pf	90	95	90	95
Lehigh Val. C. S. Co.	140	150	140	150
Marconi of America	2¼	2½	2⅜	2½
Maxwell Motors	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
Max. Motors 2d pf	17	18	17	18
Mays Oil	18	17	18	17
Savoy Oil	8	7	7	8
Tob. Products pf.	83	86	82	85
U. Cigar Stores Co.	92	96	92	96
Wayland Oil & Gas.	3	3¼	3	3½
Willys Overland	76	80	76	80
Willys Overland pf.	88	92	88	92

MINING STOCKS.

British Col. Copper	⅛	1	⅛	1
Buffalo Mines	11-16	13-16	11-16	13-16
Canada Copper	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
El Paso Co.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Nevada Hills	35	40	34	38
Tri-Bullion	1-16	⅛	1-16	⅛
Tularosa	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
West End Extension	1	2	1	2
Yukon

BOND DEALS LEAVE CHEERFUL OUTLOOK

First Full Session Since Market Reopened Has Total Turnover of $1,357,000.

RANGE OF PRICES NARROW

Call Money "Crowd" Reappears and Supply of Funds Sends Rate Down to 4 1-2 Per Cent.

Dealings in bonds on the Stock Exchange yesterday—the first full session since the market reopened—was dull at times, but the total turnover of $1,357,000 made a favorable impression on the members, particularly those connected with investment houses. On the same day a year ago the aggregate of sales was no more than $850,500, and the average of daily business for the last two years has not been greatly in excess of $1,500,000.

There was a fairly steady demand for the more prominent bonds throughout the morning. The first sale was of Westinghouse convertible 5s at 90, a decline of 5 points from the July 30 close. Steel sinking fund 5s next sold at 99¾, a gain of ⅛ on Saturday's closing figure, and Southern Pacific convertible 4s sold at 80¾, a net advance of ¾ from the final sale of July 30 and a decline of ⅜ from the closing quotation on Saturday.

As time passed the market widened. Some issues which had been active in early dealings grew quiet, however, and there were evidences in the afternoon of accumulation of particular bonds, such as Interborough Rapid Transit first and refunding 5s and Interborough-Metropolitan 4½s. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Day's Price Changes.

In the appended table are given the results of the day's work in point of market breadth and price changes:

	July 30.	Yest. Close.	Net Chg.	Min. Price
Allegheny Val. 4s	96⅞	93¾	-3⅛	
Am. Smelters 6s	102½	101	-1½	98
A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	94½	95¼	+1¾	94
Armour 4½s	90½	90½	+1¼	89
A., T. & S.F. gen. 4s	91¼	90¼	-1	90
Atl. Coast L. 1st 4s	91⅜	88	-3⅜	87
Balt. & O. cv. 4½s	85⅞	83½	-2⅜	83
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. 4s	85½	80¾	-5	
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	98	97	-1	96
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	83	84⅝	+1⅝	83
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	97	98⅜	+1⅜	98
Col. Gas & Elec. 5s	90	91	+1	
Can. So. con. 5s	106	102¾	-3¼	101
Cen. of Ga. con. 5s	104	99¼	-4¾	
Central Leather 5s	96	90½	+½	96
Central Pacific 4s	89½	85½	-4	85
Cent. of N. J. 6s	115⅞	112	-4⅝	
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	70	68	-2	68
Chi. & Alton 3½s	37¼	32¾	-4½	
C., B. & Q. 4s	94¾	94¾	-¼	94
C.,M.&St.P. gn. 4½s	100⅜	97½	-2⅞	97
C.,M.&St.P. cv. gn. 4½s	94½	95¼	+¾	95
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	103¾	101⅝	-2	100
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81⅞	80½	-1⅜	79
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	64	64½	-½	63
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	18⅞	20	+1⅛	19
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	55	51⅞	-3⅛	51
Dist. Sec. 5s	52½	55	+2½	54
Dupont Powder 4½s	85½	82⅜	-3⅛	
E.T., V. & G. con. 5s	107¾	103	-4¾	
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	63¼	59	-4¼	
Inter.-Met. 4½s	72	74¼	+2¼	71
Int. Rapid Tr. 5s	97¾	96¾	-1	96
Int. Paper 6s	100	100		
Kan. City So. 3s	69¾	66¼	-3½	
Kan. City Term. 4s	94¼	92	-2¼	
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	95	93¾	+3¾	
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	99¼	-2¾	99
Liggett & Myers 5s	124	124	-4	118
Ligget & Myers 5s	101	98	-3	96
Lorillard 7s	124¾	119½	-5¼	118
Lorillard 5s	100	97¼	-2¾	96
M. & S. 1st 4½s	92¾	90½	-2¼	90
Mer. Marine 4½s	43	32	-11	30
Nat. Tube 5s	90¼	97½	-1⅝	
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	79⅝	78¼	-1½	
N. Y., N. H. & H. cdtf. 4s	100			
N. Y. Rep. adj. 5s	98¾	96	-2⅝	90
N. Y. Rep. ref. 4s	45	47½	+2½	47
N. Y. Rep. ref. 4s	72	70	-2	70
Nor. Pacific 4s	92	89	-3	89
Nor. Pacific 3s	67¼	64½	-3	
Or. R. R. & N. 4s	92½	89	-3¾	
Oregon Short L. 6s	110	107	-3	106
Penn. Co. 3½s	97¾	96¾	+7	
Penn. Co. 4s, 1948	99	98½	-½	97
Pere Marquette 6s	104	101½	-2½	104
Reading gen. 4s	93	92¼	-¾	91
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	35	27½	-7½	
St. L. & W. 1st 4s	81¼	74	-7¼	
South. A. L. ref. 4s	73¾	73½	-¼	
South. Bell Tel. 5s	97½	96	-1½	
South Pac. cv. 4s	80	80¾	+¾	80
Do., ev. 5s	90	90	-1	86
Do., 1st ref. 4s	89	86	-3	86
Do., col. 4s	85	83	-2	83
So. P., S. F. T. 4s	85	78	-7	
South. Ry. con. 5s	102	98¾	-3¾	98
Do., gen. 4s	68	64	-4	61
Texas Co. cv. 6s	94	95	+1	95
Third Av. ref. 4s	82¼	79½	-2¾	79
Do., adj. 5s	72	74	+2	71
Union Pac. 1st 4s	93¾	91¾	-2	63
Do., con. 4s	88	85⅞	-2⅛	85
U. S. Rubber 6s	102½	100	-2½	100
U. S. Steel 5s	101	99¾	-1¼	99
Wabash 1st 5s	102⅜	97	-5⅜	96
W. U. T. C. T. & R. 6s	6¾	7	+¼	
We. El. & Mfg. cv. 5s	95	90	-5	
Western Elec. 5s	99¾	100	+¼	99
N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	100⅝	98	-2⅝	

Call Loans Again.

The feature of the day's business on the board was the re-establishment of the call money "crowd." Representatives of the leading banks and other money brokers got together, as was the custom before the break in market routine last July, and made substantial offerings of call funds. The rate was 5 per cent. at the opening, but money was in sufficient supply quickly to cause the quotation to drop to 4½ per cent., where it stayed throughout the session. It was estimated that fully $10,000,000 was offered, but the bond market alone did not need a round amount of funds, and the lenders had little to do.

The Committee of Five did not make public any list of minimum prices for the day. It was stated that a fixed minimum could not be established for numerous bonds, as trading in them was only occasional, and prices might change completely decidedly between sales. The Committee of Three on Bonds elected to decide each case separately when inactive bonds were bid for, and thought that for the active list the minimum prices of Saturday still could stand.

The Committee of Five made clear in a special ruling that efforts to sell bonds by cable for foreign account would be watched for closely. The ruling was that all purchasers of bonds should report promptly to the committee whenever the securities were not delivered by 2:15 P. M. on the day following.

More talk was heard among the Exchange members about the probability of an early resumption of trading in stocks. It was felt generally that, with restrictions such as had been applied to the bond market, dealings in stocks could soon be permitted safely. The Committee of Five held its usual session, but adjourned without announcing whether the admission of stocks to the board had been considered.

NEW LOAN CONTRACTS READY.

Dispenses with Promissory Notes Which Bear War Tax.

Many banking institutions placed in the hands of their customers yesterday new forms of contracts to be used in connection with Stock Exchange call loans in lieu of promissory notes. Such notes under the new war tax law have to carry tax stamps at the rate of 2 cents on each $100. The giving of notes to cover such loans and the payment of a tax on them at this rate would increase very heavily the cost of obtaining loans.

In many instances, the custom has been not to give notes for these loans, but to make them under a general contract between borrower and lender, the loan being made in each instance on the pledge of collateral without its being accompanied by a promissory note. Bankers said yesterday that this practice was likely to become general now that a stamp tax has been imposed on promissory notes.

At the 2 cents a $100 rate the tax on a loan of only the other day closed at 4 per cent. today would amount to 80 for a one-day loan on $100,000. This would be equivalent to interest in addition to the interest paid to the lender, so that for money borrowed for a day and reborrowed from day to day, say, at 5 per cent. the cost to the borrower would be above 12 per cent. per annum.

PHILADELPHIA 'CHANGE OPENS

Trading in Local Stocks Only—Prices About Normal.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange had a quiet and orderly opening today after having been closed since July 30. Trading was confined to local stocks. In some instances transactions were at prices above those of July 30 and in others they were below, but conditions were about normal and the management of the Exchange was greatly pleased with the way the market acted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—The local Stock Exchange opened today for restricted trading in bonds. There was little trading, but brokers said the quotations were unusually strong. The Exchange had been closed since the outbreak of the European war.

CHANGES IN STOCK PRICES.

Unofficial List Based on Deals Through Clearing House.

The Committee of Five of the Stock Exchange has thought best to withhold from publication records of prices made in transactions through the Clearing House of the Exchange since the board was closed last July. A substantial business has been done through the Clearing House, and quotations established for the more active stocks are, of course, known by the houses participating in transactions.

Inquiries among brokers yesterday resulted in the preparation of the subjoined list which sets forth the most recent prices made in Clearing House dealings, as compared with the minimum quotations at which business has been permitted since the Exchange closed:

	Min. Price.	Pres. Price.	Change from Min.
American Beet Sugar	19	25½	+ 6½
American Can	19½	28	+ 8½
American Can pf	78½	84½	+ 6¼
American Car & Found.	110¼	110¼	..
American Linseed	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
American Locomotive pf.	95½	95½	..
American Smelting	51½	51½	..
American Smelting pf	95⅝	96	+ ⅜
American Sugar	99¼	102	+ 2¾
American Sugar pf	106¼	107	+ ¾
American Tel. & Tel	112	117	+ 5
American Woolen	12	13	+ 1
American Woolen pf	71⅜	76	+ 4¾
Atchison	88⅛	89	+ ⅞
Bethlehem Steel	30	39	+ 9
Bethlehem Steel pf	79½	85	+ 5½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	78	86	+ 8
California Petroleum	16¼	16½	+ ¼
California Petroleum pf	48¼	48¼	..
Canadian Pacific	155	156	..
Central Leather	84	90	+ 6
Central Leather pf	95	97	+ 2
Chicago Great Western	9¼	9½	..
Chicago Great West. pf.	25	25	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	82⅜	82⅜	..
Corn Products	7⅞	7½	- ⅜
Corn Products pf	56⅞	58½	+ 1½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Distillers	11	12	+ 1
General Motors	58⅞	66	+ 7⅛
General Motors, pf	79⅝	82½	+ 2⅞
Goodrich	20	24¼	+ 4¼
Goodrich, pf	86¼	91	+ 4¾
Great Northern, pf	112¼	114	+ 1¾
Guggenheim Exploration	39⅞	40½	+ ⅝
Inter.-Met.	11	16½	+ 5½
Inter.-Met. pf	52	52½	+ ½
Int. Harvester of N. J.	80⅝	80⅝	..
International Paper	6⅝	6⅝	..
Kansas City Southern pf.	49½	55	+ 5½
Lehigh Valley	119½	121½	+ 2
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	27½	29½	+ 2
Mackay	59⅜	59⅜	..
Mexican Petroleum	58	58	..
Miami	17	17	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	27½	27½	..
Missouri Pacific	8	8	..
National Biscuit	118½	119¼	+ 1
National Biscuit pf	123½	125	+ 1⅝
National Enameling	9½	9½	..
National Lead	40⅝	42	+ 1⅜
National Lead pf	104⅝	105	+ ⅜
New York Central	79¾	79¾	..
N. Y. Ont. & Western	18½	18¼	- ¼
Norfolk & Western	96	97	+ 1
Northern Pacific	98⅜	97	- 1⅜
Pacific Tel. & Tel.	20	25	+ 5
Pennsylvania	103⅝	104	+ ⅜
People's Gas	104	118	+ 14
Reading	140	138	- 2
Southern Pacific	85	83½	- 1½
Standard Milling	33	33	..
Standard Milling pf	62	62	..
Studebaker	28	34½	+ 6½
Studebaker pf	81	84	+ 3
Tennessee Copper	24	25⅜	+ 1⅜
Third Avenue	33	33	..
Twin City Rap. Tran.	93⅜	93⅜	..
Union Pacific	111⅞	115	+ 3⅛
Union Pacific pf	77	77½	+ ½
U. S. Rubber	44¾	45	+ ¼
U. S. Rubber 1st pf	97	97	..
U. S. Steel pf	104⅜	105	+ ⅝
Utah Copper	45¼	45¾	+ ½
Western Maryland	12⅜	12⅜	..
Western Union	52⅜	57	+ 4⅝
Westinghouse	64½	65½	+ 1

In addition to these shares the following have been dealt in at or above the closing prices of July 30: Consolidated Gas, Laclede Gas, and Texas Company. All told eighty-one issues have been bought and sold through the Clearing House at or above the July 30 figures in recent days, as compared with 195 stocks traded in in the final session of the board before its close.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—Incorporated today:

Harry P. Belsinger & Co., outer garments for women, $100,000; A. B. Crafts, Philip and H. P. Belsinger, 48 W. 25 St.

Northern Oil and Fuel Corp., Watertown, petroleum, by-products, $50,000; F. K. Purcell, P. W. Devendorf, L. G. Decant.

Elmer Sherwood Nursery Co., Odessa; $10,000; C. B. Swartwood, M. V. and Elmer Sherwood.

Star Mica Mining Co., $25,000; A. D. Barlow, J. A. Byrne, A. A. McGivney, 14 Wall St.

Chicle Mint Corp., chewing gum, vending machines, $20,000; O'D. and Aurelle T. Langley, T. Roth, 1,30s Av. R., B'klyn.

T. F. Moore Co., advertising devices, window displays, premium business, $25,000; I. B. Parker, O. F. Ochs, J. H. Miller, 61 W. 10s St.

Baumann & Co., furniture, $10,000; E. L. Davis, Philip Levey, Harry Frank, 119 Broome St.

Aldo Pearl Works, buttons, pearl goods, $10,000; Florence Donnelly, Henry Probst, Jacques Cohn, 126 W. 33d St.

Van Vechten Machine Co., builders, mill supplies, engineering, $10,000; Edward J. Coughlan, George Sattler, William Martin, 22 Thames St.

Wenz & Glasson Co., asbestos, $5,000; H. E. Monahan, D. H. Barber, E. N. Owens, 263 Carroll St., B'klyn.

Jakvin Realty Co., $5,000; W. D. Bevin, L. V. Hubbard, E. H. Jackson, Jr., 233 B'way.

Arragon Holding Corpn., realty, $5,000; Mary J. Whaley, Frances H. Marcus, Rosalind M. Samson, 507 W. 158 St.

Neverall Realty Corpn., $5,000; W. S. Newhouse, Mary J. Whaley, R. R. Anstein, 863 Hunts Point Ave.

E. Liman, Inc., 149 Broadway, ladies' apparel, $10,000; Edward Young, Albert Wald, Jacob Wacht, 196 Madison Av.

Fatherland Corpn., publishing, printing, $100,000; M. Grill, H. H. Hinrichs, G. S. Vierech, 203 Riverside Drive.

Weidler Feather Co., $25,000; Nicholas Gyory, L. W. Fugassy, Kate Weidler, 20 N. 21 St., East Orange, N. J.

Highland Lumber Corpn., Saranac Lake, $10,000; Jude J. Corey, W. H. Smith, Howard De G. Andrews, Saranac Lake.

U. S. Headwear Co., hats, caps $15,000; Morris Israel, Joe Weinstein, Philip Karabevsky, 83 E. 8 St.

Realite Co., roofing, skylights, ventilators, $50,000; A. B. Squire, A. B. and J. L. Mills, 103 W. 55 St.

Schmitt & Weinbach, realty, construction, $3,000; S. J. Adelman, Marie and Isidore Weinbach, 94 Lewis Av., Bklyn.

Daylock Corpn., embossing, printing, designing, sign making, machinery, devices, $10,000; F. W. Campbell, E. E. Pollock, H. L. Day, 324 W. 34 St.

Arnesen Bis & Co., importing, exporting, personal property, $10,000; B. J. O'Rourke, Juel Bis, S. B. Arnesen, 210 29 St., Bklyn.

South American Land Development Co., $50,000; L. F. Perozo, J. R. Cochran, J. W. Heaney, 100 B'way.

DeKalb Drug Co., $5,000; Florence Allen, E. A. Packard, H. T. Horndige, 115 B'way.

Mapleton Holding Co., realty, plumbing, decorating, cabinetmaking, lumber, $5,000; S. N. Freedman, Bertha King, M. A. Lewis, 1,350 53 St., B'klyn.

Manuscripts Universal Society of Writers, theatrical, scenarios, advertising, $20,000; W. J. Lockhart, T. F. MacMahon, Anna T. Heinburg, 100 B'way.

Authorizations: American Soda Fountain Co., Wilmington, Del., $10,000. Rep., H. S. Gould, 37 Wall St.

Capital increases: Northern New York Utilities, Watertown, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000; Estate of Ethan Flagg, Yonkers, $8,000 to $100,000.

Capital reductions: Hanover Safe Deposit Co., N. Y., $900,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N. Y.; Granatelli & Pennisi, N. Y.; Sematile Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 30.—New Jersey charters filed today:

New Jersey Post Card Co., Newark, $2,000; George F. Staudel, Albert R. Palmer, Harry Lawson, Newark.

William Bal Co., Newark, to take over the business of William Bal, Inc., of Newark, $50,000; William Bal, Alfred D. Groff, Newark. C. Chester Hickson, Arlington.

Chester Township Realty Co., Haddon Heights, $50,000; George A. Aldrich, Audubon; C. L. Peterson, Riverton; George R. Aldrich, Camden.

WIDER RANGE IN COTTON PRICES

Options Close Steady, 2 to 6 Points Lower, After Some Syndicate Selling of December.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES

Three Put Out Yesterday Vary from 14,988,000 Bales to 15,750,000 Bales, Excluding Linters.

Rather more activity characterized trading in cotton yesterday and for about the first time in a week or more there was enough nervousness to produce a fair degree of irregularity. Prices had a range of 9 to 17 points which gave the scalping floor contingent more of an opportunity than has been presented for several days. December was the leader in activity and after opening about 6 points below Saturday's closing made a further slight decline only to rally sharply in a few moments. Liverpool also fluctuated rather nervously, especially in the near positions.

On the bulge which came about 11 o'clock there was some syndicate selling of December, and with the easing of the near position the rest of the market slipped off. The close was steady, however, 2 to 6 points lower. During the last half hour there was some buying of October by a house with good trade connections. This was taken to represent purchases by spinners or their representatives.

In the opinion of the trade generally there is not much likelihood of exciting fluctuations for a week or more to come, as this is the period when operators are inclined to trim sails awaiting the publication of the annual Government estimate, which is always preceded by the various private forecasts which make their appearance in large numbers in the latter part of November and early in December. Three private estimates of importance were issued yesterday. The Memphis Commercial Appeal placed the crop, exclusive of linters, at 14,988,000 bales. This journal has been considered one of the conservative Southern authorities, although its estimates frequently have been below the mark. The Memphis Cotton Exchange placed the probable crop at 15,529,000 bales, exclusive of linters. This organization, although composed of experienced cotton men, frequently issues bearish estimates. Its forecast last year called for 14,408,000 bales, which was more than 400,000 bales too high when compared with the census report, exclusive of linters.

The third estimate which attracted attention was that of the New Orleans Times-Picayune, which declared itself enjoyed more or less confidence throughout the South. Its estimate, exclusive of linters, called for 15,750,000 bales. Figuring on linters of 700,000 bales or more, this would point to a crop of 16,500,000 bales, which would be the largest ever grown. The admission of the possibility of a crop of this size would ordinarily have called for considerable selling, but the magnitude of the yield no longer arouses much interest. It is generally conceded that the crop is several million bales more than the demand and details regarding the excess fail to cause more than passing comment.

New Bedford advises state that mill treasurers throughout the New England States will watch the progress of the war and the development of the cotton acreage next season very closely. These are believed to be the two dominating factors in determining the price not only of the next crop, but of the remnant of the present yield.

The following extract from a Texas letter throws considerable light on business conditions as affected by the crisis in the cotton industry:

"Of course, we have all had to go to school again this year, as an entirely new condition has surrounded all branches of business. The farmer, like all the balance, was caught unprepared and has been struggling to readjust himself, the first thing being that he put the old tight on expenditures of all kinds and stopped practically all, except to a moderate extent. There has been a lot of cotton sold, however, and with the aid of the emergency currency the financial situation has very materially improved over what it was a couple of months ago, but it has been a question of standing off bills every place. The farmer stood off the country merchant, the country merchant the wholesaler or jobber, the jobber his banker, and so on throughout the line."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, with Galveston 7⅞c, Savannah 7¼c, Houston 7¾c, New Orleans 7 7-16c, Augusta 7¼c. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 10 points lower, with 7.65c for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Dec., o. s.	7.37	7.20	7.24@7.25	7.30@7.31
Jan., n. s.	7.46	7.33	7.37@7.38	7.40@7.42
March	7.58	7.48	7.51@7.52	7.52@7.53
May	7.73	7.61	7.64@7.65	7.66 flat
July	7.85	7.77	7.79@7.80	7.81@7.82
October	8.09	8.00	8.01@8.02	8.04@8.05

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	14,517	30,094	19,113
New Orleans	25,427	11,634	3,963
Mobile	558	704	1,414
Savannah	9,529	9,458	5,459
Charleston	1,119	2,384	4,061
Wilmington	1,568	793	3,758
Norfolk	3,492	4,023	3,360
Total port receipts, same day last year.	61,407	against	41,114

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,589	2,231	1,631
Memphis	11,508	10,093	9,232
St. Louis	6,910	5,242	4,167
Houston	17,655	39,529	18,369

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	23,000 to 25,000	44,512	30,322
New Orleans	8,500 to 10,000	17,000	18,249

Total exports yesterday, 38,289; so far this season, 1,302,410, against 4,173,959 for the same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.	Middling. Price.	1914.	Stocks. 1913.
——..New Orleans.	7 7-16	230,542	211,082
——..Mobile	7⅝	37,739	50,770
4,963..Savannah	7¼	193,043	169,089
——..Galveston	7⅝	431,773	298,229
——..Wilmington	7¼	41,665	43,394
——..Norfolk	———	51,540	43,995
1,895..Augusta	7¼	135,259	94,575
2,000..Memphis	7¼	247,199	202,437
20..St. Louis	7⅝	33,000	17,105
6,788..Houston	7¼	155,410	189,476

The Liverpool market was easier. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 6 points lower, at 4.41d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 25,526 bales, including 24,208 American.

METAL PRODUCTS CO. FAILS.

Federal Court Appoints Receivers for $8,000,000 Corporation.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by the United States Metal Products Company of 111 Broadway, which has a factory at College Point. It placed its liabilities at $1,008,550 and its assets nominally at $2,965,866. Judge Mayer appointed P. Tecumseh Sherman, Albin B. Turner, and Thomas C. Clarke as receivers.

The company, since its incorporation in January, 1911, has absorbed the John W. Rapp Company and the J. F. Blanchard Company. It had a capital of $8,000,000 and has been doing a business averaging $1,500,000 annually, and has employed 1,200 men. It now has contracts in all stages of completion valued at $350,000.

In its liabilities it reckons $10,725 for taxes, $22,000 for wages, $40,037 for secured and $845,157 for unsecured debts, while it has also contingent liabilities to the amount of $85,000 and has discounted notes for $5,000. Among its assets are the factory building at College Point, an old plant at Long Island City, and an equity in a property at Norwood. Although the nominal value of the assets is set down at nearly $3,000,000, it was stated in the application for a receiver that they were not likely to realize more than $900,000. According to their book value the real estate is worth $704,733; machinery and tools, $935,163; materials, $394,215; patents, $445,487; accounts, $205,693; shares of stock, $212,221; auto trucks, $5,365; notes, $9,314; petty cash, $2,500; cash in bank, $6,138; claims, $15,000; accounts assigned as collateral, $40,637.

The principal creditors are the Chase National Bank, $40,000, secured by assignments of accounts; the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia on promissory demand notes, $225,000; the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, on demand notes, $100,000; the Art Metal Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y., $235,000; the Assets Realization Company, on demand notes, $150,000.

The United States Metal Products Company has been known to be in difficulties since it failed about a year ago to pay the quarterly 1¾ dividend on its $2,000,000 preferred stock. Last Summer a reorganization plan was proposed and was submitted to stockholders. This would have authorized the sale of the company's assets to the Metal Products Company of Massachusetts, which was to have a capitalization of $1,000,000 first mortgage twenty-year 6 per cent. bonds, $2,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $1,250,000 common stock.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The action of the wheat market yesterday indicated that the technical position has been strengthened by the development of a larger outstanding short interest. At any rate, after an early decline of ⅝c, prices rallied sharply, and at the close were ⅞c to 1⅛c net higher. The visible supply was expected to show a fair increase, but these calculations proved incorrect, as the visible in the United States decreased 1,301,000 bushels for the week, while total stocks in America, including bonded wheat in the United States and Canadian stocks, decreased 3,409,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17¾; No. 2 hard, $1.17¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.21¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	121⅛	120	95¼
May	..	..	128¾	126⅝	95⅝

CONSOLIDATED WHEAT.

May ..... 128 15-16 126⅝ 128⅝ 127 11-16 ..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	114	112¼	113⅞	113	86⅜
May	120⅛	117⅞	119⅞	118⅜	90⅝

CORN.

The corn market was heavy early, declining ⅝c to ¾c under commission house selling and influenced by heavy receipts at interior points, which amounted to 2,328,000 bushels, compared with 1,340,000 bushels a year ago. Late in the day a steadier tone prevailed, in sympathy with wheat and on the unsettled weather in the West, and final quotations were ¼c net lower to ⅜c higher. The visible supply increased 993,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 287,000 bushels last week and a decrease of 309,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 72c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 73c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	65⅝	62⅝	63	63¼	70⅝
May	69⅛	68¼	69	68⅞	70½

OATS.

The market for oats showed a sagging tendency early in sympathy with the other markets and on increased pressure from the country in the form of larger receipts, but rallied on export sales of 200,000 bushels, closing net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The visible supply increased 167,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 968,000 last year. The local market was steady; standard quoted at 53¼@54c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 55@56c; ordinary white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48¼	47⅝	48	48	37¼
May	52⅝	51⅝	52¼	52	41⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active and prices during the first part of the day were weak and lower under selling by commission houses prompted by liberal receipts of live hogs, but late in the day there was a partial recovery in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 31,000, estimated for Tuesday 30,000; Kansas City received 16,000, and Omaha 12,600.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Jan.	9.70	9.62	9.67	9.77	10.90
May	9.92	9.82	9.87	10.00	11.17
Ribs—					
Jan.	9.77	9.65	9.70	9.80	11.17
May	10.07	9.97	10.00	10.12	11.32
Pork—					
Jan.	18.37	18.17	18.25	18.40	21.40
May	18.70	18.40	18.50	18.70	21.22

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was nervous and more or less irregular. Early in the day there was further buying, which sent prices up several points, especially for the near months, but longs sold quite freely in the late positions, and prices eased off sharply, closing 5 points net lower to 2 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	..	..	5.85@6.10	5.80
December	5.85	5.84	5.86@5.89	5.91
January	6.14	6.03	6.06@6.09	6.11
February	..	..	6.17@6.21	6.17
March	6.37	6.26	6.29@6.30	6.31
April	..	..	6.35@6.45	6.39
May	6.51	6.46	6.49@6.50	6.49
June	6.59	6.57	6.58@6.63	6.57
July	6.70	6.68	6.69@6.75	6.70

COFFEE.

Business was resumed on the New York Coffee Exchange yesterday after having been interrupted for four months as a result of the disturbed conditions arising from the war in Europe. Trading proceeded in an orderly manner, with an entire absence of excitement. Prices at the outset were 7 to 14 points above quotations made through the Liquidating Committee on Saturday, and, while the volume of business was small, consisting of 11,000 bags, the undertone was steady, and final quotations were 7 to 13 points above Saturday's figures, although the market showed a decline of 130 to 147 points from the closing bids of July 30. Brazilian markets were generally steady and unchanged. The local spot market was quiet, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¼c and Santos 4s at 9¾@10c.

The range of contract prices follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	July 30.
November	..	..	6.90@6.92	..
December	5.52	5.45	5.53@5.55	7.00
January	..	..	5.64@5.65	7.06
February	..	..	5.74@5.76	7.12
March	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.86	7.19
April	..	..	5.93@5.94	7.25
May	6.02	6.00	6.00@6.01	7.30
June	..	..	5.85@5.90	7.17
July	6.80	6.80	6.05@6.70	..
August	..	..	6.71@6.73	..
September	..	..	6.71@6.73	..
October	..	..	6.90@6.92	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,208 packages. A further decline of ½c on most grades of fresh creamery, and at the lower figures trade is still very quiet. Buyers are only taking such stock as is needed for immediate use. Holdings are very moderate in tone, but not quotably changed. Process about steady. Ladles slightly firmer. Packing stock steady. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33½c; higher scoring lots, 34@34½c; firsts, 29@32c; seconds, 26@28½c; thirds, 24@25c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring lots, 33c; firsts, 29¼@31½c; seconds, 28@28½c; State dairy, finest, 32c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 25¼@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23¼@24½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@23½c; seconds, 21½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21¼@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,221 cases. Higher grades of fresh gathered eggs continue firm; poorer sorts of mixed qualities dragging. Fresh gathered dirties and checks nominal. Market on refrigerators more irregular and trading quiet; we hear of few new orders for export, although some inquiry. Near-by eggs of fancy quality continue extremely scarce. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 41@43c;

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4½@5 per cent. for the best names at 4½@5 per cent.
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Will Make Knitting Yarns Here.

According to an announcement made yesterday by R. Hazard, Secretary and Treasurer of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company, a part of the company's plant at Peace Dale, R. I., is to be given over to the manufacture of knitting yarns. Practically none of these yarns has been made in this country heretofore, the chief sources of supply having been England and Germany.

Another Big Wool Sock Order.

The Army & Navy Store Company, Incorporated, of this city has just received an order for 125,000 dozen pairs of wool socks for use by the Allied armies. The order calls for socks of the Shaker type, and the colors wanted are blue, oxford and gray. While definite information concerning deliveries was not given out, it is understood that shipment of the goods wanted must begin in a few days. This is the second order for this kind of merchandise which the concern has received in the last two weeks.

Chance for American Sugar.

Because of the interruption of the beet sugar industry in France by the war, it is figured by men who know that that country will have to import about 250,000 tons of refined sugar this year. Of this amount 166,000 tons have been bought already, about 70,000 tons having come from this country. Of the remaining tonnage it is expected that the local refiners will get a good share, and, according to a statement made yesterday by an official of the Federal Sugar Refining Company, inquiries are now being made here for American sugar by French buyers.

Better Feeling in Silks.

The financial man for a large silk house yesterday remarked that there is noticeable a better feeling on the part of buyers, particularly in the case of retailers. This he ascribed to the readjustment of prices, which has practically been completed. When the trade begins to get the full benefit of the improved sentiment in retail circles, there will be no reason to feel pessimistic about the outlook. Lately requests for shipping instructions for goods on contract have been given more freely, and this is taken as a sign promising better conditions.

Clothing Trade Below Normal.

The clothing trade continues to lag behind, chiefly as a result of the unsettled weather. There is some call for balmacaans and mackinaws, but the specialty houses are the ones to benefit by the latter. The mackinaw is finding a larger sale in the East than has been the case in former years, mainly for sporting and automobile wear. If a cold spell would set in before the holidays, the manufacturers feel that they would benefit, both directly and indirectly. It would give them a chance to move out certain heavyweight goods, and at the same time improve the sentiment of the retailers in regard to buying for the Spring season.

Dyestuffs Apparently Uninjured.

The steamship Sun, bringing the second consignment of German dyestuffs, arrived at her pier here yesterday after putting into Boston for coal. Owing to the rough weather encountered on the voyage, heavy seas at times swept over the vessel's decks. There is some fear that the water got into the holds where the cargo is stowed. C. H. Buhl, the ship's consignee, said yesterday it will be a day or two before it can be learned just what the condition of the merchandise stowed in the lower hold actually is. Yesterday's investigation showed that some water leaked into the upper sections of the steamer, but apparently left the dyestuffs uninjured.

Concerned with Army Business.

The piece goods market reports an increase in the activity on the part of the legitimate holders of foreign contracts. It is known that several large contracts for khaki have been made recently in addition to the order for 1,000,000 yards placed not long ago. The mills, for good reason, do not wish their names mentioned, as considerable difficulty has been experienced in buying up the wool necessary for filling these contracts when the information has leaked or been given out. The demand from domestic buyers is very quiet at the present time and is chiefly concerned with balmacaans and mackinaws. In the suiting end of the business tartans still continue to engage attention. A tendency toward coverts is expected to develop.

Wool Manufacturers to Meet.

William P. Wood of William Wood & Co., Philadelphia, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, is expected to address the members of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers at their eighth annual meeting to be held tomorrow at Delmonico's. As Mr. Wood's time will be limited on his visit, he will probably open the meeting with a speech on the work of the Textile Bureau and the proposed pure fabric laws. Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for the association, have prepared a pamphlet on the uniform sales law in which the meaning of this measure is made plain. This pamphlet will be distributed to the members in connection with the talk which will be given on a new copy of order form.

Union Faction Well Organized.

The faction of the United Garment Workers of America headed by Sidney Hillman has made some important gains lately. The new administration claims the credit for settling the strike at the shops of Henry Sonneborn & Co., Baltimore and has also obtained an important decision in its favor in Cincinnati, enabling it to retain possession of the union's books in that city. In Boston, Chicago, and Rochester the organization states that it is in full control of the tailors. Although there has been some talk of divorcing the overall makers, who are said to constitute the strength of the Rickert faction, from the main body of garment workers, it is stated on authority that at various meetings of this branch efforts made to obtain indorsement for the administration have failed. This is regarded as a sign that the overall makers will shortly swing over to the Hillman régime.

Gray Goods Were Quiet.

There was little snap to trading in the local gray goods market yesterday, about the only feature being a bid of 3¾ cents for 500,000 yards of 39-inch 64-64s for delivery running well into next year. So far as could be learned, the bid went begging. There were a few scattered sales of wide goods for December delivery at current prices, but the mills showed little disposition to trade ahead at those figures. Bids of 3 11-16 cents were successful in bringing out some 38½-inch 64-60s for near-by delivery, but the same figure failed to attract the attention of sellers when it was mentioned in connection with 1915 deliveries. This condition was largely reflected in bids of 3 9-16 cents for 38½-inch 64-56s, only a few near-by goods coming out. On drills and sheetings a fair bit of business was done at prices which were favorable to buyers. The closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3 9-16c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-in., 64-60s	3 11-16c	27-inch, 56-52s	2 1-16c

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	G. A. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
ENGLISH PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR	Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Cartwright & Warners Best in the World.	A. Kuehnert & Co. Wholesale Distributors. 315 4 Av., N.Y.C.
House Dresses, Kimonos, Bath Robes	H&B BRAND LABEL REGISTERED	Hamburger Bros., 142-144 W. 26 St.
GOWNS DRESSES	Magnet Brand	M. I. Nathan, Inc. MAKERS 105 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Lingerie	Amifrench	French Lingerie Co., 320 Fifth Ave. at 32d St.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS, 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.

MADE IN U.S.A.

Don't miss my big 300 Models Dress Values $7.50 to $35.00 — PHIL GILL — Dress Value Creator — 206 W. 23rd St. (6th Ave.)

Crochet, Beading, Tinsel, Silk and Cotton Work of All Kinds. — HAND EMBROIDERIES AMERICAN ART EMBROIDERY CO., M. MARKEL. 25 E. 20th St., New York. — EMBROIDERY ON DRESSES, CLOAKS, and WAISTS for the Trade.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.

Peremptory Trade Auction Sale $100,000 Bankrupt Stock of CORSETS and Corset Materials Bought from the Receivers of The Kalamazoo Corset Co. Manufacturers of the American Beauty and Madam Grace high grade Corsets ranging in price up to $96.00 per doz. VAN PRAAG & CO. and MERCHANDISE PURCHASING CO. JOHN VAN PRAAG, Auctioneer, Will Sell Tuesday, Dec. 8, and Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1914, beginning at 10:30 A. M. each day at our specially arranged salesrooms, 462-464-466-468 Broadway, Corner Grand Street, New York City. This stock warrants the attention of department stores, jobbers, retailers, and manufacturers, as a stock of this kind has never been and perhaps never will be offered again at public auction.

SPECIAL Peremptory TRADE AUCTION SALE. Receivers' Stock BOUGHT FROM THE RECEIVERS. WILMINGTON TRUST CO., LEONARD H. SCHOFF, J. HAROLD WAY, Receivers. Van Praag & Co., Auct'rs, Will Sell Today, Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 10:30 A. M., at Our Salesrooms, 15-17 GREENE ST., New York City, $30,000 Highest Quality, Expensive MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WOOL & ANGORA SWEATERS and Men's Bathing Suits of J. H. Way & Sons Company of Philadelphia, Penn., Famous as the Manufacturers of the Finest Grade Knitted Novelties in the Market.

David W. Biow Co. 520-522 Broadway, Between Spring & Broome Sts. Telephones 6680-6681 Spring. Today, Tuesday, Dec. 1st, at 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale of Ladies' & Gents' FURNISHINGS Dry Goods, Cotton and Dress Goods, SWEATERS, Ladies', Misses' & Children's CLOAKS & SUITS, Dresses, Shirtwaists & Kimonos, Skirts, Petticoats, Shoes, Fancy Furs, Fur Sets, Fur and Fur Lined Coats. $100,000 worth men's and boys' clothing; lots to suit purchaser, below cost of production. A. Schaap & Son, Auct'rs, 394 Broadway.

STOCKS AND BONDS. 225,000 Shares of mining and other stock. Also a number of judgments and claims, By Public Auction Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1914, At 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St. This sale is by order of Owen B. Abraham, Assignee, for the benefit of creditors of the firm of Ball & Whicher. J. H. MAYERS, Auctioneer.

This Day at 2 P. M. and daily at same hour until entire stock is disposed of, in The Old Galleries, 43 LIBERTY STREET. GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE FINE FURS BY AUCTION A Magnificent Stock valued at over $100,000, By order of the American Agent of a large European concern. Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, AUCTIONEER. TEL., JOHN—3033.

$15,000 STOCK OF Woolens SILKS, SATINS and VELVETS, DRESS LINENS, 15,000 Yards Domestics. I. SINGER, Auctioneer, Sells Thursday, Dec. 3, at Salesrooms, 582 Broadway and 31 Throp Av., Brklyn, Large, well selected stock of above of prominent retailer. Particulars day of sale. Telephone 4241 Williamsburg.

FURNITURE, RUGS, ART. CLARKE'S Art Rooms, 5 WEST 44TH ST. (OPPOSITE SHERRY'S). NOW ON VIEW, THE RICH MODERN FURNITURE, Works of Art & Other Appointments OF A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, REMOVED FROM BAR HARBOR, MAINE, FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE, ALSO Estate of the late EMILY R. HALSTED Valuable Diamond Solitaire Rings and Pearl Necklets, Earrings and other Jewels and Gold Watches; also Old English Silver and Sheffield Plate, by order of EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Executor & Attorney, 20 Vesey St. THE SALE will commence Tomorrow (Wed.), and 3 following days, at 2:30 o'clock, and will be conducted by Mr. Augustus W. Clarke.

Executors' Sale of Art Treasures. Benj. S. Wise, Auct'r, has received instructions to sell at public auction, entire Contents of palatial residence, 17 East 37th St., east of 5th Av., TODAY (TUESDAY), 10:30 A. M., and tomorrow (Wed.), and Thursday, by order of E. H. & L. MYERS, Executors. The above residence is sumptuously furnished. Descriptive catalogues free. Dealers Invited. Cash Deposits Required.

IMPORTANT SALE Commencing this Day AT 1:30 P. M., AT THE KEELER ART GALLERIES, 12 Vesey St. (near B'way), for Estates and Others, SPLENDID Home Furnishings. Rugs, etc., also Diamonds, Books, Alaska Seal Cape. AS ADVERTISED. Geo. W. Keeler, Auctioneer.

The BIG STATIONERY STORE OFFERS UNUSUAL VAULES

DATING STAMP

Made of the best quality of rubber. Have revolving bands that move with perfect ease and certainty. DATES ARE COMPLETE FOR SEVEN YEARS. Other stationers ask from 10c to 15c for same dater. 5c

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SOCKS Wanted—150,000 pairs of blue, Oxford and gray Shaker Woolen Hose; 20,000 pairs for immediate delivery; ready to purchase and place order at once with mills or direct manufacturers only. T 117 Times Office.

JOB COATS Infants', Children's, Juniors', Made from newest and most desirable materials. ATTRACTIVE PRICES TO CLOSE. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AMERICAN GIRL COAT CO., Inc., 17 West 28th St., Cor. Broadway, New York City.

EXHIBITION of 5-10-25c Goods The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th Street, New York

THE Talk of the Town Is Our Wonderful Silk Crepe de Chine Waist Just Introduced at $9.00 a Doz. Order Immediately to Insure Quick Delivery. Kayaull Waist Co., 40-44 Greene St.

APRONS 25 cents up. 1,000 styles at All Stores. Look for THIS LABEL TRADE WITH MADE LOCK STITCH. DEAN'S LOCKSTITCHED Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th St.

Lace Trimmed, Ribbon Bow APRONS Asst. No. 1, $.80 per doz. " No. 2, $1.75 " " Terms, 2/10 days, net 30. ALEXANDER & ROTH, 244 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We Have 500 Men's Balmacaan Coats mostly all imported goods, cravenetted and hand-tailored, from $6 to $11 per garment, for immediate delivery. We also have about 250 boys' Balmacaans from $2.50 to $4 per garment, cravenetted. Call and see our values. THE RIVAL RAINCOAT CO., 45-47 East 12th St.

HIGHER DUTY UPHELD.

Fancy Hosiery Is Made to Pay at the Rate of 60 Per Cent.

The initial attempt of importers to break down the higher duty under the Tariff act of 1913 on embroidered hosiery met with defeat yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers when a protest by Lord & Taylor was overruled. The merchandise consisted of embroidered cotton stockings, hose or half-hose, which are selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped, wholly or in part by knitting machines, or knit by hand.

Collector Malone, acting on a report from Appraiser Sague, who examined the goods, held that on account of the embroidery to which the articles have been subjected, they were taken out of the regular hosiery provisions of the present law, and should be taxed 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 358.

Albert H. Washburn of Comstock & Washburn, counsel for Lord & Taylor, said that owing to the importance of the issue it will be taken to the Customs Court for final review.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ansley, H. Seymour—M. Hoffmann, $102.
Aiello, Peter—Manhattan Produce Co., $372.
A. Hupfel's Sons, Inc.—S. Rauch, $750.
American Assets Co.—City of N. Y., $228.
American Sample Shoe and Hosiery Co.—Same, $123.
American Shirt Co.—Same, $123.
American Concrete Co.—Same, $123.
American Clothing Co.—Same, $102.
American Conephone Co.—Same, $383.
American Roller Co.—Same, $228.
Advertiscope Lamp Co.—Same, $123.
Ackerman Player Piano Co.—Same, $102.
Ackerman Co.—Same, $648.
A. A. Automatic Mfg. Co.—Same, $228.
I. Adelman, Inc.—Same, $249.
White, Wm. De Courcy, Jr.—Same, $372.
Michels, Laurence J. A.—Same, $350.
Vanderveer Canarsie Improvement Co.—Same, $251.
Asphale Paving and Cont. Co.—Same, costs, $273.
Randall, Adams Telephone & Telephone Supplies Co.—Same, $123.
Ashton, Eleanor M. Wilson—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $108.
Brown, Moses J.—K. Bonds, $232.
Braun, Henry—City of N. Y., costs, $168.
Berger, Samuel and Nat—C. Schnitzer, $464.
Bufkin, Esca O.—J. W. O'Mealy, $195.
Bartek, Joseph—J. Polak, $5,148.
Butts, Edw. T.—N. Cook, $298.
Clarke, Annie—H. W. McIntyre et al., $519.
Curtis, Harry J. and Josephine—Smith Bros. Plumbing Co., $334.
Celis, Nicholas—F. A. Southworth, $462.
Costello, R. Paterno—Bank of Sicily, $9,110.
Davis, Waller B.—J. M. Parsons, $129.
Dichiaro, Michele—C. Ferucci, $228.
Doorley, George, and Daniel B. Bentley—W. H. Cornforth, $292.
Devaney, James—J. Shulman, $162.
Duncan, George J.—H. W. Mond, $108.
D'Andrea Construction Co.—M. Manacher et al., $749.
Edwin, Walter—A. Phillips, $113.
Empire State Wood Working Co.—W. Buhl, Inc., and W. Buhl—H. Herrmann Lumber Co., $100.
Friedman, Edward—Allen Nugent Co., $179.
Furst, Alfred—H. Krashes, $375.
Finnefredde, Santo, Tony, and Filippo—C. Tantillo, $754.
Feuer, Harold—H. Fine, $117.
Goettl, Phillip—Goodyear Rubber Tire Co. of New York, $353.
Grossman, Abraham—Polly Bros. Co., $190.
Goldberg, Samuel, and Moske Rubinn—M. Goldberg, $112.
Gorham Construction Co.—M. A. Levinson, $153.
Grossman, Alexander R.—Longacre Land Co., $128.
Greenblatt Asbestos Manufacturing Co.—Smith & Furbush Machine Co., $114.
Grossman, Abraham—Polly Bros. Co., $190.
Hannes, Samuel O.—L. Liebler, $132.
Hubbard, Harvey M.—Ridabock & Co., $131.
Hill, Thomas—Steinhardt Bros. & Co., $151.
Hill, Elizabeth—R. Steinthal et al., $880.
Hartlet, George T.—C. Timpp, $211.
Halsey, Edwin B.—N. T. Roessle, $2,772.
Hoffman, Henry, and Harris Shapiro—E. L. Richards, $552.
Israel, Alfred O.—R. Toepper et al., $114.
Kahaly, James G., Jr.—S. Ettlinger, $440.
John Pirkl Iron Works—Burns Brothers, $188.
Jones, Elias—Steinhardt Brothers & Co., $138.
Jamaica Estates, Inc., and Edwin Wolf—G. F. Smith, costs, $115.
Kearns Motor Truck Co., Inc.—Leach & Downer, Inc., $190.
Keller, Augustus B.—C. P. Brigham, $488.
Same—Same, $414.
Keauss, Henry—J. W. Kraft et al., $128.
Koehn, Otto J.—Victor Neustadt, Inc., $293.
Kissena Park Corp.—S. Memtzoff et al., $4,982.
Krawtk, William—Migdalsky Brothers, Inc., $113.
Leake, Charles R., 2d—Garden City Co., $103.
Libowitz, Matilda—A. M. Devery, $211.
Liebeskind, Max—S. F. Nusbaum et al., $216.
Lund, Martin J.—R. Coane, $193.
Leberman, Wm. E. E. Brill, $572.
Myers, Edw. E.—N. McGrath, $196.
Moore, Helen—I. Goodwin et al., costs, $107.
McCune, Mark—M. C. Lyman, $496.
Maiorl, Antonio—A. Bagarozy, $141.
Marx, John—E. Vogel, $212.
McDermott, Roderick—Hotchkiss, Vail & Garrison Co., $311.
Mottola, Nicola, and Maria Vigorito—L. Pinkler et al., $118.
New & Beacer Arcade Co.—A. E. Norton, $1,524.
Old Mission Wine Cellars—Italian Vineyard Co., $160.
O'Brien, James D.—L. Butler, $10,148.
Pilatsky, Jacob, and Max Cohen—J. Bayer et al., $444.
Pruce, Jacob B.—W. D. May et al., $217.
Pepper, George—L. Swickert, $382.
Probst, Henry W.—Hawkeye Pearl Button Co., $321.
Psaki, Nichols G.—C. Pampos, $190.
Orde, W. Guy—L. Kreiselsheimer, $309.
Perna, Martha O.—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $701.
Recht, Samuel—A. Lubetkin et al., $133.
Rook, Frederick S.—M. Beltzer, $358.
Radice, Pasquale S., and Dominick Muccia—P. Sciafani, $278.
Ryan, Cecil—D. Hines, $177.
Ryan, Walter J.—Greenpoint Fire Brick Co., $182.
Staegemann, Max—C. Stoever, $464.
Shapiro, Morris A.—A. Abramson, $180.
Schisgall, Solomon—Niles, Bement, Pond Co., $243.
Seligman, Robert—D. S. Bienes, $236.
Sutherland, Donald—M. Cottler et al., $226.
Schiffer, Emily, and Henry E. J.—F. Leopold, $534.
Sundstrom & Stratton Co.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., $3,410.
Town Site Realty Co.—L. B. Samuels, $216.
Thomas Johnson Drug Co.—Kelsom & Co., $762.
Sundstrom & Stratton Co., Charles Sundstrom and William D. Stratton—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., $2,171.
Tannenbaum, Max M.—H. H. Gallinger, $9,608.
Third Avenue Railway Co.—S. A. Knight, $686.
Same—A. A. Knight, $2,464.
Tysen, Fay L.—R. F. Tysen, $423.
Twin State Realty Co.—L. B. Samuels, $261.
Von Bokelen, Mary L.—T. Pitsladdo, $464.
Wrenn, William—Cutting, Larson Co., costs, $123.
Witz, Oub Co. and Solomon Fine—A. H. Jaffe, $1,884.

In Bronx County.

Bauman, Jacob R.—B. Kasselbrenner, $149.
Cole, Lucius P.—P. Keim, $224.
Eulenstein, Gustav, and Schmitz & Eulenstein, Inc.—R. S. Stileck, Jr., $770.
Perna, Martha—S. Trimmer & Sons, Inc., $701.
Volinsky, Morris and Sarah—Burns Bros., $161.
Weidhorn, Nettie—Y. Zucker, $200.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Lawrence, Lee G., and Frank G. Mensie—N. Y. Prism Co., May 22, 1914, $508.
John Dayton Corp.—F. D. Stuart, Nov. 23, 1914, $227.
Hills, William, Jr.—A. Russo, March 28, 1914, $866.
Sullivan, James M.—M. Nathan, Sept. 9, 1912, $228.
Kramer, Mina—Grand Lodge U. S. of Inf. Free Sons of Israel, July 3, 1914, $120.
Lordi, Giovanni—F. Masi, Nov. 19, 1914, $807.
Marshall, John—Tiffany & Co., July 1, 1914, $117.
Bryant, Geo. B.—R. H. Long, Aug. 28, 1914, $106.
Corrigan, Patrick—M. Mescato, May 13, 1914, $234.
Finkelstein, Paul and Jacob—S. Weininger et al., Jun 10, 1914, $643.
Mendelson, Morris, and Louis Rosen—M. J. Diamond et al., Nov. 12, 1909, $184.
Piser, Susie E.—M. C. Rafter et al., June 17, 1914, $690.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.—N. Simon, Nov. 20, 1914, vacated, $484.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Some good prices were obtained yesterday at the auction sale of the stock of Edwin D. Weed & Co., 7 Maiden Lane. One diamond necklace brought $10,500, while a second brought $9,400, and a third brought $7,050. An attractive opal set sold for $800. Other jewelry was disposed of at figures ranging from $2 for small diamond rings to well into the hundreds for larger pieces. The sale continues today. Charles Shongood is the auctioneer.

A. Traina & Co., who were formerly at 158 West Twenty-third Street, took new quarters yesterday in the building at 148 West Twenty-third Street. They manufacture dresses.

Lewis Frank & Sons, converters of cotton goods, will soon take more spacious quarters in the building at 97-99 Prince Street. They are now located at 70 Leonard Street, having been situated within a short distance of that address for more than fifty years. The change is made to dispose of the requirements of an increasing business, as well as to get nearer to the trade with which this business is done.

Wise & Whitlock, hosiery, underwear, and sweaters, 41 Union Square, have received an order through an agent here of one of the warring nations for 25,000 dozen sweaters, men's sizes, with V-neck and buttons. The order is to be delivered in four weeks.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Reasons Given by the Appraisers in Assessing Duties.

Franklin Simon & Co. and others were overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in protests dealing with the classification under the present tariff law of robes, blouses, veils broidered articles.

J. Menlat was overruled in a protest affecting strawberry pulp put up in hermetically sealed tins. Collector Malone exacted a 20 per cent. duty under the provision in the present law for "fruits of all kinds preserved or packed in their own juices."

Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher were sustained in claims for lower duty on metal swivels suitable for use in the manufacture of chains. The goods are allowed to enter at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal.

The Loeb & Schoenfeld Company lost in protests against the Collector's assessment on cotton lace goods. They were imported during the life of the Act of 1909 and sent to bonded warehouse from which they were withdrawn after the present law became effective. Collector Mitchel took the applicable duties under the new act.

Rev. J. J. Sheehy, Los Angeles, imported wooden statues intended to be placed in niches in the walls of his church. Duty was collected at 35 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the old tariff for "manufactures of wood." Free entry was claimed by the rector as "regalia." Judge Waite holds that as the statues are not to be carried in the hand or on or about the person in religious ceremonials, they are properly dutiable as assessed.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Walsh & Sons; P. J. Walsh, hats; C. A. Dyer, hats; Navarre, ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY—W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Zollinger-Harned Co.; C. R. Harned, dry goods; Breslin.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Wm. F. Gable Co.; F. M. Dearstyne, clothing; 2 Walker.
ALTOONA, Penn.—William F. Gable Co.; F. B. Woodward, furnishing goods; 2 Walker.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; J. G. Auspach, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 2 Walker.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; S. Lustig, ladies' neckwear, notions, fancy toilet leather goods; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 West 34th.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; A. P. Clarke, men's hats; Breslin.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Dreyer, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Brady, rugs; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, ready-to-wear; W. Finiayson, aces, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; 417 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Jansen, toilet articles, perfumes; basement buyers Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear, girdles; Mr. King, dresses, costumes, furs; Mr. Schroeder, ladies' muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing gowns, house garments; Mr. Levy waists; Mr. Cooper, coats and suits; Mr. Smith, corsets, petticoats, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Bradley, men's boys' furnishings, gloves, women's, children's knit underwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—A. Williams, Jr. Co.; A. Williams, Jr., carpets, rugs; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Mariner & Co.; J. E. Cotter, furs; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; C. H. Eastman, general mdse.; 220 5th Av.
BOSTOYER—D. A. Mariner Co.; J. E. Cotter, furs, mfrs. hats; Murray Hill.
BOSTON—Frothingham, Hefferman & Co.; J. H. Plaisted, draperies; Laurelton.
BRIDGEPORT—Howland D. G. Co.; L. B. Withstanley, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
BRIDGEPORT—Leon's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, holiday goods, gen'l mdse; B'way Central.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
BRIDGEPORT—R. B. Halsey; R. H. Halsey, mfrs, custom shirts; Marie Antionette.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 38 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; G. W. Horn, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Mr. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Wm. Mutter, domestics, wash goods; J. V. Swanz, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; N. Collins, men's furn. goods; 38 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. Henderson, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Fenn & Co.; N. Adam & Co.; I. Elias, clothing; 214 Church.
CHAMBERSBURG, Penn.—D. D. Sollinberger, general merchandise; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, jobs misses', juniors' coats suits, dresses, waists; Miss E. Keltner, petticoats, muslin underwear, infants' wear, kimonos, negligees; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. C. Dunlap, waists; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Worms & Loeb; M. H. Eiseman, fancy goods, ladies' neckwear, leather goods; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Importers' Mfrs. Co.; L. Hilpp, ladies' hats, untrimmed; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; E. P. Benedict, clothing; 1,138 Broadway; Brozell.
CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; F. Bode, millinery; G. Ebeling, millinery; 11 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss M. Egan, children's, girls' wear, (basement;) Miss D. Frank, misses' clothing, (basement;) J. F. O'Neil, coats, suits; R. C. Gibson and C. Richards, toys; E. P. Miller, millinery; W. A. Benning, boys' clothing; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; N. Newmann, linens; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Madigan Bros. Co.; J. M. Kelley, dry goods, furn. goods, ready-to-wear; Brozell.
CHICAGO—Schiff, Weinstock & Levy; H. J. Weinstock, silks, woolens; Hoffman House.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; J. F. Hoppin, domestics, linens; 214 Church.
CINCINNATI—Knost & Wilhemy; A. Wilhemy, notions, furn. goods; Union Square.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; L. Meiss, white goods, ready-to-wear; 656 B'way.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; C. J. Reeves, boys' clothing; H. H. Cawthorne, men's clothing; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Lindner & Co.; L. P. Dutch, coats, suits; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Strauss Brothers Co.; Miss L. Karger, millinery; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Mrs. E. O. Russell, millinery; Miss G. Murphy, millinery; 71 W. 23d; Park Avenue.
DENVER, Col.—R. Rude, plush, chinchilla coats, velvet suits; 3 E. 17th.
DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; G. T. Moody, dress goods, white goods, prints, silks; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—H. Blackwell Co.; M. P. Borden, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Navarre.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Bentley, dry goods; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—Kline Garment Co.; Miss J. Sharp, waists, petticoats; 95 Madison Av.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Mrs. E. Jenkins, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.
DULUTH—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. A. Patrick, domestics; 43 Leonard.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—L. Hartley & Son; Miss Montgomery, ready-to-wear; sixth floor, 60 West 33d.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; O. D. Church, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. J. Hesse, rugs, carpets; 214 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—P. Steketee & Sons; J. Steketee, dry goods; Gregorian.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wurzburg Dry Goods Co.; J. Murphy, carpets; 320 Church; Wallick's.
HARTFORD—Imperium World Millinery Co.; L. Meyrs, millinery; 621 Broadway.
HARTFORD—Sage, Allen & Co.; F. W. Lamkins, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—L. Webber; men's, women's clothing; Broadway Central.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; W. B. Wakelin, silks; Miss A. Collins, waists; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—Efroymson & Wolf; M. Strashan, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; W. W. Wolf, carpets; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsly, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; S. Stroup, domestics, linens, blankets; Miss C. Grasman, ready-to-wear; Mr. Ashjian, Oriental rugs; 71 W. 23d.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; J. H. Smith, mfg. dept.; 71 Leonard.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros.; J. Berkson, dresses, waists, skirts; 7 W. 22d.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding Cloak Co.; R. S. Fink, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 7 W. 32d.
LAKE CHARLES, La.—J. J. Uttz, jobs college coats; 303 5th Av.
LANCASTER—Hager & Bro.; I. W. Graff, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
LEXINGTON, Ky.—G. L. Heyman & Co.; G. L. Heyman, carpets; York.
LOS ANGELES—Broadway Department Store; T. V. Miller, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—"Bullock's"; C. H. Smales, cloaks, suits, waists, furs; Miss H. Ogden, misses', juniors' suits, petticoats; 95 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Mrs. M. Moulton, art needlework; 95 Madison Av.
MERIDEN—Ives, Upham & Rand Co.; J. Martin, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—H. Bunce Co.; W. W. Daniels, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Philipson Co.; J. J. McDonough, domestics, wash goods, art goods; C. McCarthy, dress goods, silks, linings; S. Aronson, men's, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; O. Locher, millinery; T. Seelig, untrimmed hats; 640 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY—Scheuer, Wise & Co.; I. F. Solomon, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.
NASHVILLE—O'Bryan Bros.; L. G. O'Bryan, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
NEW BEDFORD—New Bedford D. G. Co.; H. J. Ewing, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
NEWHAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoads & Swarts; Mr. Young, muslin underwear, kimonos, house dresses, children's coats, dresses, (Fall;) 60 W. 33d.
NORWICH—Reid & Hughes Co.; C. L. Stark, jobs cotton piece goods; 75 Spring.
OGDENSBURG—R. W. Dabinsky, dry goods; Park Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—T. Maxfield Co.; T. S. Maxfield, domestics, flannels, linings; 238 Church.
OM

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Gazzam and Russell H. Porter of New York City and Otto Wolff, Jr., of Philadelphia, were admitted to practice.

36—W. R. Hopkins v. C. Hebard.—Decree affirmed, with cost, and cause remanded.

45—Chocotaw, Okla., & Gulf R. R. v. J. A. Harrison.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

60—L. E. Fallows v. Continental & Com'l Trust & Sav'gs Bank.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

81—G. W. Garrett v. L. & N. R. R.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

4—People of Porto Rico v. P. E. Manuel, Baron de Laurens d'Oiselay.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

86—Western Life Indemnity Co. of Ill. v. C. Rupp.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

240—U. S. v. J. Wigger, alias "Moose John."—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

380—U. S. v. C. Lewis.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

38—Minidoka & S. W. R. R. v. U. S.—Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed and decree of District Court of U. S. for the Dist. of Ohio, affirmed, and causes remanded to District Court for Dist. of Ohio.

427—U. S. v. W. C. Nixon.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

306—U. S. v. H. A. Salen.—Judgment affirmed.

37—Sioux Remedy Co. v. F. M. Cope and D. C. Cope.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

56—L. S. Skelton v. W. H. Dill.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and causes remanded.

46—La. Ry. & Nav. Co. v. M. Behrman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

15—E. P. McCabe v. A., T. & S. F. Ry.—Decree affirmed and cause remanded.

62—N. Y. Electric Lines Co. v. Empire Subway Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

17—A. R. Magruder v. S. A. Drury and S. Maddox.—Decree reversed, with costs and cause remanded.

47—St. L. Ry. v. City of Omaha.—Decree affirmed, with costs and cause remanded.

478—U. S. v. J. A. Reynolds, and 479—Same v. G. W. Broughton.—Judgments reversed and cause remanded.

54—L. E. Waterman Co. v. Modern Pen Co., and 72—Modern Pen Co. v. L. E. Waterman Co.—Decree affirmed, each party to pay one-half the costs, and cause remanded.

52—Aaron Saxe v. G. Hampe.—Judgment reversed, with costs and cause remanded.

44—J. A. Monagas v. Juliana Maria Albertucci y Alvarez, widow of Dominguez.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

64—P. H. Anderson v. Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

90—W. R. Cowan v. People of Ills.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

596—C. M. & St. P. Ry. v. L. Hanson.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

625—Ill. Cent. R. R. v. C. L. De Fuentes, as Commissioner, &c.

628—U. S. v. C. Hoite, and 648—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. U. S.—Motions to advance granted and cases assigned for Jan. 4.

677—P. S. Bache v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

693—L. D. George Lumber Co. v. L. L. Daugherty.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

3. (Orig.)—People of SNY v. SNY.—Motion to dismiss denied.

643—American Surety Co. of N. Y. v. G. S. Schults.—Order that this case be placed on summary docket.

851—U. S. v. F. W. Hvoslef, and 616—Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. v. U. S.—Motions to advance submitted.

493 and 494—U. S. v. Erie R. R. Co.—Motion to advance submitted.

545—J. J. Brolan v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted.

679—Ore. & Cal. R. R. v. U. S.—Motion for a writ of certiorari to bring up whole record and cause submitted.

683—E. Judson v. W. A. Nash.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

674—Mahlon Groo v. C. A. Whitney.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

No. —. (Orig.) Ex Parte—Re Leo M. Frank, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of error submitted by Henry A. Alexander for the petitioner.

494—J. F. Doyle v. G. F. Schmidheiser.—Motion to dismiss submitted.

689—O. M. Read v. J. C. Fargo, as Pres. of American Exp.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

128—Concepcion Veve de Belaval v. Pajardo Sugar Growers' Assn.—Dismissed with costs.

215—The F. B. Williams Cypress Co. v. Louisiana.—Dismissed with costs.

301—W. Knapp v. E. P. Holden.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

588—Esterling Lumber Co. v. S. W. Pierce.—Submitted.

430—B. McGovern v. Phila. & Reading R. R.—Argued.

375—Tex. & Pac. R. R. v. W. J. Rosborough.—Argued.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Tuesday, Dec. 1: 454 (and 455,) 511, 847, 468, 515, 209, 218, 96 (and 87,) and 91.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—A. Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Burglak<Lawrence Pyr
York<Bijou Circuit.
Untergall<Penn Co.
Gomila<Ramsdell.
Lyon<Penn RR, (2 acts.)
Reynolds<Penn RR.
Boland<L I RR.
T. & L. Inst<Anderson.
Ovavage<P & Read C & L
Weakworth<NY, NH & H RR.
Baelts<NY, N H & H RR.
Weckworth<NY, N H & H RR.
Yuhasz<Carnegie St.
Heifand<Ill Surety.
Andrewa Co<Phoenix Ams.
Banner Rubber<Rubinsky.
Masterson<NY, NH & H RR.
Pfund<Telefunken.
Valeri<Pullman Co.

Carnegie Trust<First Nat. Bank.
Barhite<Barhits.
Mingey<Place.
Hoar<Union Mut Life.

Cases to be sent to Rooms 407 and 227 as required.

DISTRICT COURT—Martin, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Smith<NY, NH RR.

Cases to be sent from Room 887.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Stand Underg<Cable<Scott & Co<Alice Tague 68 Safety.
Vierow Line<Mercer.
Elliott<Steers S & G.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Gildersleeve<Ell B Co-Dants<ame.
Lucas<Dredge 7.
Harmes<SNY & De W
Donovan<same.
Fitzpatrick<St J Inst.
Moran T & T<Plaint'd
Cady<Tug Brinton.
Lehigh & W Coal<H
Transp.
Dougherty & Co<Baker
Moran T & T<Timmins
Robinson<Sherman.
Post<Mimnie, &c.
Staples Trans<same.

Hildebrand<Rafferty, (2 acts.)
Heiden<SNY.
Same<same.
CNY<Gerard Dev.
Heller<Bernheimer.
Irving Sav Inst<Daniel.
Nanes<Falsom.
Donohue<Santinon' C.
Breen<same.
Donohue<same.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Pichler<Pichler.
Re Ellis, (Constable.)
Godson<Knapp.
Re Industrial Sav & Loan Assn.
Buchholz<Luftig.
Lawdham<Schatzkin.
Pinto<Pinto.
Balleffet-Baszanger<
Re Herbert, (Bronx Boulevard.)
Bryant<Roberts.
Berger<Ritz<Parnes.
Rankin<Mitchell.

Weaver<Sperry & Hutchinson.
Stoll<K B H R R.
Mabee<41st St Rlty Co
Re "Made in Am."
Lemberger<Lemberger, (2 acts.)
Met Sav Bank<Devine
Carr<Carr.
Greenberg<Berkowitz.
Lehrburger<Oppenheim.
Butler<Morrison.
Re Rosenber, (Jacobson.)
Bonagur<De Lyons.
Re M. Singer Millinery Co.
Re Shapiro & Co.
Blumberg<Carleton C.
Re Shapiro & Cohn.
Stelter<Stelter.
Aronsohn<Berl Fed Sloss, (2 acts.)
Rosenberg<Jacobson.
Norwalk Bros.<Endler, (2 acts.)
Lemberger<Lemberger

PART II.—Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motion;
McAllister<McAllister. Preferred causes.
Marrin<Stuart Co.
Conde<Conde.
Hirsch<Marx.
Berger<Ritz<Parnes.
Butera<Gen Exp.
O'Brien<Floral P Vills.
Schmoll<NY Leather.
Heidelberg<Hud Rlty.

Herzberg<same.
Whalen<Powers.
Jonasson<Goodman.
Ducas<Ducas.
Mullinos<Mullinos.
Romanoff<Romanoff.
Duncan, Jr<Wilson.
Conoscenti<Palumbo.
Buess<CNY.
Title Guar & T<Bankers Trust.
Tyor<Morten.
Briggs<Sweeney. Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J. Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—Clear.

PART VI—Bijur, J.—No day calendar.

PART VII.—Pendleton, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

United Surety<Meehan, Postal Life<Burns.
Griffin<Oxford.
Bernheimer<Palmer.
Beha<Rothschild.
Mallah<Cunessa.
United Globe R M, Trenton<85% Auto S.
Wallace<Winkler.

Herring<Nemcof.
Natl Nassau Bank<Griffin.
Assets Real<Title Guar & Trust.
US Metals Products<Tredennick.
Clear.

PART II.—(Adjourned Oct. Term. Held in Trial Term, Part XVI.)—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on. Title Guar & T<Pam.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Hecht<NY Rys.
Bark<Teepe.
Boldicker<NY Rys.
Hurter<Flaig.
O'Donovan<Gruber.
Flynn<McMullen-Sn-T

Sholin<Fatorno.
Husson<Park.
Titus<Morgan.
Hamburger<Levy.
McLean<I R T.
Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cases on:
Gray<Churchman & Co
Victor<NY Rys.
Norcross<Norcross,

Pearson<Pearson.
Smith<Smith.
No day calendar.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
C McKeon<Sherman.
W McKeon<same.
Schwarz<Bounem & Co
Same<Bounem.
Kraus<N Y Cons RR.
Baumann<Wanamaker
Gifford<Musical Am.
Same<Music Trades.
Healy<Cent RR of NJ

McGarrell<CNY.
Schweitzer<NY C RR.
Swenson<Harris Uris Iron Works.
S. Carpenter<Prescott Co.
W. Carpenter<same.
McKee<Miller.
Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Klein<Daub Storage.
Linetzky<Barrett.
Tuttle<Panama RR.

Perdoch<Trageser. S Copper.
Case on.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Meyer<NY Cons RR.
Navarro<NY Rys.
Bozzonetti<Herbert.
Stremnitzer<Herrman Furn Co.
Sorento<Parnolo.
Nelson<Tompkins.
Baker<Jennings.

Cohen<Wilkes.
Ehrmann<Neumer.
De Santo<Clyde SS.
Donohue<Dorfler.
Giminsky<Levine.
Compagna Con<Underwood.
Clear.

PART IX.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gansvoort Beef<Com Advertiser.
Van Riper<Ray.
Moritz<Lord & Taylor
Philip<R & L Co.
Nicoll<Squillaci.
Hosko<Linch.
Schorr<I R T.

Fasani<Cicogna.
Murphy<I R T.
Duff<L I RR.
Mogelowitz<Corbett & Co.
Scher<NY Rys.
Cont Rubber<Stayton. Case on.

PART X.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Regenburg<42 St, &c, Ry.
Irwin<Simon.
Cetnar<Bradley Con.
Campuill<Bradley Con
Smith<CNY.

Morrison<J Dempsey Co. Inc.
Smith<CNY.
Coffey<Union Ry.
Earl<Wubbe.
Bogart<Mitchell. Case on.

PART XI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Van Duzer<Staunch.
Morrison<Lloyd-Phyfe
Fitzgerald<Con Gas.
De Carvalho<Brunner.
Glass<Kolar.
Futornasty<Nas E RR
Benson<Stratton.

J Berenson<same.
Graham<Bonta Hotel.
Chernick<C I & B RR.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIII.—Borst, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Ferrick<I R T.
N Cailis<De Vries.
M Cailis<Same.
Andesner<Buchbaum.
Neary<42 St, &c, RR.
Martens<S Av Ry.
McArthur<same.
Burns<Gen Exp.
Harbison-Walker<190 St Rity.
Dick<Busch.
Springs<McMillan.
Jacobs<Weingarten Bros.
Strauss<Dach.
Fhooks<Ruhlin.
Ettinger<Lefever.

Gates<NY Rys.
Chapman<Consumers' Brew.
Frankford<Feinstein.
Stutz<Ennis.
Liddell<Penn Coal. Clear.

PART XIV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Peschmanns<Hayes.
Tadross<Hoddard.
Albrita<Thompson-S
Strauss<Green.
Kirkpatrick<Blau.
Berger Rity, &c, Co<Parnes.
Shilvek<Bernstein.
Rochemont<Boston & Me RR.
Ettor Rity Co<Cohen.
Passaic Falls T Co<Villeneuve.

Sholin<Patorno.
Baldwin<N S Cas.
Waldeman<McDonald.
Moynahan<CNY.
Bennett<Rubel.
Case on.

PART XV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lazarus<Phipps.
Howe<Plym'th Rub.
Van Bueren, &c, Levy Oper Co.
Solomon<Scott.
Scott<Arkowsky.
Baldwin<N S Cas.
Waldeman<McDonald.
Moynahan<CNY.
Bennett<Rubel.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Page, J.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVIII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Zagat<Zagat.
Sandrock<Kramer.
Brush Fibre Sup<Halstead.
Colety<Columbia Bk.
Zino<Cerro.
Mech & M N Bk<Price.
Nat Res Bk<Corn Exc Bank.

NY Dock<Seab'd N Bk
Butler<Morris.
Ill Surety<State S Bk.
Fuller<Lederle.
Israel<Skoinz.
Munroe<C French Line
Schwartzman<Jetter.
Knick Ice<St Nich H Ice.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Solomon Fischel,
Henry P. Dunham,
Charles M. Hall,
Catherine W. Hogan,
Louis Lelbowitz,
C. M. Campbell,
Michael Krautwald,
Patrick Sheehy,
John G. Lindemann,
Esther Rabinowitz,
Marguerite Murray,
Walter Murray,
Frank Murray,
James Murray,
John Murray,
Meyer Cineman,
Adriana Mancini,
Fannie Lewis,
Henry P. Burnham,
August Ellers,
Frank Schaeffler,
Jacob Rubino,
Evelyn M. Dalley,
Daniel Rosendorf,
Alessandro D. Paoli,
Rudolphine Rust, &c.,
Minn Windhols,
Fannie Cirker.
TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estate of Peter O'Reilly.

Wills for probate:
Sidney Salom,
Daniel E. Sickles,
Mary L. Markey,
Gustav Krall,
Doris Kekeler,
Charles F. Smillie.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Edison<Edison.
Simon & Sons<Horvath
Blood<Chesterton.
Bannister<Murray.
Lengel<Allied Pub.
US Tire<McCloskey.
Calder<Berman.
Brand<McCormick.
Kerr & Johnson<Beals
Goldberg<Goldman.
Alpert<Rude.
Fischer<Gray.
Blumenthal<Hayes.
Kerr & Johnson<Beals
Ashley<Cheney.
India Wharf Brew<Wasser.
Shleman<Shleman.
Friedman<Rees & R.
Sickles<Colinan.
Rosenbaum<Harris.
Congran<Kiely.
Sturts<Clarke, (2 acts.)
Hakerkorn<same.
Frager<Goldman.
Helt<Kinent.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Salzman<Dinkelspiel.
Davis<Blauner.
Walker<Kivitz.
Dorfman<Held.
Harkey<Krause.
Mittleman<Brown & Co
Formul<Rockawits.
Born<Cowen & Co.
Bernstein<Ashman.
Schapiro<Tenzer.
Sanger<Levening.
Francini<Norcenti Co.
Nat'l Bridge<Butler.
Keefe<Marquese.
Chutwaser<Shapiro.
Joyce<Andrews.
Myers<Warendorff.
Kluger<Blaine Co.
234 Ward Bk<St Nich Hold.
Teichman<Flam.
Gross Co<Lumber Ins.
Gatsea Co<Jampole & W.
Hastings<Fellows.
Bendheim<Bendheim.

Sparrier<Dime Sav Bk
Walker<Nassau RR.
Walker Stern<same.
Cohen Cut Stone Co<Rutland Con.
Gill<Lieberman.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Fischler<B, Q Co &
Sub RR.
Korbe<C I B RR.
Bichnestook<Bookman.
Braband<Schinteller.
Young<McCollom.

Howard<Wilcox
Chmielewski<B H RR.
Dalton<same.
Mason<Nassau RR.
Swerlin<B H RR.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Will of:
Margaret M. Stark,
Accts. in estates of:
Samuel<Lippman.
Charles Wilson,
Marie E Henry,
Leopold Story,
Margaret Rehnken.
Estates of:
Dunn infants,
Harry A. Converse.

Frederick Kruse, (2 acts.)
Samuel Smyth,
Miarano Fain,
Seligman infants,
Mallory infants,
Florence Converse,
Herman Donow,
Mossman infants,
Jerome D Santo.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of:
Lottie Wanser.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Hammer<Fid Mut L.
Cosgrove<Reddan Specialty.
Sullivan<Lutner.
Menaker<Menaker.
Fruoff<Fruoff.

Mele<Home Ins.
Weinstein<Myres.
Same<same.
Koerner<same.
Kaiser<Dunloe Bldg.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J.

Beir<Maganheim.
Mullholland<Phelan.
Wentworth Mtge<same.

Giorgi<Beckmann Rty
Oppenheimer<Jacobs.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Dec. 14.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Motion calendar. Estate of Henrietta Gerlits.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested will of Amelia King.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.

Scallise<Simber Rity.
Beckman<Lather.
Same<same.
Schilling<Harper.

Kopstein<Union Ry.
Chenanle<Zimmer.
Arnold<Conlon.
Same<same.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—John M. King <Lockwhit Co.—James J. Donovan.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—William H. Schumacher<Ella Weiss—Andrew Hally.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess until Dec. 7.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Benedict, J. Motions at 10 A. M.

Knox<Knox.
Weiss<Weiss.
Same<same.
Reilly<Reilly.
Lindsey<Lindsey.
Re Dogenkolb, (People's Trust Co.)
Loyd<Loyd.
Butterworth<Davis & Q.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Van Matter<Lane.
Stolz<Ingersoll.
Jackson<Jackson.
Clark<B H R R.
Lovett<Lovett.
Re McKenna.
Madansky<Schneider.
Re Fresh Pond Road.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Cromin<Atl Stvdg Co.
Moore<Larson.
Grunkewich<Horowitz.
Horowitz<Seldman.

Schmitt<Clark.
Church<Seaboard Con.
Broder<Burger.
Same<same.
Pulver Form.
Lutkins<Lutkins.
Fisher<C I & B R R.
Anderson<Man Beach Co.
O'Reilly<O'Reilly.
Tabor<Tabor.
McLoughlin<McLoughlin R E.
Seldning<Seldning.
Salg<Blume.
McGowan<Pitts Con.
Drescher<Bendin et al
Watson<Watson.
McGarry<McGarry.
Trehey<Abbott et al.
Weisman<Weisman et al.
Schoenberger<Fey.
Steller<Steller.
Perry<B H R R.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Blackmar, J.—Trials. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Roy, J.—At 10 A. M.

Rullo<Bruno.
Loring<C I & B RR.
Sarrago<C B H RR.
McArthur<Burns.
McKenna<Nat R.
Ricozordella<B H RR.

Sparrier<Dime Sav Bk
Walker<Nassau RR.
Walker Stern<same.
Cohen Cut Stone Co<Rutland Con.
Gill<Lieberman.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Fischler<B, Q Co &
Sub RR.
Korbe<C I B RR.
Bichnestook<Bookman.
Braband<Schinteller.
Young<McCollom.

Howard<Wilcox
Chmielewski<B H RR.
Dalton<same.
Mason<Nassau RR.
Swerlin<B H RR.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Will of:
Margaret M. Stark,
Accts. in estates of:
Samuel<Lippman.
Charles Wilson,
Marie E Henry,
Leopold Story,
Margaret Rehnken.
Estates of:
Dunn infants,
Harry A. Converse.

Frederick Kruse, (2 acts.)
Samuel Smyth,
Miarano Fain,
Seligman infants,
Mallory infants,
Florence Converse,
Herman Donow,
Mossman infants,
Jerome D Santo.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Will of:
Lottie Wanser.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Examinations have been ordered for Captain of Police; Deputy Chief Inspector, Bureau of Fire Prevention; playground and gymnasium attendant; examiner, Committee on Education, Board of Estimate; assistant engineer, Board of Water Supply; fireman; Secretary to the Committee on Social Welfare, Board of Estimate; supervising nurse, and radiographer.

United States.

The commission announces for Dec. 8 a competitive examination for mechanical engineer assistant for experimental work in marine engineering to fill a vacancy in the Engineering Experiment Station, U. S. Naval Academy, Navy Dept., Annapolis, Md., at $8 a day. The special duties will be to conduct tests on mechanical and fuel appliances constructed for use on vessels of the navy, and to make adequate reports of such tests; and to prosecute research work that will be helpful to the designing division of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C. It is desired to obtain the services of a highly trained man with a talent for experimental and research work. Competitors will not be required for examination, but will be rated on general education and technical training, professional experience and fitness, and publications or reports. Graduation with a bachelor's degree in mechanical or marine engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' subsequent experience with marine machinery and equipment, are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

37TH AV 429; Henry Zerman against Henry, Willie C., and Marie D. Bergh, executors, &c., owners; Thomas Cochran & Sons, lessees, (renewal) $450

60TH ST, 108 East; Abraham Miller against Milton J. Ballin, owner; Samuel Abramowitz, contractor $260

110TH ST, 207 East; Joseph Warm against H. Ames Gudelman, owner; Abraham Bedeck, Philip Elterman, John Sherwin, Gussie Sherwin, Fannie Bedeck, and Annie Elterman or Alterman, lessees and contractors $288

118TH ST, 501 West; Theodore Thylstrup against Hannah Elias, owner and contractor $173

140TH ST, 601 West; same against same, (renewal) $1,171

141ST ST, 600 West; same against same, (renewal) $716

142D ST, 605 West; Edward Lambinger against N. Y. Real Estate Security Co., owner, (renewal) $1,411

Bronx.

UNDERCLIFF AV, 1,521 and 1,523; Louis Cantor and Solomon Sussman against Construction Mortgage Co., owner; E. Maurice Butler, contractor $61

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 336; Thomas Cosgrove to satisfy against Hannah Elias et al., Oct. 31, 1914 ..... $223

MONTGOMERY ST, 35 and 37; Louis Levine, Inc., against Hebrew Kindergarten and Day Nurseries et al., Aug. 21, 1914 ..... $310

28TH ST, 43 to 49 East; Mauro Pizzutello against Borough Realty Co. et al., Nov. 11, 1914 ..... $54

75TH ST, 331 East; Aaron Schoenberger against Friedman Brothers & Son et al., July 28, 1914 ..... $274

97TH ST, 323 and 325 East; National Sash and Door Co. against Henry Frank et al., Oct. 19, 1914 ..... $97

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Col. L. F. E. Biger, retired, assigned to active duty, recruiting at Spokane, Wash., Dec. 14.

1st Lt. R. M. Danford, 5 F. A. to Ft. Riley, Kan., temp. duty, then to his station.

1st Lt. B. Ward, 30 to 16 Inf.

Changes in Q. M. C.: Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, on completion of duty at Galveston to station in this city; Maj. A. C. Dalton, from Galveston to Phila.; Capt. F. W. Van Duyne, to Galveston; Capt. K. W. Walker, from Ast. to Q. M., expeditionary force, report to Q. M., Galveston for assignment.

Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, O. D. 5 visits in Dec. to Bethlehem Steel Co., Penn.

Orders Nov. 23, amended to read: "Capt. G. Johnston, 11 Cav. when his services shall no longer be required as a witness before court-martial in case of 1st Lt. C. D. Rogers, 7 Cav., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., temp., then to Governors Island for appointment as aide-de-camp on staff of Maj. Gen. L. Wood."

Maj. W. J. Barden, C. E., to this city, resume former duties; 1st Lt. J. E. Abbott, 6 Cav. to El Paso, Tex., as a witness before court-martial at that place.

Changes in Q. M. C.: Col. W. Lassiter, 4 to 2 F. A. and sail on first transport for Manila; Capt. F. E. Hopkins, 1 to 6; Capt. R. W. Briggs, 6 to 5, and 1st Lt. W. McCleave, 5 to 1st and sail on first transport to Honolulu.

Maj. E. E. Pearsons, M. C., on arrival in U. S. from Mexico, to this city for duty assigned him May 29.

1st Lt. R. Venable, 22 Inf., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., and further duty on recruiting service, to join his regiment.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, retired from 5 Brig., to this city and duty in office of Surgn. Gen.

M. C. officers on arrival from Vera Cruz to their stations: Col. H. P. Birmingham and Lt. Col. H. D. Snyder.

Maj. F. F. Russell, M. C., on arrival from Vera Cruz, to this city for consultation with Surgn. Gen.

Orders Oct. 30 directing Capt. T. A. Roberts, 2 Cav., to take station at Hartford, Conn., amended. He will take station at Providence, R. I.

Lt. Col. C. H. Muir, Inf., to Milwaukee, and inspect tract of land near that place which State of Wisconsin desires to purchase from Federal Funds for use as a target range; then to his station.

Maj. B. F. Hardaway, 17 Inf., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., about Dec. 20, temp. duty; then to Ft. Leavenworth Schools for duty.

Promotions in Q. M. C.: Lt. Col. Irwin, from Maj., 4, to Lt. Col., 4; R. H. McMaster, Capt., 5, to Maj., 4; P. D. Glassford, 1st Lt., 1, to Capt., 1st, and H. Hayden, 2d Lt., 4, to 1st Lt., 4.

Leaves: Capt. M. Baldwin, 21 Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. J. M. Kelso, Jr., retired, 1 month; 1st Lt. W. W. Rose, C. A. C., 4 months; 1st Lt. R. N. Campbell, C. A. C., 4 months; 1st Lt. E. J. Lammon, 1st Cav., 1 month; 1st Lt. M. J. Hickok, C. A. C., 15 days' extn.; 1st Lt. E. H. Tarbutton, 30 Inf., 1 month extn.; 2d Lt. H. G. Douglas, C. A. C., 14 days; 2d Lt. F. Gilbreath, 14 Cav., 1 month's extn.

Navy Orders.

Ensigns C. M. Dolan, to Naval Hosp., Wash'n, D. C.; G. R. Ashe, the Sacramento, to the South Carolina; P. H. Searles, the Paducah, to the Sacramento; W. D. Kilduff, the Monaghan, to the Perkins, and E. R. McClung, the Perkins, to the Monaghan.

Carp. C. Giradet, recvg. ship at Phila., to the Illinois.

Ensgn. C. A. Lockwood, the Mohican, to the A-1.

Paymaster R. E. Westlake, additional duty the Monterey.

P. A. Paymaster T. P. Ballenger, the Helena, to the Saratoga.

Asst. Paymasters H. Hauser, the Monadnock and Monterey, to the Wilmington, and A. H. Eddins, the Wilmington, to the Helena.

P. M. Clerk E. S. Barney, appointed, to the Helena.

Carp. D. Hyburg, the Saratoga, to the Monterey.

P. M. Clerk E. H. Littlefield, appointed, to the Saratoga.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Culgoa and Caesar at Norfolk; Jenkins at Annapolis; Vulcan at Beloit; Annapolis at San Fran.; Barry at Amoy; Yankton at New York Yard, and the Dixie at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Buffalo, Manzanillo for Mazatlan; Potomac, Charleston for Guantanamo; Denver, Corinto for Acapulco; Jason, Devonport, England, for Marseilles; Proteus, Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton Roads; Albany, San Diego for San Fran.; West Virginia, Mazatlan for La Pas; Ammen, Fanning, and Jarvis, Annapolis for Hampton Roads, and the Nanshan, San Diego for San Francisco.

The collier Prometheus will leave Hampton Roads about Dec. 10 for the Naval Station, Olongapo.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ADAMS, ISABELLA, (Nov. 22;) personalty, $4,500; all to Herman J. Heydt, to distribute in accordance with an agreement made between decedent and beneficiary.

BRATEN, MORDECHAI, (no petition;) $100 to Chevra Tarnogrod Sick and Benevolent Society; $350 given to wife and $5 to her at death of testor; residue to children.

DANIELS, GEORGE BYRON, (Oct. 5;) personalty, not over $2,500; all to widow, Ada E.

FISHER, Anne Justus, (May 26;) realty, $800; personalty, $2,000; to son Harry all real estate, to daughter Marie Elizabeth $500, and Charles and Albert $250 each, residue in trust for three daughters, Emma, Sylvia, and Carrie.

MARLOR, HENRY S., (Oct. 29;) personalty upward of $10,500; $10,000 each to F. B. Van Brunt, Nate A. Parker, Mrs. Maud Petty, and Elana Fielder; $5,000 in trust for life to John S. Marlor; $5,000 in bonds each to Ruth Morrow, Laura G. Sweezy, Everett Benjamin Sweezy, Harry S. Morrow, James B. Morrow, Samuel H. Morrow, Jr., Ellsworth Morrow, Edward M. Marlor, Laura Gubener, Jennie Pope, Mary Marlor, Mary Cunnion, Henry S. Marlor, (grand nephew,) Molly Adams Brown, Willis Hunt, Ernest H. Heath, and Jacob Newman; $3,000 to Emma L. Davis; $2,000 each to William H. Williams, Edward Waldo, and Michael O'Neill. After smaller bequests, the residue goes to the widow.

SOLLINGER, MARGARET, (Nov. 23;) realty, none in this State; personalty, less than $10,000; to Walter Andrew Graff, $3,000; Walter E. and Charles A. Graff, $1,000 each; Adalde Graff, $5,000; Elizabeth Graff, $2,000; Samuel Hughes, $1,000; residue equally to above-named persons.

STONE, LOUISA M., (Nov. 4;) personalty, $5,000 and upward; all to son, Warren H.

WEBER, FRIEDERICH, (Aug. 20;) personalty, less than $5,000; entire estate divided into four equal parts, one-quarter each to sons, Frederich and Gustav, one-quarter, less $500, to son Otto, and one-quarter, plus $500, in trust, for son Theodore.

WHITTEMORE, SIDNEY, (Feb. 4;) personalty, $500; all to widow, Emma M.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Faculty of the Morris High School will give an alumni tea on Friday afternoon in the girls' gymnasium. There will be music. The Morris Service League will be the guests of honor. Graduates and former students of the school are welcome.

The Board of Education has fined Martin T. Carey, attendance officer, thirty days' pay for neglect of duty.

The offer of Morris J. Wessel, head worker in the Henry Meinhard Memorial, 100 East 101st Street, to provide, without cost to the Board of Education, two rooms on the ground floor of that building for kindergarten purposes has been accepted.

The Bushwick Evening Trade School will be opened on Friday evenings for special instruction and recreation, and the Principal and one teacher will be in attendance from 7:45 to 10 o'clock.

The Board of Estimate has been requested to issue $50,000 worth of corporate stock to pay the salaries of Inspectors and draughtsmen in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The services of Warren H. Knapp as a clerk in the Education Department's Bureau of Audit and Accounts have been dispensed with.

The next meeting of the Board of Education will be on Dec. 9. The Executive Committee will also hold a meeting on that date.

John J. O'Brien, Janitor of P. S. 63, Manhattan, has been found guilty of charges of gross misconduct and been dismissed from the service of the Education Department.

The Tottenville, S. I., Evening High School will be opened on Friday evenings for special instruction and recreation, and the Principal and one teacher will be in attendance from 7:45 to 10 o'clock.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., not much change in temperature; moderate s. to s. e. winds.

Fla., Ala., and La.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed; light, variable winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Tues., probably rain in s. Wed., rain; moderate s. e. winds.

West. Tex.—Fair Tues., slightly colder in s. Wed. fair.

Utah.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., fair.

Okla., Mo., and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark., Tenn., and Ky.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., not much change in temperature.

Ohio.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; fresh s. shifting to n. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair and slightly colder Tues. Wed., fair; fresh w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.; moderate s. w. shifting to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Cloudy, probably rain and colder Tues. Wed., cloudy; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair and colder Tues. Wed., fair; moderate n. w. winds.

Iowa.—Fair and some what colder Tues. Wed., fair and warmer in s. w.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Tues. and Wed. Warmer Wed.

TO HOLD WAR PICTURES.

To preserve copies of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra handsome binders sent through by mail, which can be used instead of leather $1.50, and half leather, gold trimmed, for $1.75. Holds complete file for one year. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Adv.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—In eastern districts the winds continue from the east, with much cloudiness and but little rain. The area of high pressure that has persisted over New England for the last forty-eight hours, to which the cloudiness and east winds are due, is slowly dissipating, and warmer southerly winds are setting in over the Atlantic Coast districts. On the Pacific Coast a rainy period has begun, due to a vigorous depression that now appears off the California coast. In the interior valleys much cloudiness, with rain and relatively high temperatures, continues.

The weather will continue cloudy and unsettled in northeastern Atlantic Coast districts

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

William Flinn of Pittsburgh Buys Upper Broadway Apartment in $2,500,000 Deal—Dyckman Flat Investment—West Side Sales—Bronx Transactions—$525,000 Building Loan.

A deal involving an interchange of three valuable Manhattan properties, representing a value close to $2,500,000, opened the realty market of the week yesterday in a decidedly lively manner, being the largest transaction that has been recorded in several weeks.

William Flinn, the Pennsylvania politician, of Pittsburgh, figured as the buyer in the larger end of the deal. He purchased from the Brogan Building Company, (Klein & Jackson,) the new twelve-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street, covering a plot 102.2 feet on Broadway by 182.7 feet on Eighty-first Street, with stores on the Broadway frontage.

In part payment Mr. Flinn gave the five-story commercial structure known as the Law Building at 259 Fifth Avenue, on the east side, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, 49.4 by 100 feet, and the eleven-story Standard Building, at 35 and 37 West Thirty-first Street, on plot 33.4 by 98.9 feet, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. These two properties have been owned for several years by Mr. Flinn, and were assessed for 1914 taxation at $710,000.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. were the brokers who negotiated the transaction.

Title passed to all the parcels yesterday, Mr Flinn taking the Broadway property subject to a mortgage of $975,000. The Fifth Avenue plot carries a mortgage of $350,000, and the Thirty-first Street Building, one of $175,000.

Investor Buys Dyckman Flats.

An investment deal which shows a return of activity to the Dyckman section has been made by the Sand Construction Company in the sale of two new five-story apartment houses on the east side of Vermilyea Avenue, 100 feet south of Academy Street. They cover a plot 100 by 150 feet, and have been sold at $140,000. The buyer, it is stated, has given other property in part payment.

Buys West Side Dwelling.

John F. Hass has purchased from the Seymour Realty Company, 909 West 106th Street, a five-story American basement dwelling on a lot 21 by 100.11 feet, located between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale.

Recent Buyers.

Dr. Shirley E. Sprague is the buyer of the dwelling at 61 West Sixty-eighth Street, sold last week by the Rev. Walter A. Seagle as executor for the Dode estate.

J. Healy is reported to be the buyer of the private dwelling 221 West Seventy-first Street, reported sold last week for Mrs. B. P. Flanagan.

W. Emlen Roosevelt and associates is the buyer of the modern seven-story loft building at 110 West Seventeenth Street, sold by the Ruxton Realty Company. In part payment the buyers gave the property at 131 Maiden Lane, 20 feet west of Water Street, which was acquired in a trade recently with the Newgass estate. William B. May & Co. negotiated the transaction.

$525,000 Building Loan.

Frederick Zittel & Sons have placed for Princeton Construction Company, Isaac Polstein, President, a building and permanent mortgage of $525,000 on the twelve-story apartment house to be erected on the northwest corner of Ninety-seventh Street and West End Avenue, a plot 125 by 100 feet. The loan was obtained from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Bronx Sales.

The Hopton Construction Company, of which Mrs. A. Harrington is President, has sold to an investing client of John S. Fetzer for all cash 1,838 and 1,835 Clinton Avenue, a five-story new-law tenement on a plot 50 by 100 feet. The same broker also sold for Lizzie Bohne 454 East 138th Street, a four-story brownstone private dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100 feet, and for C. Goll 479 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100 feet. Harry Silber is the buyer.

James T. Barry has sold to an investor in a cash transaction the two five-story buildings at 1,392 and 1,394 Franklin Avenue, each covering a plot 37.6 by 100 feet.

Long Island.

At public auction on Saturday, Bryan L. Kennelly sold a number of Long Island City lots on Greenpoint Avenue, Cosman Avenue, and Carolin Street, near the new dual subway station being erected at Carolin Street and Thomson Avenue. After spirited bidding twenty-four lots sold were purchased at from $1,800 to $3,100.

The Charles Schaffer farm at Riverhead, L. I., has been sold to a client of the Windsor Realty Company.

War Tax Levy on Realty Begins Today.

The first payment of the war tax on real estate documents will be made today and thereafter until the levy exacted by the Government to counteract the deficiency in customs receipts owing to the European war is repealed.

Beginning today every deed of conveyance will require a stamp to the value equivalent to $1 per $1,000, represented by the equity in the property to be conveyed. That is, if a property is valued at $90,000 and is mortgaged for $20,000, the tax to be paid is on the $10,000 equity, which would require a $10 stamp.

Other realty papers taxable are bonds and acknowledgment certificates; the latter require a 10-cent stamp, and bonds, if they be individual, 50 cents, while 5 cents per $100 is the tax on bonds of corporations. Mortgages are not taxable. Stamps are obtainable from the Collector of Internal Revenue.

State Association Smoker Tonight.

For the purpose of discussing plans for a State-wide campaign to distribute more equitably the burdens now carried by real estate, the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, of which M. Morgenthau, Jr., is President, will hold a smoker at the Hotel Astor this evening.

Real Estate Notes.

The New York State Factory Investigating Commission, Robert F. Wagner, Chairman, and Abram I. Elkus, chief counsel, will hold public hearings today and Wednesday morning at the County Court House, New York City, for the purpose of presenting statistics and data concerning wages and living conditions of workers, gathered by its investigators.

Justice Davis has appointed Albert Ritchie receiver of the rents of the property on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixteen Street, plot 49 by 141.10, pending a suit brought by the Greenwich Savings Bank to foreclose a mortgage of $600,000 made by Carrie M. Butler on Nov. 24, 1909.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Thompson St, 161 and 163, for a six-story tenement and store, 50x84.9; Thompson Contracting Co., 220 Lafayette St., owner; L. A. Steinart, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $35,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, NOV. 30.

Both name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 185th St, 40.4x100; Abr. Oberstein, referee, to Mary C. Wilson, 488 Hancock St, Brooklyn, Nov. 30; attorney, Edward R. Vollmer, 298 Broadway $11,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mary C. Wilson to Augustus Flattau, 3 University Place, Nov. 30 ..... $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 122d St, 90.11x100; Peter and Fanny Korn to Fanny Korn, 253 East 68th St, (mtg $150,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, Samuel S. Korn, 220 Broadway $100

BROAD ST, 49, e s, 108.8 ft n of Beaver St, 22.7x26.1x irregular; Broad St Realty Co. e s, 80.4 ft n of Beaver St, 25x57.6x27.6l.2, L. N. Levy to 49 Broad St Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 29..$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x181.7x102.2x183.8; Brogan Building Co., Inc., to William Flinn, 1,455 North Highland Av, Pittsburgh, Penn., (mtg $975,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, s w s, 50 ft n of 95th St, 50.8x100; Edward A. Kerbs to Adolf Kerbs, Jan. 4, 1915, (mtg $75,000,); attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONROE ST, n s, 32 ft w of Gouverneur St, 16.8x48.9; Monroe St, n s, 15.9 ft w of Gouverneur St, 16.5x48.7; Isaac Lowenfeld et al, executors, to Monmouth Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 30; attorney, L. Stitzel, 149 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, Nov. 30, one-half part; attorney, same..$1

NEW BOWERY, s e s, at s w of Madison St, 42.9x irregular; Rose Rondi Guarini et al. to Guarini & Candela, 23 New Bowery, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 24 ..... $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 765, w s, 81.9 ft n of 148th St, 20.4x97.5x19.11x101.8; John P. Leo to Edw. H. Rogers, 518 West 150th St, (mtg $18,000,) b. and s., all liens, Nov. 28, ... $100

VARICK ST, 101 and 103, w s, 63.6 ft n of Watts St, 42x80x irregular, with rights to Hallett Jacob Kottek et al. to Kabs Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $45,000,) b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 19; address, Jacob Kottek. 87 Nassau St.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of Jane St, 25x—x—x56.5; John and William Otten, trustees of John Hollings, to Mary Otten, 96 Jane St, ½ part, quitclaim, Nov. 27; attorney, Charles Otten $1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x125; Westboro Realty Co., Inc., May 24, 1914, to Westboro Realty Co., Inc., Nov. 27, 1914, 50 Church St, Nov. 30; attorneys, Parson, C & McL, 52 William St.....$100

1ST AV, n s, 75 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x100; Emma V. Cone to Gertrude Weil, 225 West 86th St, Nov. 28; attorneys, Stroock & Stroock, 30 Broad St $1

2D AV, w s, 20.1 ft s of 81st St, 18.10x80; Christian Finck et al., executors, &c., to Mary E. Werner, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $15,000

2D AV, n e corner 126th St, 100.11x450x99.11x450; Arthur Ingraham to George L. Ingraham, June 14, 1901; attorney, Phoenix Ingraham, 165 Broadway $1

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x84.10; Max Tannenbaum to the Auel Realty Co., Inc., (mtg $14,000,) all liens, Nov. 26; attorney, B. W. Tannenbaum, 165 Broadway $1

2D AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 53d St, 25x irregular; 53d St, n s, 100.4 ft e of 2d Av, 57.2x—; 2d Av, s e corner of 54th St, 75.5x100; Emily M. Roemer to Norwalk Corporation, 142 Water St, Nov. 28, (mtg $168,812;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x80; Isaac Haft et al. to Jacob Hirsch, 411 East 51st St, (mtg $9,750,) all liens, b. & s., and correction deed, all liens, Oct. 21; attorneys, Krakauer & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,480, n e corner of 77th St, 22x75; Raphael Moskowitz to Holding Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, I. Rosenbaum, 149 Broadway.$1

2D AV, w s, 48.8 ft s of 23d St, 23x100; Abraham Saffran to Lenbill Realty Corporation, 1,895 2d Av, (mtg $21,000) $1

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 88th St, runs e 102.8 x s 25.8 to n s of 88th St x e 25 x n 55.8 x w 127.8 to avenue x s 30 to beginning; Charron Construction Co. to Herbert T. Parsons, Allenhurst, N. J., Oct. 15, (mtg $125,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

5TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x100; William Flinn to Brogan Building Co., Inc., 149 Broadway, (mtg $850,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

5TH AV, w corner of 14th St, 103.8x100; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Leon Malraison, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 28; attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St.....$200,000

6TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 100.8x71.6; Robert Connor to Georgiana B. Maclay, 50 West 57th St, (mtg $125,000,) Nov. 25; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 81 Nassau St...$1

7TH AV, n w s, 79.7 ft n of 33d St, 19.2x 99.10; Mary J. McDonald to Kathryn Gleason, 3 Hillside Av, Atlantic City, N. J., ¼ part, all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Pocher & Co., 126 West 34th St.....$100

7TH AV, s e corner of 147th St, 40x100; Jury Dock Savings Bank to Harry Cahan, 1,020 Simpson St, Bronx, Nov. 30; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $100

8TH AV, s w corner of 154th St, 81.6x100; William J. Hollins to Emily J. Smith, 1,561 2d Av, (mtg $60,750,) Nov. 28 ..... $100

10TH AV, n s, 59.3 ft n of 28th St, 83.7x100; Isaac Lowenfeld et al, executors, to Theresa Lemmon, 319 West 94th St, ¼ part, Nov. 30; attorney, Louis Sletzel, 149 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, ½ part, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to William Prager, individually and as executors, 129 East 74th St, (mtg $68,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, same $1

11TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10; Raymond Guarini et al to Guarini & Candela, 23 New Bowery, Nov. 19, (mtg $25,200) $1

13TH ST, n s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Celia Hornlicher to Sigmund Hornlicher, 123 West 113th St, (mtg $19,700,) Nov. 28; attorney, Jacob Manheim, 302 Broadway..$100

18TH ST, 10 West, s s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, 22x92; Charles P. Faber to Henrietta C. Hilles, 1,684 Sea View Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,000,) Nov. 2; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 55 Nassau St $1

23D ST, 358 West, s w s, 25x98.8; Lillian L. Terry, executrix, &c., of Caroline A. Livingston, to Ella M. Perrella, 30 East West 23d St, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $30,000

25TH ST, 308 and 310 West, n s, 102.8 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; 130 West Twenty-ninth Street Co., Inc., to Rudolph Feibusch, 918 Freeman St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

26TH ST, s w s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.8; Fanny Lockwood to Hanford Realty Corporation, 31 Nassau St, Jan. 13; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 31 Nassau St.....$1

31ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x98.9; William Flinn to Brogan Building Co., Inc., 149 Broadway, (mtg $175,000,) Nov. 27; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

32D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Tolchster Co. to Geo. Blank, 1,219 Union Av, Nov. 20; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

32D ST, 329 to 337 East, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Kate Blank to Tolchester Co., 135 Broadway, B. & S., Nov. 20; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

42D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 11th Av, 21x100.5; John S. Appleby to Edgar T. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 30; attorney, John S. Appleby, 192 Broadway $1

46TH ST, s s, 168 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x 100.5; Herbert R. King to Longbert Holding Co., Inc., 150 Broadway, (mtg $17,000,) Nov. 27; attorney New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

51ST ST, 336 WEST, s s, 422.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.6x100.5; Terence Byrne to John J. Byrne, 336 West 51st St, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, R. M. Byrne, 1,071 Lorimer St, Brooklyn $100

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Byrne to Prudence and Annie Byrne, 336 West 51st St, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 30 ..... $100

56TH ST, 104 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Robert Connor to Georgiana B. Maclay, 50 West 57th St, Nov. 28; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 31 Nassau St.....$1

57TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; Susanna Cahill to Anita M. Cahill, 820 Lexington Av., and Santiago P. Cahill, 100 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, quitclaim, April 17, 1912; attorney, S. P. Cahill, 82 Nassau St $1

66TH ST, 16 East, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.5; Hugh V. Chester to Cornelius Squier, 521 Park Av, (mtg $75,000,) quitclaim, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Benjamin, T., H. & T., 111 Broadway.....$5,000

68TH ST, 238 East, s s, 255.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.2x100; Peter Korn and wife to Fanny Korn, 238 East 68th St, (mtg $7,000,) all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, S. S. Korn, 220 Broadway $1

69TH ST, 16 East, s s, 87 ft w of Madison Av, 33x100.5; Alice G. Vanderbilt to Cettie G. Shepherd, 16 East 69th St, all liens, April 21, 1908; attorney, F. L. Merriam, Grand Central Terminal $1

70TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, 52x100.5; S. Morrill Banner to Urbis Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $182,500,) Nov. 28; attorney, William L. Levy, 170 Broadway $100

73D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Rudolph Offner to Lenhill Realty Corporation, Inc., 1,396 2d Av, Nov. 30, (mtg $15,000) $1

77TH ST, 331 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x102.2; Friedman Brothers & Son Neckwear Co., Inc., to St. Louis Construction Co., 96 Pine St, Nov. 30, (mtg $11,000,); attorney, Hy. C. Franklin, 220 Broadway; .$1

79TH ST, n s, 287.2 ft e of Park Av, 18.8x 102.2; Susanna V. Cahill to Anita M. Cahill, 820 Lexington Av, and another, quit claim, Aug. 17, 1912; attorney, S. P. Cahill, 82 Nassau St $1

87TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Helene Westhelmer to Mary L. Shear, New London, N. H., Nov. 30; attorney, William Powell, 7 Wall St.....$100

88TH ST, s s, 112 ft e of 5th Av, 35x100.8x irregular; J. Harper Poor to City Real Estate Co., 176 Broadway, (mtg $70,000,) all liens, Nov. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

95TH ST, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 18.8x100.8, (foreclosure Nov. 11;) Philip J. Dunn, referee, to Samhen Realty Corporation, 271 Broadway, Nov. 25; attorney, S. Friedlander, 271 Broadway ..$900

95TH ST, 19 West, n s, 218 ft w of Central Park West, 18.8x100.8; Samken Realty Corporation to May M. L. Vien, 226 West 97th St, (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, Samson Friedlander, 271 Broadway.$100

97TH ST, 232 East, s s, 460 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Joseph Berkowitz et al to George Luke, Greenwich, Conn., (mtg $10,000,) B. & S., all liens, Nov. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

97TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Morris H. Lewis to Mae Lyons, 303 Avenue C, Brooklyn, Nov. 30, (mtg $22,500;) attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 51 Chambers St ..... Exchange

100TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Isaac Lowenfeld et al., executors, to Monmouth Holding Co., Inc., 46 Cedar St, one-half part, Nov. 30; attorney, Louis Stitzel, 149 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, one-half part, Nov. 30; attorney, same $1

100TH ST, 246 to 252 West, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 72x100.11; Georgianna Brower to Wesley Realty Co., 165 West 83d St, (mtg $82,000,) all liens, Nov. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

105TH ST, 309 West, n s, 229 ft e of Riverside Drive, 21x100.11; Daniel F. Kellogg to John D. Hass, 247 West 102d St, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

105TH ST, s s, 198.5 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John J. Halpin, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

132D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Harry Isaacson to Gleich Realty Co., Inc., 512 East 145th St, Nov. 28, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, A. Lamont, 68 William St..$100

132D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 16x99.11; William H. Zotty to Mary F. Hopkins, 243 West 132d St, Nov. 29 ..... $100

134TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42x50.11, Conger and John Kraus, 2 of 6 of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, (mtg $96,000;) 143d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, (mtg $44,500;) 144th St, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11, (mtg $44,500;) Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co. to Laura Roesel, 406 West 150th St, Nov. 30; attorney, L. J. Frey, 31 Liberty St $1

134TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Joseph Realty Co. to Theresa Lemmon, 319 West 94th St., (mtg $85,500,) Nov. 27; attorney, Abe Stern, 51 Nassau St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to Speedway Realty Co., 319 West 94th St, (mtg $85,500,) Nov. 27; attorney, same..$100

191ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; 192d St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 100x100; Joseph Rosenthal Realty Co. to Ernestine Rosenthal, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, (mtg $20,000,) Nov. 30 ..... $100

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s e s, 26.8 ft s w of 174th St, 26.9x96.5x26.9x98.1; Mary Winkler to Walter Winkler, 1,704 Anthony Av, Nov. 27; attorney, Richard Krauss, 49 Wall St.....$1

ANTHONY AV, 1,682, s s, 16.8x irregular; Charles Schlesinger to Ethel Gillman, 1,682 Anthony Av, one-half part, Nov. 21, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, M. J. Dix, 329 Courtlandt Av $1

ANTHONY AV, s s, 135.7 ft w of 174th St, 90x100; Edward M. Clarke to 18th and Garden Sts Co, Inc., 784 East 179th St, Nov. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; William H. Steinkamp to same, 205 Gordon St., Roselle, N. J., Feb. 18; attorney, same $100

BAINBRIDGE AV, n w s, 42 ft s w of 201st St, 100x87.9x100x88.4; Marie Hildenbrand to Frederick Lohmann, 2,790 Bainbridge Av, Nov. 30; attorneys, Mann, B. & S., 886 Broadway, Brooklyn $1

BECK ST, 525, e s, 37.8x100; Gilbert B. Roe, referee, to Moses Morris, 886 Southern Boulevard, Nov. 30; attorney, Willard Schwartz, 31 Nassau St.....$1,000

BRONX AV, 438, 3d s, irregular; Harry Isaacson to Gleich Realty Co., Inc., 512 East 145th St, Nov. 28, (mtg $9,000;) attorney, A. Lamont, 68 William St.....$100

CARTER HILL, 75.10x60; Gustave Gleich Av, 73x105; George Kelsch to Adolph Krause et al., Redondo Beach, Cal., Nov. 24; attorney, L. N. Martin, 2 Rector St.....$1

CLINTON AV, 1,832-34, w s, 107.10 ft s of 177th St, 50x100; Harrison Building Co., Inc., to Lizzie Hahne, 464 East 152d St, Nov. 30; attorney, Edward R. Vollmer, 298 Broadway $11,000

SAME PROPERTY; Mary C. Wilson to Augustus Flattau, 3 University Place, Nov. 30 ..... $100

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 122d St, 90.11x100; Peter and Fanny Korn to Fanny Korn, 253 East 68th St, (mtg $150,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, Samuel S. Korn, 220 Broadway $100

BROAD ST, 49, e s, 108.8 ft n of Beaver St, 22.7x26.1x irregular; Broad St Realty Co. e s, 80.4 ft n of Beaver St, 25x57.6x27.6l.2, L. N. Levy to 49 Broad St Realty Corporation, 128 Broadway, B. & S., all liens, Oct. 29..$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x 181.7x102.2x183.8; Brogan Building Co., Inc., to William Flinn, 1,455 North Highland Av, Pittsburgh, Penn., (mtg $975,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, s w s, 50 ft n of 95th St, 50.8x 100; Edward A. Kerbs to Adolf Kerbs, Jan. 4, 1915, (mtg $75,000,); attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

MONROE ST, n s, 32 ft w of Gouverneur St, 16.8x48.9; Monroe St, n s, 15.9 ft w of Gouverneur St, 16.5x48.7; Isaac Lowenfeld et al, executors, to Monmouth Holding Co., 46 Cedar St, Nov. 30; attorney, L. Stitzel, 149 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, Nov. 30, one-half part; attorney, same..$1

NEW BOWERY, s e s, at s w of Madison St, 42.9x irregular; Rose Rondi Guarini et al. to Guarini & Candela, 23 New Bowery, (mtg $15,000,) Nov. 24 ..... $1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 765, w s, 81.9 ft n of 148th St, 20.4x97.5x19.11x101.8; John P. Leo to Edw. H. Rogers, 518 West 150th St, (mtg $18,000,) b. and s., all liens, Nov. 28, ... $100

VARICK ST, 101 and 103, w s, 63.6 ft n of Watts St, 42x80x irregular, with rights to Hallett Jacob Kottek et al. to Kabs Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, (mtg $45,000,) b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, Nov. 19; address, Jacob Kottek. 87 Nassau St.....$100

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of Jane St, 25x—x—x56.5; John and William Otten, trustees of John Hollings, to Mary Otten, 96 Jane St, ½ part, quitclaim, Nov. 27; attorney, Charles Otten $1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 60x 125; Westboro Realty Co., Inc., May 24, 1914, to Westboro Realty Co., Inc., Nov. 27, 1914, 50 Church St, Nov. 30; attorneys, Parson, C & McL, 52 William St.....$100

1ST AV, n s, 75 ft s of 78th St, 25.6x100; Emma V. Cone to Gertrude Weil, 225 West 86th St, Nov. 28; attorneys, Stroock & Stroock, 30 Broad St $1

2D AV, w s, 20.1 ft s of 81st St, 18.10x80; Christian Finck et al., executors, &c., to Mary E. Werner, White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co. $15,000

2D AV, n e corner 126th St, 100.11x450x 99.11x450; Arthur Ingraham to George L. Ingraham, June 14, 1901; attorney, Phoenix Ingraham, 165 Broadway $1

2D AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x84.10; Max Tannenbaum to the Auel Realty Co., Inc., (mtg $14,000,) all liens, Nov. 26; attorney, B. W. Tannenbaum, 165 Broadway $1

2D AV, e s, 100.5 ft n of 53d St, 25x irregular; 53d St, n s, 100.4 ft e of 2d Av, 57.2x—; 2d Av, s e corner of 54th St, 75.5x100; Emily M. Roemer to Norwalk Corporation, 142 Water St, Nov. 28, (mtg $168,812;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, e s, 20.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x80; Isaac Haft et al. to Jacob Hirsch, 411 East 51st St, (mtg $9,750,) all liens, b. & s., and correction deed, all liens, Oct. 21; attorneys, Krakauer & P., 309 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,480, n e corner of 77th St, 22x75; Raphael Moskowitz to Holding Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, all liens, Nov. 20; attorney, I. Rosenbaum, 149 Broadway.$1

2D AV, w s, 48.8 ft s of 23d St, 23x100; Abraham Saffran to Lenbill Realty Corporation, 1,895 2d Av, (mtg $21,000) $1

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 88th St, runs e 102.8 x s 25.8 to n s of 88th St x e 25 x n 55.8 x w 127.8 to avenue x s 30 to beginning; Charron Construction Co. to Herbert T. Parsons, Allenhurst, N. J., Oct. 15, (mtg $125,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

5TH AV, e s, 98.9 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x100; William Flinn to Brogan Building Co., Inc., 149 Broadway, (mtg $850,000,) Nov. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

5TH AV, w corner of 14th St, 103.8x100; Elek J. Ludvigh, referee, to Leon Malraison, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Nov. 28; attorneys, Mitchell & M., 44 Wall St.....$200,000

6TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, 100.8x71.6; Robert Connor to Georgiana B. Maclay, 50 West 57th St, (mtg $125,000,) Nov. 25; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 81 Nassau St...$1

7TH AV, n w s, 79.7 ft n of 33d St, 19.2x 99.10; Mary J. McDonald to Kathryn Gleason, 3 Hillside Av, Atlantic City, N. J., ¼ part, all liens, Nov. 27; attorneys, Pocher & Co., 126 West 34th St.....$100

7TH AV, s e corner of 147th St, 40x100; Jury Dock Savings Bank to Harry Cahan, 1,020 Simpson St, Bronx, Nov. 30; attorney, F. M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $100

8TH AV, s w corner of 154th St, 81.6x100; William J. Hollins to Emily J. Smith, 1,561 2d Av, (mtg $60,750,) Nov. 28 ..... $100

10TH AV, n s, 59.3 ft n of 28th St, 83.7x100; Isaac Lowenfeld et al, executors, to Theresa Lemmon, 319 West 94th St, ¼ part, Nov. 30; attorney, Louis Sletzel, 149 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY; William Prager to same, ½ part, Nov. 30; attorney, same.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Theresa Lemmon to William Prager, individually and as executors, 129 East 74th St, (mtg $68,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, same $1

11TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x94.10; Raymond Guarini et al to Guarini & Candela, 23 New Bowery, Nov. 19, (mtg $25,200) $1

13TH ST, n s, 271 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Celia Hornlicher to Sigmund Hornlicher, 123 West 113th St, (mtg $19,700,) Nov. 28; attorney, Jacob Manheim, 302 Broadway..$100

18TH ST, 10 West, s s, 252 ft w of 5th Av, 22x92; Charles P. Faber to Henrietta C. Hilles, 1,684 Sea View Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $35,000,) Nov. 2; attorneys, Holm, W. & S., 55 Nassau St $1

23D ST, 358 West, s w s, 25x98.8; Lillian L. Terry, executrix, &c., of Caroline A. Livingston, to Ella M. Perrella, 30 East West 23d St, all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $30,000

25TH ST, 308 and 310 West, n s, 102.8 ft w of 8th Av, 40x98.9; 130 West Twenty-ninth Street Co., Inc., to Rudolph Feibusch, 918 Freeman St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, Nov. 27; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $1

26TH ST, s w s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.8; Fanny Lockwood to Hanford Realty Corporation, 31 Nassau St, Jan. 13; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 31 Nassau St.....$1

31ST ST, n s, 466.8 ft w of 5th Av, 33.4x 98.9; William Flinn to Brogan Building Co., Inc., 149 Broadway, (mtg $175,000,) Nov. 27; attorney Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

32D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Tolchster Co. to Geo. Blank, 1,219 Union Av, Nov. 20; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

32D ST, 329 to 337 East, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Kate Blank to Tolchester Co., 135 Broadway, B. & S., Nov. 20; attorneys, Eisman, L. C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

42D ST, n s, 410 ft w of 11th Av, 21x100.5; John S. Appleby to Edgar T. Appleby, Glen Cove, L. I., Nov. 30; attorney, John S. Appleby, 192 Broadway $1

46TH ST, s s, 168 ft e of Lexington Av, 18x 100.5; Herbert R. King to Longbert Holding Co., Inc., 150 Broadway, (mtg $17,000,) Nov. 27; attorney New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

51ST ST, 336 WEST, s s, 422.6 ft w of 8th Av, 20.6x100.5; Terence Byrne to John J. Byrne, 336 West 51st St, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 30; attorney, R. M. Byrne, 1,071 Lorimer St, Brooklyn $100

SAME PROPERTY; John J. Byrne to Prudence and Annie Byrne, 336 West 51st St, (mtg $25,000,) Nov. 30 ..... $100

56TH ST, 104 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; Robert Connor to Georgiana B. Maclay, 50 West 57th St, Nov. 28; attorneys, Maclay & McB., 31 Nassau St.....$1

57TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 40x100.5; Susanna Cahill to Anita M. Cahill, 820 Lexington Av., and Santiago P. Cahill, 100 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, quitclaim, April 17, 1912; attorney, S. P. Cahill, 82 Nassau St $1

66TH ST, 16 East, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, 23x100.5; Hugh V. Chester to Cornelius Squier, 521 Park Av, (mtg $75,000,) quitclaim, all liens, Nov. 30; attorneys, Benjamin, T., H. & T., 111 Broadway.....$5,000

68TH ST, 238 East, s s, 255.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.2x100; Peter Korn and wife to Fanny Korn, 238 East 68th St, (mtg $7,000,) all liens, Nov. 30; attorney, S. S. Korn, 220 Broadway $1

69TH ST, 16 East, s s, 87 ft w of Madison Av, 33x100.5; Alice G. Vanderbilt to Cettie G. Shepherd, 16 East 69th St, all liens, April 21, 1908; attorney, F. L. Merriam, Grand Central Terminal $1

70TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 3d Av, 52x100.5; S. Morrill Banner to Urbis Realty Co., 170 Broadway, (mtg $182,500,) Nov. 28; attorney, William L. Levy, 170 Broadway $100

73D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Rudolph Offner to Lenhill Realty Corporation, Inc., 1,396 2d Av, Nov. 30, (mtg $15,000) $1

77TH ST, 331 East, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 28.4x102.2; Friedman Brothers & Son Neckwear Co., Inc., to St. Louis Construction Co., 96 Pine St, Nov. 30, (mtg $11,000,); attorney, Hy. C. Franklin, 220 Broadway; .$1

79TH ST, n s, 287.2 ft e of Park Av, 18.8x 102.2; Susanna V. Cahill to Anita M. Cahill, 820 Lexington Av, and another, quit claim, Aug. 17, 1912; attorney, S. P. Cahill, 82 Nassau St $1

87TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Columb

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

Henry St, 211 n e 288.1 ft s of Scammel St, 16.6x70.8x16.6x71.4, five-story tenement; United States Trust Co. against Julius Aberman et al.; Stewart & S., attorneys; M. W. Wyvell, referee; due, $16,007.71; taxes, &c., $439.17; to the plaintiff for $16,000.

AT 8,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Trinity Av, 68.4 e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 22x78.8x35.1x74.5, four-story tenement; Loretta Cowan, executrix, against C. A. Weber et al.; T. W. Foster, attorney; M. B. Mclaughlin, referee; due, $14,451.68; taxes, &c., $875.75; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

Chestnut St, e s, 100 ft n of Cornell Av, 100x 65.5 to 32nd x128.10x132.7; W. W. Taylor against Emilie Schmahl; De La Mare & M., attorneys; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $5,-070.57; taxes, &c., $113.85; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 1,270, s w corner of 91st St, 100.8x82.2; six-story apartment house; estate of Wolf Kronsthal, deceased.

63d St, 42 West, s s, 295 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; four-story dwelling; executors' sale; estate of Emily H. Moir, deceased.

Barclay St, 28, s s, 40.3 ft w of Church St, 24.2x101.10; five-story loft building; executors' sale; also

74th St, 139 West, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 22x102.2; four-story building; executors' sale; estate of Alfred L. Simonson, deceased.

4th Av, 106, w s, 98.8 ft s of 12th St, 25.1x 115.9; four-story loft building and store; executors' sale; estate of Edwin A. Dodd, deceased.

Columbus Av, 27, e s, 75.5 ft n of 60th St, 25x100; five-story tenement and store; executors' sale; estate of Edward Gordon, deceased.

Avenue C, 213, n w corner of 13th St, and 649 East 13th St, two five-story tenements and stores, 22.9x88x68.9x irregular; executors' sale; estate of Joseph Pfeifer, deceased.

White Plains, N. Y.—South Broadway, w s, between Martine Av and Mitchell Place, 186.8x306.9x irregular; four-story frame tenement; voluntary sale.

100th St, 94 West, s s, 174.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 26x100.11; five-story flat; executors' sale; estate of Alexander McCarthy, deceased.

67th St, 245 and 247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 38.4x100.5; two three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C. E. Neler et al.; Curtis, M. & C., attorneys; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $322.86; $978.62; taxes, &c., $486.75; subject to prior mortgage $2,000.

Second St, 42 and 44, n s, 216.9 ft w of Bowery, 51.10x100.8x52x100.3; seven-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against J. G. Goldsmith et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; W. C. Arnold, referee; due, $122,087.52; taxes, &c., $5,131.83.

228th St, West, n s, 429.10 ft w of Marble Hill Av, 40x70x46.10x70, vacant; E. E. Steele against A. S. Frazee et al.; Reeves & T., attorneys; M. L. Stover, referee; due, $4,881.45; taxes, &c., $874.06.

By Henry Brady.

109th St, 240 East, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.10; five-story tenement and stores; Clarence Tucker et al., trustees, against Threshold Realty Co. et al., (Action 2;) C. F. & W. W. Buckley, attorneys; N. T. Phillips, referee; due, $15,178.47; taxes, &c., $762.42.

109th St, 242 East, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.10; five-story tenement and stores; Clarence Tucker et al., trustees, against Threshold Realty Co. et al., (Action 1;) same attorneys and referee; due, $15,166.32; taxes, &c., $806.09.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE,

By Joseph P. Day.

Intervale Av, 1,858, w s, 227.10 ft s of Jennings St, 42.6x110; five-story tenement; A. Dorb et al. against Jacob Streifler Co. et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $5,609.67; taxes, &c., $32.92.

Intervale Av, 1,857, w s, 185.4 ft s of Jennings St, 42.6x110; five-story tenement; Max Moskowits et al. against Jacob Streifler Co. et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $5,607.67; taxes, &c., $32.92.

Jennings St, 806, s s, 75 ft e of Chisholm St, 50x95; two-story frame dwelling; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Fey et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; Emanuel Hertz, referee; due, $6,662.38; taxes, &c., $485.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

183d St, 789 East, n w corner of Southern Boulevard, 117.10x85x112.6x85.5; five-story tenement; Jacob Ganefried et al. against Sida Construction Co. et al.; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; Thomas Ingraham, referee; due, $7,174.97; taxes, &c., $376.18; subject to first mortgage of $82,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Jerome Av, 2,351, w s, 54 ft n of North St, 18x79.11; three-story tenement and store; Harlem Savings Bank against M. J. Ellis et al., (Action 1;) E. S. Clinch, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $7,615.09; taxes, &c., $130.98.

Jerome Av, 2,353, w s, 72 ft n of North St, 18x79.11; three-story tenement and store; same against same, (Action 2;) same attorney and referee; due, $7,629.19; taxes, &c., $126.25.

By Charles J. Dunn.

University Av, 1,492, e s, 160.3 ft s of intersection of Featherbed Lane and Plympton Av, 66.4x181.1x46.9x183.11; five-story flat; Michel Real Estate & Mortgage Co. against the Towanda Construction Co. et al.; William Henkel, Jr., attorney; D. J. Dunn, referee; due, $17,848.60; taxes, &c., $928.84; subject to prior mortgage of $54,975.

By Henry Brady.

Tinton Av, 1,050, e s, 60 ft s of 166th St, 20x80, three-story tenement; W. C. Peppel, holmes against Jennie Weston, individual administrator et al.; Todd & S., attorneys; James C. Brady, referee; due, $4,481.39; taxes, &c., $122.12.

Bitner Pl, 413, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 20x102, two-story brick factory; Charles Jackson et al. against M. H. Bell et al.; A. Stern, attorney; L. O. Van Doren, referee; due, $3,203.63; taxes, &c., $160.57.

Ellis Av, 2,340, s s, 405 ft e of Havemeyer Av, 33.4x100.5; Arthur Cahn against Carrie Gibb et al.; E. L. Brisach, attorney; H. C. Koeppel, referee; due, $750.91; taxes, &c., $486.75; subject to prior mortgage $2,000.

Walnut St, e s, 100 ft n of Cornell Av, 50x100; W. W. Taylor against M. L. Farrell et al.; De La Mare & M., attorneys; T. G. K. Heath, referee; due, $2,866.74; taxes, &c., $329.37.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty cents a line.

$18,000 second mortgage wanted; choice paying Washington Heights apartment. "Principal," 3,626 Broadway.

Money advanced on Rents; First and Second Mortgage Money. R. M. De Leeuw, 18 Broad.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Chelsea cottage leasehold for sale at $1,000; 16-foot 2 story and basement brick house; 418 West 24th St.; cheaper than paying rent for dark Harlem flat. Apply Moore & Wyckoff, 646 5th Av., corner 48th St.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$800—Bronx lots; near Subway; easy terms; no brokers. H 263 Times Downtown.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Sale or Rent.—Beautiful, sunny bungalow, seven rooms and bath; hot water heat; fully decorated; ideal social surroundings, schools, churches, &c.; 28 minutes from Manhattan, via Penn.-L. I. 34th St. and Atlantic Av. station; four minutes' walk from express station; 100 trains daily. Write or phone 387M Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, New York.

Forced to sell fine home of 7 rooms and bath; only 18 minutes from city; electric light, heat &c.; on two elegant lots; need $125 cash at once; balance $18 a month; possession at once; will give big bargain to quick buyer. Address C. Martin, 245 West 34th St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange flat house with stores, Harlem, for small family house near Subway or elevated. Write Horowitz, 441 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

OFFICES, suites, or entire floors to SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to ten years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; furnished or unfurnished; saving in rent 20% to 40%; your problem solved quickly; service free. OFFICE SUBLETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, corner 42d. 5786 Bryant.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St. between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

A.—CORNER LOFTS, 62x81.

Fireproof building, 26 Waverly Place, corner Greene St.; reasonable rents. Firm L. J. Carpenter, 26 Liberty St.

OUTSIDE OFFICE, $30.

157 Cedar St., corner West. Steam, elevator. Apply on premises of janitor.

Part of light, fireproof, steam-heated floor to let; will divide to suit tenant. 223 West 42d St., near Broadway, fourth floor.

To Rent—Office and salesroom, 25x100; all or part; Warren St., near Broadway. Box H 209 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.

Alexander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Offices, showrooms, Rothschild Realty Co., 5th Av. Phone 4966 Chelsea.

West—Basement, high-class business; will alter. Plaza 2121.

The uptown section, Van Norden Trust Co., 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$60,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

Three lots at Central Park, L. I., for $180; $5 cash and $5 per month. Room 601, 24 West 33d St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS.

15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Unusual farm, five acres; several hundred finest bearing fruit trees; eight-room house, all improvements, numerous outbuildings; five minutes' walk express station. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FORECLOSURE BARGAIN.

Price, $4,250; 7-room house, handsomely decorated; plot 60x105; all improvements; 5 minutes to station; near trolley. Leonia Heights Land Co., 47 West 34th St., City.

4,000 square feet of land 30 minutes out on the C. R. R. of N. J., in a built-up section, all improvements, near station and trolley, for $400; terms, $10 cash, $5 per month. Room 600, 34 West 33d, N. Y.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Station, Montclair.

Dwelling, furnished and unfurnished, sell, rent, or trade, at Boonton and Mountain Lakes. Edward Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

West Side.

THE WILSONIA,

225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $50; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.

REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. 'Phone 9920—Col.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full part. from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway 72d to 73d St.; 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Columbus 3547.

LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED STUDIO, THREE ROOMS, BATH, KITCHENETTE, FACING CENTRAL PARK; REFERENCES REQUIRED. N 7 TIMES.

Gentleman will sublet small furnished apartment for Winter, below 50th St.; refined surroundings and accommodations indispensable. M 178 Times.

121st, 509 West.—Near Subway; beautiful outside apartment, elegantly furnished, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; restaurant. See Eastman.

478 Central Park West.—Elegant eight-room apartment, newly decorated; four bedrooms, electricity, elevator. Entrance 108th St. Baker.

Handsomely furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Clark & De Florez, 30 East 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 5892.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Four-room apartment; superior furnishings; to tenant who would appreciate. Z 502 Times Annex.

95th, 251 West.—Elevator apartment; five outside rooms; $55. Telephone 2857 Riverside.

Attractively furnished; 57th; 8 sunny rooms; overlooking church; $160 monthly. 2920 Columbus.

Completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartment, 4 rooms, 3 and 5 W. 104th St.

Apartments one and more rooms; maid service. The Suborel, 156 West 65th.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, business and social; in high-class hotel; office, at bargain prices; a few choice apartment left; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $45 month upward; three rooms and bath, furnished, $50 month upward.

HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.

HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ, 127 EAST 72D.

SOUTHERN EXPOSURE APARTMENTS, 4-5-6 ROOMS, BATH, $15-$20 WEEKLY; FULL SERVICE; RESTAURANT OPTIONAL.

Entire floor in private house, consisting two large, light rooms, and bath; exclusive neighborhood; 39th St., near Park Av.; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Immediately, in modern elevator, housekeeping apartment, three-four rooms, completely furnished, 50th to 100th St., west side, for three months; moderate price; refined couple; answer by letter; full particulars. Room 505, 62d Broadway.

To sublet, furnished, two-room and bath apartment between 72d and 115th Sts., west side, by young married couple after Jan. 15; state location and price; highest references. H 45 Times Annex.

List your furnished and unfurnished apartments with us for quick rental. WM. D. BLOODGOOD & CO., INC., 542 5th Av., N. Y. Phone 6670 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

COURTWOOD.

S. W. Cor. 169th St. and Broadway. Modern Elevator Apartments.

7 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,000
6 Rooms and 1 Bath..... 750

Subway, at 168th St.

5th Av. (corner 12th St.)—Overlooking old Presbyterian Churchyard, 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St., or Carstien & Linnliken, 221 4th Av.

44 West 93d St.—Quiet, well-managed house; one apartment each floor; beautifully decorated; eight rooms with private hall, tiled bath; excellent light; $90.

EIGHT ROOMS, $60.

Elegant elevator corner apartment, 795 St. Nicholas Av., cor. 150th; liberal concessions.

One, two, three all light rooms; bath, elevator, steam; Subway, elevated stations; Broadway corner. Cesteria, 59 West 65th.

47th, 112 West.—Physician's office, two large rooms; $65. Payson McL. Merrill, 9 East 44th. 8300 Murray Hill.

327 West 56th.—Seven, five large rooms; entirely light; elevator; desirable location; moderate.

50th, 14 West.—Two or four room suite; kitchenette; doctor's office. Plaza 2121.

Sublet 4-room elevator apartment. Inquire Supt., 661 West 150th., cor. Broadway.

858-844 Riverside Drive; near 168th St.; 6 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

Haddon Hall, 596 Riverside Drive, (Southeast corner 137th St.)—$900 to $1,400.

21st, 327 West.—Four rooms, front; bath, hot water; elegant; adults; $21.

East Side.

932, 74 E.—Four rooms; top floor; private house; $30 to $40; electricity; 1, 2 adults.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

Long Island.

LAWRENCE, L. I.

One corner apartment, brick apartment house; steam heated; all improvements; $40. D. E. Lennox, Lawrence P. O., Box 81.

New Jersey.

Flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, hot water supply, electric light, janitor service, in new apartments; 12th St. and Park Av., Hoboken. Particulars, Charles Fall, Hoboken Trust Building, 1,400 Washington St., Hoboken.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful all-year home; all improvements, paying farm, modern outbuildings, 100 acres; Eastern Connecticut; cost $20,000; suitable also hotel; sanitarium; send for circular; $13,500; terms. Owner, Z 307 Times.

Farm of 245 acres, with buildings worth $25,000, in charming village; this is the biggest high-class farm bargain of the year at $12,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

BOARD WANTED for three adults; two connecting rooms; below 32d St.; state terms. Box 71, Amityville, L. I.

YOUNG FOREIGNER wants board, uptown; opportunity for English, under terms. M 8 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

97TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive, steam-heated room; private baths; table board.

97TH, 12 EAST. (5th Av.)—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large heated rooms; home cooking; table guests; references; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table. Tel. 4270 Stuyvesant.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, small sunny rooms; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST. Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH ST., 146 EAST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; table board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Suite, with bath; also large front room; references.

63D, 23-30 EAST.—Large, single rooms, exceptional table; bath, telephone.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

93D, 31 EAST.—Attractive, large room and bath; refined neighborhood; private family; breakfast or full board; gentleman; references.

ALEXANDER AV., 182.—Large front room, heated, with running water; home cooking; small room for one person also.

MADISON AV., 149, (corner 32d St.)—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table.

44TH, 260 WEST, ALLIANCE HOTEL.—Room and board, $21 weekly; European and American plan; bath; suites; Times Square.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Large room; also single room; heat, water; good board.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST. — Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large room, electricity; good board; telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Choice accommodations; double, (board couple,) $16; single, $8; superior cuisine.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table; white service; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Extra large room; southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; hot water; Subway, "L"; private house.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; table guests; telephone Columbus 10121.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for refined business men; convenient location; reference.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; well heated; other rooms; excellent board.

73D, 118 WEST.—Single room, bathroom floor; excellent table; Subway, "L," surface.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; superior table; also table guests.

74TH, 181 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Attractive rooms, superior table; parlor dining; homelike atmosphere.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; warm, medium-sized room; gentlemen; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated, large rooms; excellent board; table guests; reference.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable rooms; excellent table; electricity; convenient Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Sunny rooms; private bath; hot-water supply; excellent cuisine.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure, $15; small, $8; excellent English cooking.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Beautiful second floor dressing rooms; private bath; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST.—GREYCOURT.

Open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; write for booklet, references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Sunny room, with bath; single rooms; reasonable rates.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large front room, lavatory; business people only; very reasonable.

83D, 11 WEST.

Warm, comfortable furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; home surroundings; table guests.

83D, 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, small rooms; bathroom each floor; excellent table.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable warm room adjoining bath; attractive house; excellent board.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front, small rooms; excellent table; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; quiet, refined home; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; unusually fine table; phone.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; plain, select house; references.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, small newly furnished rooms; private baths; excellent cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms; few accommodated; references; "L"; French cuisine.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, newly decorated; private bath; excellent meals; references.

94TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, second floor, southern exposure; parlor dining; moderate.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms en suite; second floor; small.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Rooms, private bath, table board; references.

118TH, 525 WEST.—Private house; large rooms; table guests; home cooking.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive large front room, suitable for two.

122D, 239 WEST.—Double, single rooms; piano, 'phone; home cooking; reasonable.

130TH, 247 WEST.—Large furnished rooms, connecting bath; Kosher table board. 4011 Morningside.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Large and small rooms; steam heat; excellent table and service.

In the seventies a widow having a superb corner eight-room apartment on the tenth floor, in one of the finest buildings in N. Y., will take a couple to board; price is not to be considered, in exchange for a luxurious home; no other boarders; maid service and Japanese curios; referebce. Tel. 6088 Schuyler.

REFINED YOUNG MAN may have ideal home; cultured family. Q 100 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant, sunny, steam-heated rooms, connecting lavatory; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order. Healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 50. Cars. Elegantly furnished rooms, suites, every comfort; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; distinct, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 558 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 6432.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. High Cliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. Telephone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Every home comfort and convenience; gentleman; country place; 40 minutes out; room with private sleeping porch; free garage or stabling. Jersey, C 141 Times.

Exceptional board in modern house; private family; large, sunny rooms; moderate prices; gentlemen; references. Box 138, East Orange.

PRIVATE FAMILY, modern house, desirable neighborhood; excellent table; 5 minutes to station. Box 138, East Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

3D AV., 1,519, (98th.)—Elegant front parlor and bedroom, suitable one, two gentlemen; bath; steam; reasonable. Behrendt.

117TH ST., 36 EAST.—Attractive large, small rooms; furnace heat; shower bath; telephone; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

177TH, 907 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Front and back hall rooms. Telephone 2767—Stuyvesant.

177TH, 150 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private family; board optional.

218T, 149 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front parlor; well heated; $8.50.

218T ST., 112 EAST.

Cozy front room, $5; private house.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Extra large front room for two or three business people; references.

40TH, (94 Park Av.)—Large and small rooms; private house; gentlemen. Vincendeau.

53D, 65 EAST.—Suite, with private bath; private house; other rooms; kitchenette, 'phone.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Large, light, airy rooms, with southern exposure.

57TH, 47 EAST.—Large sunny front rooms; elegant parlor floor; studio; gentlemen.

61ST, 205 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences; private family; telephone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Front room, southern exposure; every convenience; private house; telephone.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Large, single rooms, connecting bath; parlors suitable physician; meals.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 609.—Small room and alcove bedroom; running hot and cold water; heated; telephone; convenience; gentlemen.

LEXINGTON AV., 695.—Two newly furnished rooms; running water, bath, heat, telephone. Lyons.

MADISON AV., 1,142, (near 85th.)—Comfortable, light room, high-class elevator apartment, for refined business woman; $5 weekly; references. Kennedy.

West Side.

127TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant room, medium sized, private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., Hotel Strand, just east of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

82D ST., near Broadway, (Hotel Strand.)—Very desirable apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; $75 per month.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentleman.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single room; steam heated; porcelain bath; privilege select home; reasonable.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, fine room; steam heated; private bath; electric light; select.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Exclusive accommodations for gentlemen; home conveniences; moderate terms.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house. Telephone Plaza 6296.

52D ST., 131 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite; well heated; other rooms; excellent board.

52D, 241 WEST.—Large, small rooms; heat; shower baths; conveniences; reasonable. 5489 Columbus.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; desirable; doctor's office; attractive small room; references.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small, nicely furnished rooms; quiet house. Trimmer.

60TH, 22 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath, $5-$15 weekly—one small room—elegantly kept. At Broadway. 10241 Columbus.

65TH, 130 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms; warm, clean; every convenience; $4, $6.

68TH, 87 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, with private bath; board.

69TH, 59 WEST.—Attractive, large room; modern conveniences; bath; private house; gentlemen.

69TH, 105 WEST.—Room and bath in private house; steam heat; references.

70TH, 188 WEST.—Room, private bath, steam heat, electricity, private home; gentleman.

70TH, 122 WEST.—Large, small rooms, heated; hot water, parquet floor; gentlemen.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny rooms; private bath or without; references.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Large room for two young men or couple; breakfast; convenient to Subway and "L."

71ST, 163 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, furnished rooms; half minute from Subway; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large and small rooms; refined home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny front room; suitable two; running water; telephone.

71ST ST., WEST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room; private bath. Col. 10106.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Large, medium; running water, electricity, phone.

71ST, 306 WEST.—Desirable front room; $4; smaller rooms, $2.50. Col. 9987.

72D ST., WEST.—To business man or woman, modern private apartment, 2 rooms and bath; owner uses during day for music studio, never Sundays or holidays. Col. 4680.

72D SUBWAY.—Single room, with, without bath; high-class apartment; gentlemen; references. Phone Columbus 684. Apt. 1C.

73D, 159 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Exclusive, newly furnished, private house; large, medium, and small rooms; private baths; telephone; breakfast served.

76TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, steam-heated, single room; private house; reasonable.

76TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH, 49 WEST.—Newly furnished, large rooms, suite, with kitchenette; maid service.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 135 WEST.—Attractive, warm, sunny front room; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Beautiful, well-heated, sunny front room; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Exceptional room; private residence; all modern conveniences.

76TH, 100 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; elevator, telephone; $8-$6. Hilton.

77TH ST., 64 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, facing Museum; board optional. Mrs. B. MacGregor.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; rear parlor.

77TH ST., 173 WEST.—Large, outside room; private family; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Andreas.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; also physician's office.

78TH, 205 WEST.—Southern exposure; front suite; exceptional furnishings; high-class house; $50 monthly.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, large, warm room; private bath; convenient Subway, elevated.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful room, Southern exposure, small room—running water—Subway.

79TH, 162 WEST.—Large front room, handsomely furnished; private bath; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large, single rooms, bath; back parlor; electricity; steam; Subway.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms; steam, electricity; continuous hot water; reasonable.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; see and appreciate.

81ST, 251 WEST.—REALLY DESIRABLE large, sunny room; high-class elevator apartment; near Subway, elevated.

81ST, 141 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable home, electricity; private bath. New occupant. Reasonable.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; references; conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Large, small, comfortably furnished outside rooms; steam; reasonable. Young.

84TH, 115 WEST.—Large room; hot and cold water, steam; reasonable. Sullivan.

86TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; have one large, exceptionally attractive room; references.

86TH, 211 WEST.—Outside room, heated, suitable for two; bath; smaller room. Martin.

86TH, 176 WEST.—Choice room; exclusive. Inquire Woodley, 6 Wall St., Room 137.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Small furnished room, near Riverside and Subway.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Well-furnished room, bath adjoining; all conveniences, gentleman; private house.

88TH, 60 WEST.—Two front, connecting rooms and bath; private entrance; all conveniences; reasonable. Morgan.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished, large, medium rooms; convenient L, Subway; reasonable.

91ST ST., 74 WEST.—Large, west-kept room; all conveniences; reasonable.

92D, 139 WEST.—Splendid dinner, 50 cents; breakfast and lunch, 25 cents; excellent service.

96D, 35 WEST.—Desirable large room with independent kitchenette, $5; small, $2.75; phone.

96D, 225 WEST.—Large room, bath on floor; every convenience; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

96TH ST., 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM ADJOINING BATH; CONVENIENCES; $5 WEEKLY.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, all conveniences. Telephone 7296 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

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CORONER'S JURY ALL FRIENDS OF ACCUSED

Hellenstein Shown to Have Picked Intimate Doctors for Malpractice Case.

MERE COINCIDENCE, HE SAYS

Met Defendant and Suggested Harry Kopp Instead of Sam Koenig to be His Attorney.

Facts in connection with the inquest into the death of Josephine Taus of 353 East Seventy-fourth Street, which led him to believe that the jury was "packed," were brought out yesterday by Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein in his inquiry into the Coroners' system.

Coroner Hellenstein was subjected to a close examination, in the course of which it was established that Dr. Edward Lowenbein of 249 East Seventy-second Street, the physician who was made defendant in the Taus case, and whose friendship for the Coroner dated back sixteen years, had sought Dr. Hellenstein's aid to straighten things out for him. It was also brought out that the Coroner and the physician had held conferences prior to the inquest, and that the names of physicians to be called as jurors had been discussed.

Three of these physicians, Dr. Maurice A. Sturm, once associated with Dr. Friedmann, discoverer of "turtle serum"; Dr. Arnold Sturmdorf, and Dr. Louis J. Ladinsky, as well as Joseph Weissberger, an old friend of Coroner Hellenstein, did serve on the jury, which by its verdict acquitted Dr. Lowenbein of blame. Dr. Hellenstein stuck to his assertion in the face of such evidence that the physicians who were on the jury were chosen at random.

Were Clubfellows.

It was further developed that Dr. Hellenstein and Dr. Lowenbein were members of the East Side Doctors' Club, and that Dr. Ladinsky had been asked to serve on the jury by Dr. Hellenstein at a meeting of the Eastern Medical Society. Commissioner Wallstein, however, left it clear that he did not seek to make charges against these physician-jurors.

As a climax Mr. Wallstein called Assistant District Attorney Breckinridge, who worked with Hellenstein on the Taus case. He testified that he had not known "that there was a physician on the jury," or of Dr. Hellenstein's friendship with the men.

Josephine Taus died on Jan. 31, 1913, and under usual procedure the case should have gone to Coroner Holzhauser. Dr. Hellenstein testified that Holzhauser could not be found.

Mr. Wallstein then read from testimony of Dr. Lowenbein at a private inquiry. He said that on hearing that a complaint might be made, he had gone to see Coroner Hellenstein, had told him he was in trouble and asked for help.

Of this visit Dr. Hellenstein denied any knowledge. He admitted he had telephoned Dr. Lowenbein on Feb. 1, 1913, to come to his house and surrender. The question of a $5,000 bail bond came up then. Mr. Wallstein showed that the bond was offered by Mrs. Cornelia A. Lefkovics, wife of a Dr. Lefkovics, also a member of the Doctors' Club on the east side. Coroner Hellenstein admitted that he had failed to acknowledge the bond, thus rendering it worthless.

Advised Against Sam Koenig.

Reading from Dr. Lowenbein's testimony Mr. Wallstein showed that he had sworn that Dr. Hellenstein had advised him to retain ex-Assemblyman Harry Kopp, as counsel instead of Republican County Chairman Samuel Koenig, whom Dr. Lowenbein had suggested. That testimony Dr. Hellenstein denied, asserting that he had simply said that Kopp was a good man whose name was suggested by Dr. Lowenbein. He said that Dr. Lowenbein knew Kopp very well. Mr. Wallstein showed by Lowenbein's testimony that he had never heard of Kopp before his name was mentioned by the Coroner.

"Taking up the friendship between Hellenstein and Lowenbein, Mr. Wallstein drew from the Coroner that they were very intimate. He called Dr. Lowenbein "Levy" for short, he said, and Dr. Lowenbein frequently addressed him as "Red Head."

Mr. Wallstein brought out that Coroner Hellenstein and Mr. Weissberger were members of the Hungarian Republican Club and produced evidence to emphasize the close friendship between the physicians. Dr. Hellenstein clung to his statement that none of the names had been suggested to him by Lowenbein, and finally Mr. Wallstein exclaimed:

"It is very difficult for me, Coroner, to credit your statement that these names were selected by chance."

Dr. Hellenstein was asked if he believed Dr. Ladinski was a truthful man and said he had every confidence in his integrity. Reading from testimony given by Dr. Ladinski at a private hearing Mr. Wallstein established that Dr. Ladinski had been asked by the Coroner if he would serve, and that the request was made at the meeting of the Eastern Medical Society.

"Do you say that Dr. Ladinski is a liar?" he was asked.

"I wouldn't say that," he replied. "I can't recollect any such conversation."

Mr. Wallstein placed on the records the fact that the death certificate sent to the Department of Health, which was signed by Coroner Holzhauser, gave the cause of death as septic endometritis, although Mr. Holzhauser was never in charge of the case.

The death of Margaret O'Neill at Flower Hospital on July 28, 1911, in which Dr. Hellenstein and Coroner's Physician Timothy D. Lehane acted, was taken up by the Commissioner. From the records he showed that, although there was admittedly reason to suspect that the woman died following a criminal operation, no Coroner's jury was called as required by law, and that the District Attorney's office, as far as the records showed, never heard of the case and that there had been no report to the police.

Coroner Healy's Record Clear.

Coroner Timothy Healy was called to the stand and received a clean bill of health from the Commissioner after a few questions about his ideas of changes which should be made in the system.

"I am very glad," said the Commissioner, "that we have found no evidence in connection with any of the many cases you have handled that reflects on you personally, or on your integrity as far as it in your power lay to perform your duty."

The hearing will be continued this morning.

TO HELP JEWISH FARMERS.

Federation Plans Co-operation in Marketing Their Products.

Jewish farmers in New York and neighboring States are considering a plan whereby they may ship their produce cheaply to this city and dispose of it at low prices on the east side, thereby helping to reduce the cost of living among their people in the city. At yesterday's session of the sixth annual convention of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, held in the Educational Alliance, it was suggested that near-by farmers co-operate so that they could send their products here in carload lots. The scheme is in line with the advice of Borough President Marcus M. Marks, who told the delegates Sunday night that they ought to avail themselves of the free markets.

Lack of adequate schools in the rural districts was given as the chief reason why more Jews did not take up farming. In spite of these and other difficulties, President Greenblatt, in his annual report, asserted that the east side had already begun to feel the effect of the farm movement. He pointed with pride to Isaac Neieber, 25 years old, owner of a 120-acre farm in Connecticut, as a shining example of what a city-bred man could do in this respect.

RURAL JURIST JARS NEW HAVEN COUNSEL

Federal Judge Dismisses Abatement Pleas of Directors Without Leaving Bench.

REFUSES TIME EXTENSION

Waves Aside Suggestion That Lindabury, Parker, and Thacher Submit Papers in Conspiracy Case.

Judge Sessions, who was assigned here some months ago from the Michigan District Court, dismissed yesterday without leaving the bench the pleas of abatement filed by William Rockefeller and other Directors of the New Haven against the indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury, charging them with conspiring to monopolize the transportation facilities of New England. He also declined to grant these Directors any extension of time beyond Thursday in which to file demurrers to the indictments.

With Mr. Rockefeller in the pleas of abatement, which were founded entirely upon technical points dealing with the constitution and procedure of the Grand Jury, were associated Charles F. Brooker, William Skinner, D. Newton Barney, Robert W. Taft, James S. Elton, Frederick F. Brewster, Henry K. McHarg, and George F. Baker. Thomas De Witt Cuyler, John L. Billard, and Edward D. Robbins, General Counsel of the New Haven, have filed pleas of immunity, but these did not come up yesterday, but may be heard later this week.

The pleas in abatement brought up three points. First, they alleged that the drawing of the Grand Jury by William Tallman, deputy clerk, instead of by Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., clerk of the District Court, was illegal. Then it was urged that the Grand Jury had not found its indictment until Nov. 2, and that its continuance by Judge Mayer after the term for which it was appointed was illegal. Thirdly, it was contended that two stenographers had been present at the Grand Jury sessions, which was also illegal.

After Assistant District Attorney Swacker had argued against these contentions upon the demurrers, which the Government had filed, the task of upholding them was undertaken by Richard V. Lindabury, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, and Thomas Thacher, each of them giving his attention to one particular point. Their arguments were entirely technical.

As the argument was finished the counsel suggested that they would submit papers, but Judge Sessions waved the idea aside. He did not want them to have the idea, he said, that he had not given sufficient attention to the case, for every spare minute he had had since the list of authorities to be cited was submitted to him on Saturday he had given to the case. Then he took up at once Mr. Parker's allusion to the cry for recall.

Judge Sessions then said he did not care at that time to pass on all the points raised by counsel, as he thought they could be considered at some other time on broader grounds. Then he took up the first argument. He held that that could not be sustained, because it was not clear that it was illegal or that Mr. Tallman actually did as alleged place all the names of the talesmen in the ballot box.

The second point, Judge Sessions declared roundly, was without merit. He asked whether, if it was held that a Judge could not continue a Grand Jury when necessary, it might not happen that an investigation of a complicated crime would be altogether impracticable.

As for the third point, he admitted that it presented more difficulties than the others. It seemed, however, to him that if it was impossible to put the evidence before the Grand Jury into writing, it would be opening the door to many possible abuses. Consequently, Judge Sessions overruled the pleas in abatement.

BITTER AGAINST BOY SLAYER

Father Pleads to Have Lad Held Who Killed His Son.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 30.—Max Rabinowitz, 10 years old, of 171 Third Street, and Samuel Bamberg, of about the same age, were found this morning, weeping and exhausted after a night spent wandering about without sleep on the outskirts of Passaic. Detectives were searching for them, because they had been the companions of Samuel Hoohman, 11 years old, of Monroe Street, who was found dead late yesterday afternoon, with a bullet in his head, on the bank of the Passaic River.

Rabinowitz wept bitterly when he was arrested, and said he was the one who had fired the shot. He was taken to the City Court and put on the witness stand, where he told his story.

"I shot Sammy," he said. "It was an accident. I was shooting birds. I saw him fall, and then I ran home and told papa about it. Then I got Sam Bamberg, and we ran away."

When the prisoner had finished telling the story the father of the dead boy stood up and cried:

"Hold him, Judge, please. Don't let him out on bail. He killed my boy. Don't let him go free."

He burst into tears, sat down, and then arose again, shouting

"If you let him go, Judge, I'll get hold of him and I'll—"

Friends pulled the old man into his seat before he could finish. Judge Costello held the boy without bail for action by the Grand Jury.

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REAL PICTURES OF REAL WAR
BELGIAN BATTLEFIELD MOTION PICTURES
Daily at 1—2:30—4—7—8:30—10 P. M.

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WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS. 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. 2:30.
The Talk of New York.
Best group of *Smiles* and *Thrills* ever seen at this famous theatre, including "ACROSS THE BORDER," *the most powerful War play ever written.*
It calls a War-Mad World to Reason!
Pop. Price Mat. Wed. Evgs. Orch. Seats $2.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR of SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats, $2.00.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w Under Cover (Pop.) &Sat.,2:15

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8. Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON and Co. of 125, inc. Bernard Granville.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. TONIGHT FIRST TIME POLYGAMY

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Ev. 8:20. Phone 7292 Mat. Tomorrow $1.50. Bryant
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FAVERSHAM
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Fri. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Martinelli, Scotti, Ananian. Cond., Toscanini.
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Next Mon. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.

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Sat. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Gadski, Ober; Urlus, Goritz, Ruysdael, Middleton. Cond., Hertz.
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CARNEGIE HALL, Thursday, Dec. 3, at 3. SPECIAL MATINEE GIVEN BY THE
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M'g'ment R. E. Johnston. (Baldwin Piano.)

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Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Dec. 8th, at 3. SONG RECITAL—MRS. FRANK
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Aeolian Hall, Friday Eve., Dec. 4th, at 8:15. Seats at Hall, or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Song Recital FRANKLIN RIKER TENOR.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 12, at 2:30. PIANO RECITAL—FANNIE
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Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

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